

Meeting India's growing energy needs



MCL

MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED

(A Govt. of India Undertaking & Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

www.mahanadicoal.in



Integrated
Annual Report



2023-24

VISION

To be one of the leading energy suppliers in the world through best practices from mine to market.



MISSION

To produce and market the planned quantity of coal and coal products efficiently and economically in an eco-friendly manner with due regard to safety, conservation and quality



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BANKERS

State Bank of India,
UCO Bank,
Canara Bank,
Punjab National Bank,
Union Bank of India
Bank of India,
ICICI Bank,
Bank of Baroda,
AXIS Bank,
HDFC Bank,
Bank of Maharashtra
Indian Bank

Statutory Auditors

M/s SHIV & ASSOCIATES
Opp Sakhi Gopinath Mandir
Sakhipada, Sambalpur-768001, Odisha

Branch Auditors

M/s B N MISRA & CO.
S -29, Maitri Vihar, Phase - II
Infront of Tech Mahindra
Bhubaneshwar - 751023, Odisha

Cost Auditor

M/s ASUTOSH AND ASSOCIATES
Plot No-N4/232, First Floor, IRC Village Nayapalli,
Behind Reliance Fresh, Bhubaneswar – 751015

Branch Cost Auditor

M/s RAY NAYAK AND ASSOCIATES,
MIG-26, Manarama Estate, Rasulgarh,
Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751010

Secretarial Auditor

M/s J K Das & Associates.
Company Secretaries,
Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Registered Office

At/Po: Jagruti Vihar, Burla,
Sambalpur- 768020, Odisha
Website: www.mahanadicoal.in

PRESENT MANAGEMENT (As on 20.04.2024)

CHAIRMAN-CUM-MANAGING DIRECTOR



Shri Uday Anantrao Kaole

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS



Shri Keshav Rao
Director (Personnel)



Shri Jugal Kumar Borah
Director (Tech/OP)



Shri A.K. Behura
Director (Finance)



Shri A.S. Bapat
Director (Tech/P&P)

OFFICIAL PART-TIME DIRECTORS



Shri S.K. Kassi
Jt. Secretary, MoC, New Delhi.



Shri Mukesh Choudhary
Director (Marketing), CIL, Kolkata



Shri Y. Nagendra Babu
Chief Operations Manager,
East Coast Railway, Bhubaneswar.

PERMANENT INVITEE

NON-OFFICIAL PART-TIME DIRECTORS



Dr. Asha Lakra



Shri D.C. Tiwari



Dr. R.K. Verma

COMPANY SECRETARY

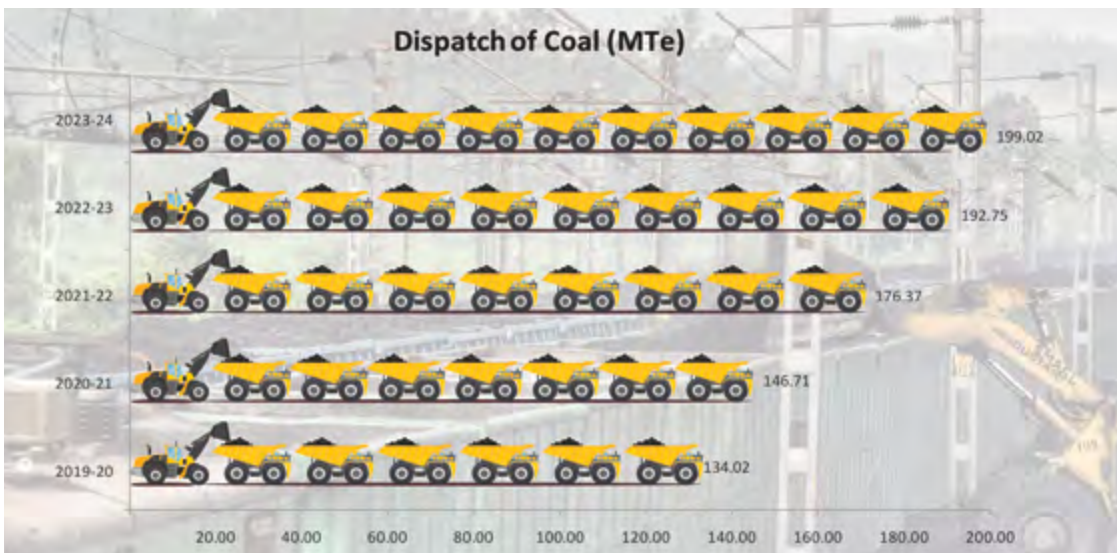
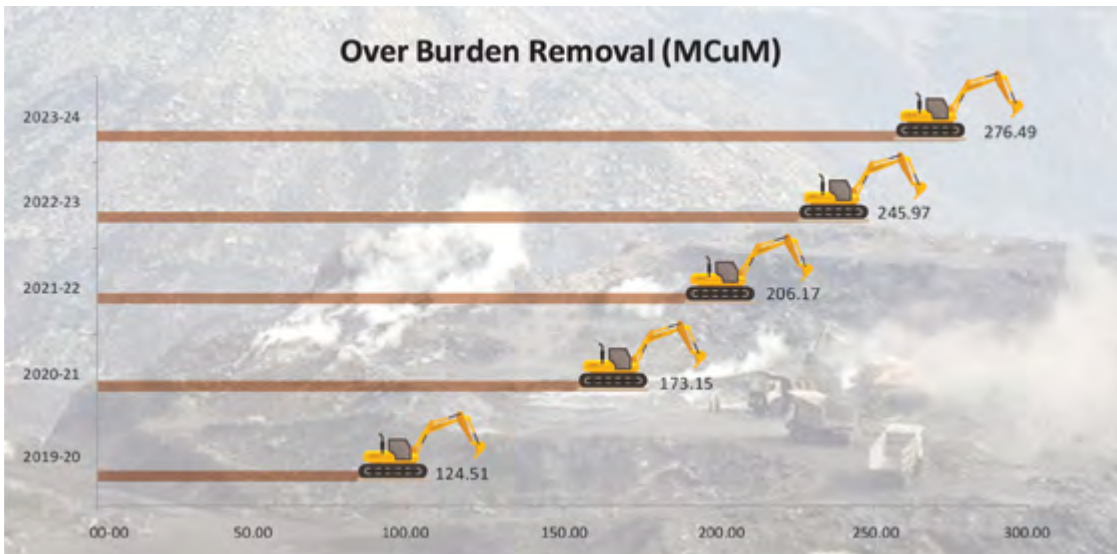
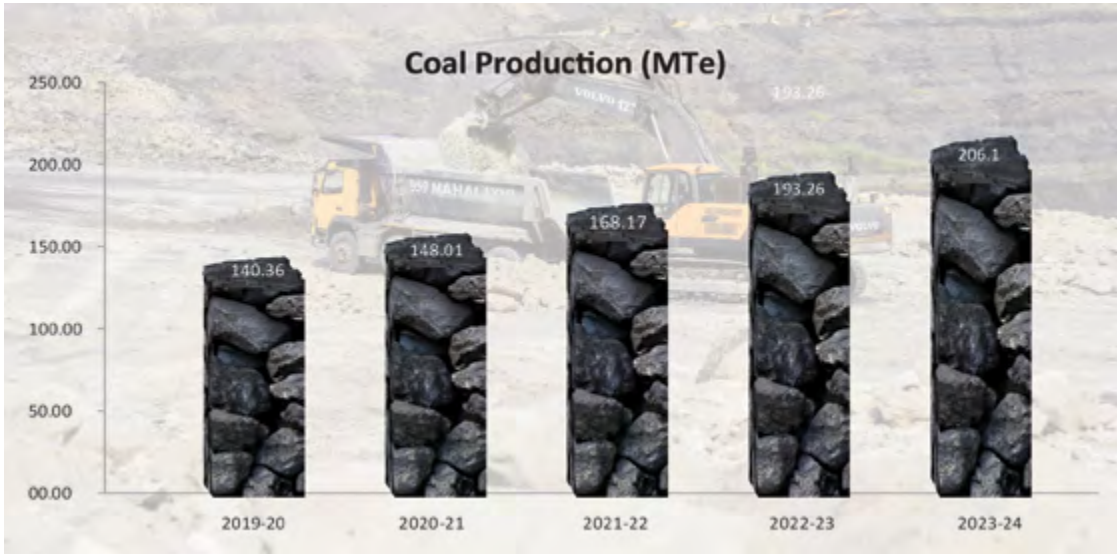


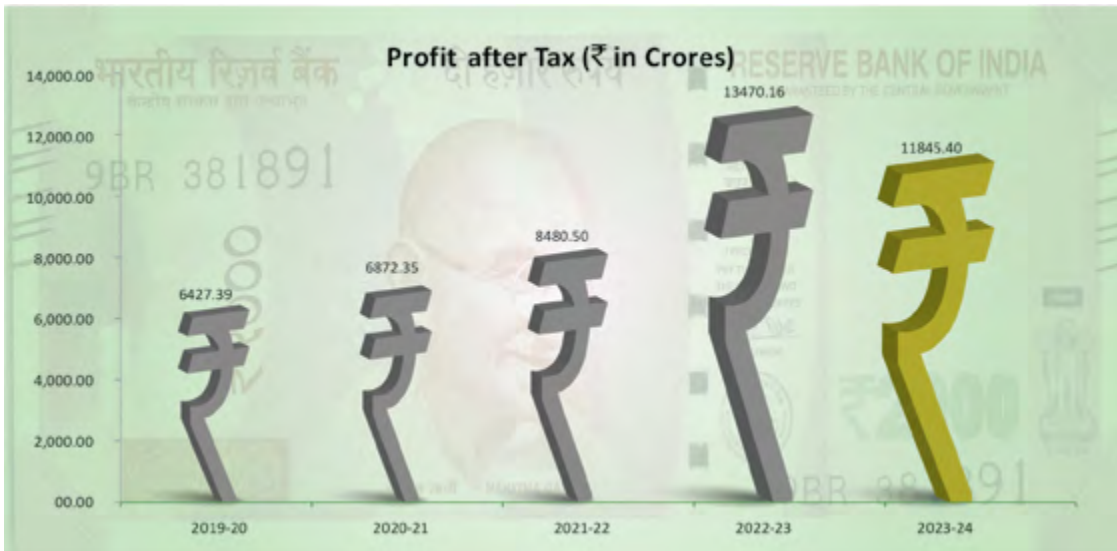
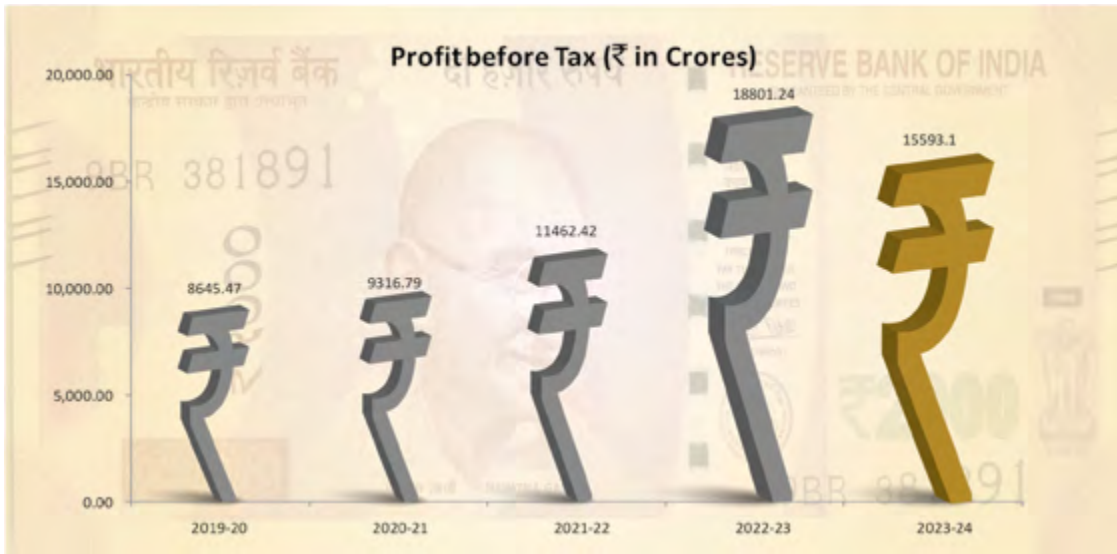
Shri Soubhagya Parida

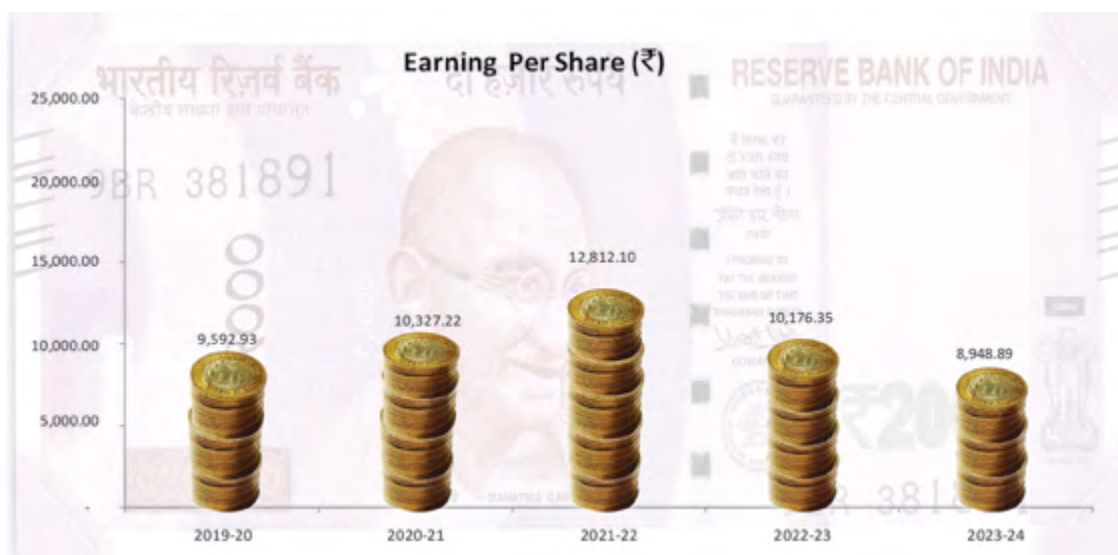
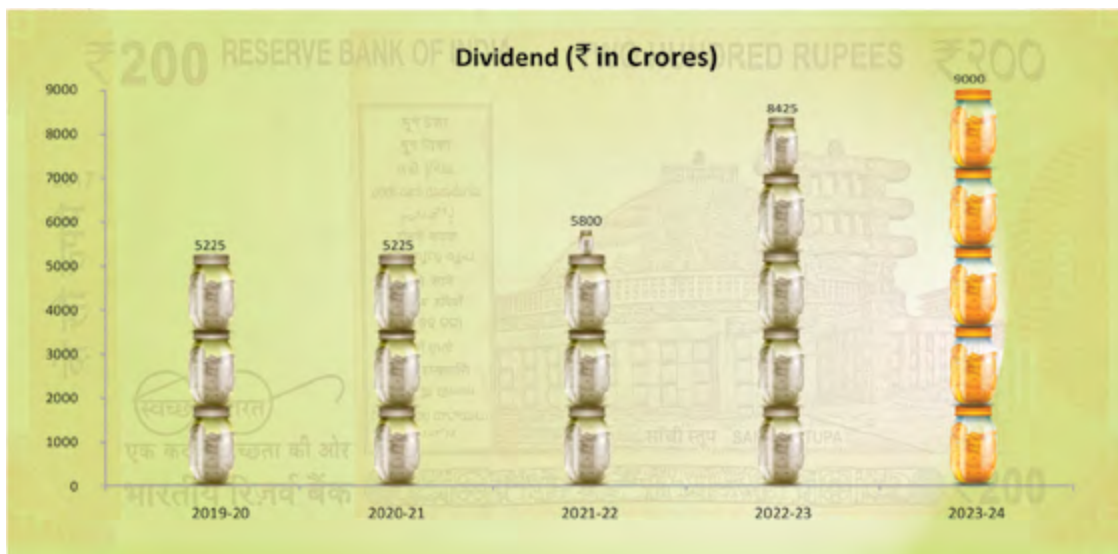


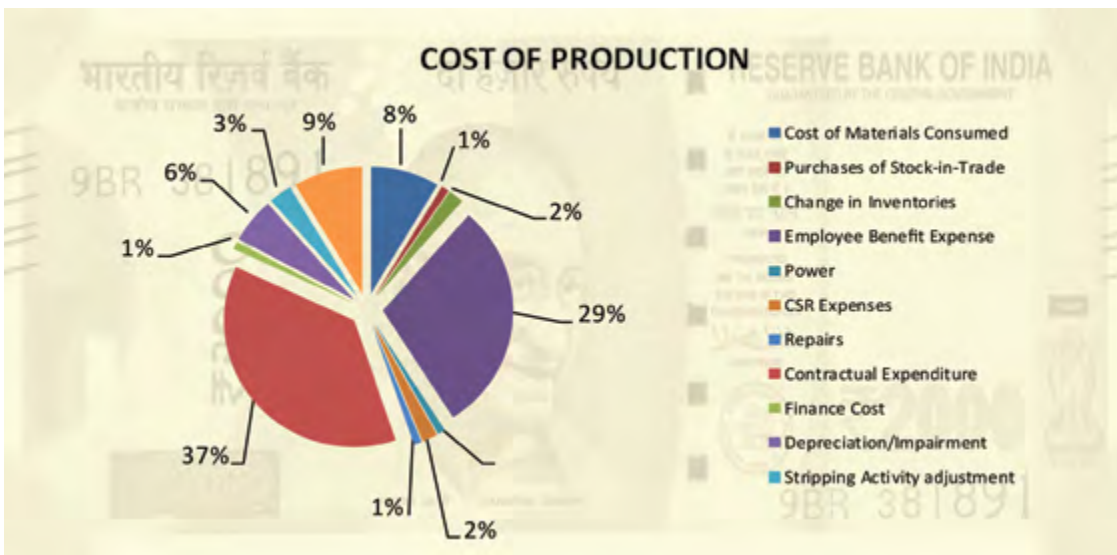
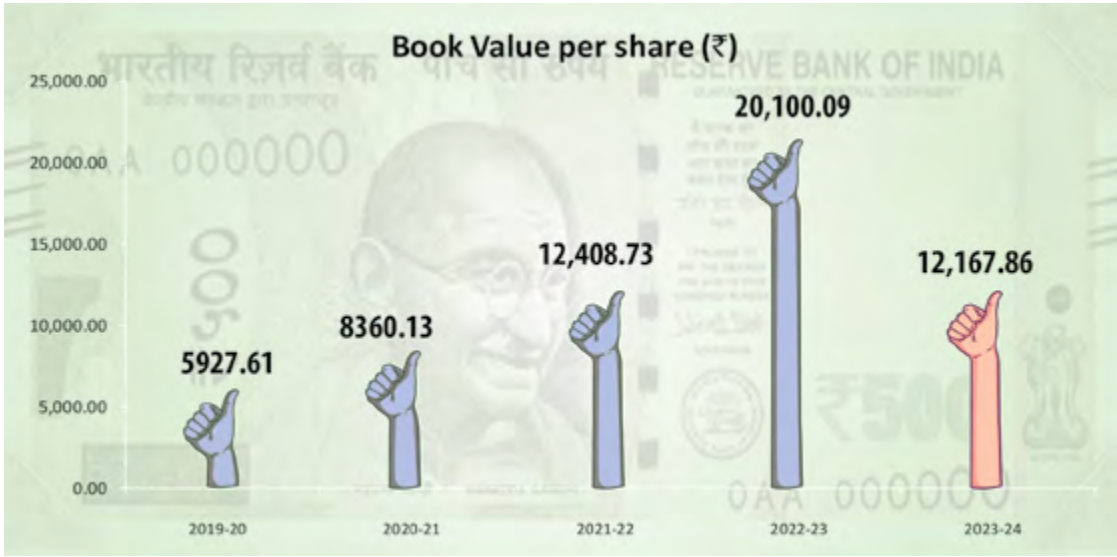
MANAGEMENT DURING (2023-24)

CHAIRMAN-CUM-MANAGING DIRECTOR	:	Shri O. P. Singh (Upto 31.10.2023)
		Shri Keshav Rao (From 01.11.2023 to 18.12.2023)
		Shri Uday Anantrao Kaole (w.e.f. 19.12.2023)
FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS	:	Shri Keshav Rao Director (Personnel)
		Shri Jugal Kumar Borah Director (Tech/OP)
		Shri A.K. Behura Director (Finance)
		Shri Jugal Kumar Borah Director (Tech/P&P) (Upto 01.06.2023)
		Shri Akshay Shrikant Bapat Director (Tech /P&P) (w.e.f. 02.06.2023)
OFFICIAL PART-TIME DIRECTORS	:	Shri S.K. Kassi Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, New Delhi.
		Shri Mukesh Choudhary Director (Marketing), CIL, Kolkata
NON-OFFICIAL PART-TIME DIRECTORS	:	Dr. Asha Lakra
		Dr. Rajesh Kumar Verma
		Shri Dayashankar Chandrashekhar Tiwari
PERMANENT INVITEE	:	Shri Y. Nagendra Babu Principal Chief Operations Manager, East Coast Railway, Bhubaneswar.
COMPANY SECRETARY	:	Shri Soubhagya Parida









FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR LAST 10 YEARS

SI No.	Particulars	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Restated)	2023-24
1	Production of coal	MT (million te.)	121.38	137.90	139.21	143.01	144.15	140.36	148.01	168.17	193.26	206.10
2	Despatch of coal	MT (million te.)	123.00	140.22	143.01	138.26	142.30	134.02	146.71	176.37	192.75	199.02
3	Sale of coal (Gross)	₹ Crore	14989.05	19829.58	23450.72	22379.91	24607.68	22834.92	23619.94	30557.39	41918.77	37200.78
4	PBT	₹ Crore	5,314.24	6260.43	6854.72	7339.66	9281.08	8645.47	9316.79	11462.42	18801.24	15593.10
5	PAT	₹ Crore	3554.10	4184.74	4492.01	4761.29	6039.54	6427.39	6872.35	8480.50	13470.16	11845.40
6	Dividend paid	₹ Crore	3841.82	3608.45	2982.00	4350.00	3875.00	5225.00	5225.00	5800.00	8425.00	9000.00
7	Net fixed Assets	₹ Crore	3087.48	3252.55	3943.29	4534.24	6433.84	7248.57	8232.15	9944.72	12460.46	13792.84
8	Net worth	₹ Crore	4477.57	4319.26	3385.38	2943.12	3873.17	3923.11	5533.04	8212.55	13302.97	16106.26
9	Long Term loans	₹ Crore	6.90	7.21	6.64	7.09	6.29	6.10	5.67	4.93	4.58	3.95
10	Capital Employed (Restated)	₹ Crore	17553.76	19961.90	20544.53	21095.03	23346.84	24602.08	25309.74	28758.09	34932.52	37277.79
11	Return on capital employed	%	20%	21%	22%	23%	26%	26%	27%	29%	39%	32%
12	Value addition (Restated)	₹ Crore	7609.89	8629.48	9638.58	10787.19	12836.41	12375.37	13176.55	15867.11	24331.25	21176.23
13	Face value per share	₹	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
14	Book value per share	₹	24021.18	23171.89	23971.26	4167.94	5852.16	5927.61	8360.13	12408.73	20100.09	12167.86
15	Dividend per share	₹	20610.52	19358.54	21115.00	6160.31	5854.92	7894.70	7894.70	8763.50	12729.73	6799.26
16	Earning Per Share	₹	19066.97	22450.21	31800.60	32419.32	8622.45	9592.93	10327.22	12,812.10	10176.35	8948.89
17	No. of Equity shares	Numbers	1864009	1864009	1412266	7061330	6618363	6618363	6618363	6618363	6618363	13236726



NOTICE OF THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 32nd Annual General Meeting of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited is scheduled to be held at **1:00 PM** on **Tuesday, the 30th July, 2024** at the Registered Office of the Company, At/Po- Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020 through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. To consider and adopt:

- a) The Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, including the Audited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of Board of Directors, Statutory Auditor and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - b) The Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, including the Audited Balance Sheet as at March 31 2024 and Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of the Statutory Auditor and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
2. To approve an interim dividend of ₹ 7500 crores and to declare a final dividend of ₹ 1100 Crores i.e. ₹ 2266.42 per equity share for the year ended March 31, 2024. Thus, the total dividend for the year 2023-24 worked out to be ₹ 8600 Crores. (i.e., ₹ 831.02 per equity share).
 3. To appoint Director in place of Shri Keshav Rao, Director (DIN: 08651284) who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act 2013 and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
 4. To appoint a Director in place of Shri Jugal Kumar Borah, Director (DIN: 09632444) who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act 2013 and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

II. Special Business:

ITEM NO. 1

Sub: Ratification of remuneration of Cost Auditors for the financial year 2023-24.

M/s ASUTOSH AND ASSOCIATES and M/s RAY NAYAK AND ASSOCIATES were appointed as Central Cost Auditors and Branch Cost Auditors respectively for the financial year 2023-24. Accordingly, the following resolution is proposed to be passed:

ORDINARY RESOLUTION:

To ratify the remuneration of the Cost Auditors for the financial year 2023-24 and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

“RESOLVED THAT M/s ASUTOSH AND ASSOCIATES be and is hereby appointed as the Central Cost Auditor of the Company for the year 2023-24 as per Companies (Cost Records & Audit) Rules, 2014, as per the scope of the work, to audit Cost records of Company, Head Quarters and its units,

IB Fields Areas, Basundhara Area and CWS (IB Valley) at a total Audit fee of ₹ 4,40,000.00 and Out of Pocket Expenses of ₹ 2,20,000.00 (Maximum 50% of Total Fees) and applicable GST on audit fee.”

“RESOLVED FURTHER THAT M/s RAY NAYAK AND ASSOCIATES be and is hereby appointed as the Branch Cost Auditor of the Company for the year 2023-24 as per Companies (Cost Records & Audit) Rules, 2014, as per the scope of the work, to audit Cost records of Talcher Coalfields Areas including Kaniha area and CWS (Talcher) at a total Audit fee of ₹ 2,92,000.00, Out of Pocket Expenses of ₹ 1,46,000.00 (Maximum 50% of Total Fees) and applicable GST on audit fee.”

By order of the Board of Directors
For Mahanadi Coalfields Limited



(S. Parida)

Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha-768020

NOTE:

1. In accordance of the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 18 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and with General Circular No.09/2023 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt. of India (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and other applicable laws and regulations, Shareholders, Directors and Auditors including Secretarial Auditor of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited are entitled to attend and/or vote at the meeting may also attend and /or vote at the meeting through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means(OAVM) to convey their assent or dissent only at such stage on items considered in the meeting by sending e-mails to cs.mcl@coalindia.in.
2. The facility of appointment of proxies by members will not be available. However, in pursuance of sections 112 and 113 of the Companies Act, 2013 representatives of the members may be appointed for participation and voting through VC or OAVM. For attending meeting through VC or OAVM, link shall be provided from the companies authorized mail id well in advance and the facility for joining the meeting shall be kept open at least 15 minutes before the time scheduled to start the meeting and shall not be closed 15 minutes after such scheduled time.
3. Pursuant to Section 139(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Auditors of a Government Company are to be appointed or re-appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) and in terms Section 142(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, their remuneration has to be fixed by the Company in the Annual General Meeting or in such manner as the Company in General Meeting may determine. The Members of your Company in its Annual General Meeting held on 14th September 2002 authorized the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of Statutory Auditors.
4. The Shareholders are requested to give their consent for calling the Annual General Meeting at a shorter notice pursuant to the provisions of the Section 101(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. Relevant Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of Special Business, as set out above is also annexed hereto.

Members

1. M/s Coal India Limited, Coal Bhawan, Premises No. 04, Plot No. AF-III, Action Area-1A, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156.
(Kind attention: Shri B.P. Dubey, Company Secretary, Coal Bhawan, Premises No. 04, Plot No. AF-III, Action Area-1A, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156.)
2. Shri PM Prasad, Chairman, Coal India Limited, Coal Bhawan, Premises No. 04, Plot No. AF-III, Action Area-1A, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156.
3. Shri Uady A Kaole, CMD, MCL, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha-768020.
4. Shri Mukesh Choudhary, Director (Marketing), Coal India Limited, Coal Bhawan, Premises No. 04, Plot No. AF-III, Action Area-1A, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156. (Kind attention: Shri B.P. Dubey, CS, CIL)

Auditors

1. Principal Director, Office of the Principal Director of Commercial Audit and Ex- Officio Member, Audit Board-II, Old Nizam Place, 234/4 Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road, Kolkata- 700020.
2. M/s SHIV & ASSOCIATES., Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants, Sambalpur, Odisha.
3. M/s JK Das & Associates., Secretarial Auditor, Company Secretaries, Bhunbaneswar, Odisha.

Directors, MCL

1. Shri Sanjeev Kumar Kassi, Jt.Secretary, MOC, Govt. of India, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110115.
2. Dr. Asha Lakra, Independent Director, MCL, Village: Chuhru, Post: Kotam, P.S.: Gumla, Dist.:Gumla, Jharkhand, PIN – 834000
3. Shri Keshav Rao, Director (Personnel), MCL, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020.
4. Shri J. K. Borah, Director (Tech/OP), MCL, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020.
5. Shri A.K. Behura, Director (Finance), MCL, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020.
6. Shri Akshay S Bapat, Director (Tech/P&P), MCL, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020.
7. Shri D.C. Tiwari, Independent Director, MCL, House No. 1038, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji Marg Near Chota Ram Mandir Hansapuri Nagpur MAHARASHTRA-440018
8. Dr. Rajesh Kumar Verma, Independent Director, MCL, Ashirwad Bhawan, Bandh Road, Balughat, Muzaffarpur, Bihar-842001



EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

(Pursuant to Section 102 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013)

ITEM NO. 1

Sub: Ratification of remuneration of Cost Auditors for the financial year 2023-24.

As per the Govt. of India Gazette publication and Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 430(E) Dt. 3rd June 2011 and subsequent order vide F. No. 52/26/CAB-2010 dt. 24th January 2011 issued by Cost Audit Branch of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India and subsequent Notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide letter no 52/26/CAB- 2010 dated 24th January 2012 making cost audit compulsory in respect of Coal Industry.

Based on recommendation of Audit Committee, the Board of Directors in its 262nd meeting held on 25th September 2023, approved the appointment of the following firms for conducting cost Audit in MCL for the financial year 2023-24. The fee structure for cost audit and reimbursement of applicable statutory taxes / levies shall in addition to fees are as under:

1. **“RESOLVED THAT** M/s ASUTOSH AND ASSOCIATES be and is hereby appointed as the Central Cost Auditor of the Company for the year 2023-24 as per Companies (Cost Records & Audit) Rules, 2014, as per the scope of the work, to audit Cost records of Company, Head Quarters and its units, IB Fields Areas, Basundhara Area and CWS (IB Valley) at a total Audit fee of ₹ 4,40,000.00 and Out of Pocket Expenses of ₹ 2,20,000.00 (Maximum 50% of Total Fees) and applicable GST on audit fee.”
2. **“RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** M/s RAY NAYAK AND ASSOCIATES be and is hereby appointed as the Branch Cost Auditor of the Company for the year 2023-24 as per Companies (Cost Records & Audit) Rules, 2014, as per the scope of the work, to audit Cost records of Talcher Coalfields Areas including Kaniha area and CWS (Talcher) at a total Audit fee of ₹ 2,92,000.00, Out of Pocket Expenses of ₹ 1,46,000.00 (Maximum 50% of Total Fees) and applicable GST on audit fee.”

As per Rule 14 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 read with Section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the remuneration recommended by the Audit Committee shall be considered and approved by the Board of Directors and ratified subsequently by the shareholders.

Accordingly, members are requested to ratify the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year 2023-24.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives is in any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution.

The Board recommended the resolution for your approval.

By order of the Board
For Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

(S. Parida)
Company Secretary

Place: Sambalpur

Date: 26.07.2024

Details of Directors Retiring by rotation and seeking re-appointment at the AGM:

In compliance of Secretarial Standard on General Meeting (“SS-2”), the requisite details of Directors seeking re-appointment in Annual General Meeting is as tabulated below-

Name and Designation of Director	Shri Keshav Rao, Director (Personnel)	Shri J K Borah Director (Technical - OP)
DIN	08651284	08651284
Date of Birth	10.06.1966	01.10.1965
Nationality	Indian	Indian
Date of Appointment in the Board	18-12-2019	19.04.2022
Terms and conditions of appointment/ reappointment and details of remuneration sought and remuneration last Drawn	As per appointment Letter issued by Ministry of Coal, GOI.	As per appointment Letter issued by Ministry of Coal, GOI.
Qualification and Experience	An alumnus of I.I.T. Bombay and IIM, Ahmadabad. PG diploma in HR.	Graduated with a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) from NIT Nagpur. Having 35 years of rich experience in the underground as well as opencast projects.
Shareholding in the company	NIL	NIL
Relationship with other		
Directors, Manager and Other KMP	NIL	NIL
No. of Meeting of Board attended during the year 2023-24	12	12
List of Directorship held in other Companies	1. Mahanadi Basin Power Limited 2. Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited	1.MNH Shakti Limited
Chairman/Membership of other Committee in MCL	1. CSR and Sustainable Development Sub-committee 2. Sub-committee for Land oustee cases of MCL	1. CSR and Sustainable Development Sub-committee 2. Audit Committee 3. Risk Management Committee 4. Sub-committee for Land oustee cases of MCL



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Dear Stakeholders,

On behalf of my fellow Board members, I am pleased to welcome you all to the 32nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited. The Report of the Directors, Audited Accounts for the year 2023-24 combined with the Report of the Statutory Auditors and the Report and Review of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India are already circulated to you. With your permission, I would like to take them as read.

The Fiscal year 2023-24 was a fantastic year for MCL. The Company has emerged as the highest Coal producing Company of CIL amongst all its Subsidiaries through its best practices and operational excellence. MCL mounted a new high in coal production by producing 206.10 (surpassing its previous best of 193.26 MT).

During the Financial Year, your Company's Siarmal OCP (MDO project) has started its revenue operation and from this MDO project, 7.24 million tons of Coal has been produced and 5.81 million tons of coal has been despatched. The IB Valley Coal washery at Lakhanpur area has started its trial run and Performance guarantee test. During this period,

2,49,000 tons of coal has been washed and 86,000 tons of coal has been sold.

Operational excellence:

During the financial year 2023-24 your Company has become the No.1 Coal producing Company in the country. The company has recorded highest ever coal off-take of 199.03 MT. registering a growth of 3.25% as compared to last year. Your Company has achieved highest ever OB removal of 276.489 M.cum, registering a growth of 30.525 M.cum (12.41%) w.r.t. last year and CAPEX of ₹ 3938.80 Crore.

Financial Performance:

During the year, your Company has recorded gross sales for the year were ₹ 37,200.78 Crore, net sales were ₹ 23,809.42 Crore, PBT was ₹ 15,593.10 Crore and PAT was ₹ 11,845.40 Crore. During the year, ₹ 7,500/- Crore was declared as interim dividend and final dividend of ₹ 1,100 Crore has been recommended for your approval in the ensuing AGM. Your Company is also the highest contributor to the Govt. Exchequers. MCL has paid ₹ 17,151.68 Crore. towards

Royalty, Cess, Goods and Service Tax, GST Compensation cess, NMET, DMF and other levies.

Corporate Governance:

MCL complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance, as stipulated in the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Govt. of India from time to time. Your Company has been rated “Excellent” in Corporate Governance for the FY 2023 by the Department of Public Enterprises, Govt. of India, A separate Report on Corporate Governance forms part of the Board’s Report.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Being a responsible public corporate, your Company through its CSR has continued to demonstrate its unwavering commitment towards contributing to socio-economic developmental objectives of the nation, which is the underlying principle behind enactment of CSR in the Companies Act 2013. During the year, your Company has spent ₹ 282.21 Crores against the budgeted figure of ₹ 261.63 crores. Major spending of the Company under CSR head has been on sanitation, healthcare, and piped water supply etc. A report on CSR has been attached with the Directors Report in compliance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Green Initiatives:

We reaffirmed our commitment to promoting your Company has produced highest quantity of coal through eco-friendly Surface Miner to the tune of 98%. In transportation also your company dispatched around 67% coal through eco-friendly Rail mode. In order to reduce dust pollution in the residential areas, your company has taken steps for

construction of separate coal corridors by-passing the densely populated areas.

MCL has achieved plantation of 225.934. Ha and 40 Ha grass against target of 260 Ha done in FY 23-24. Two eco parks namely Chandrashekhar Azad Orient Eco Park and Lilari eco Park have been developed and one no. Medicinal Eco Park is under planning stage as Ananta Medicinal Garden.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my sincere gratitude on behalf of the Board of Directors for the support received from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Ministry of Finance-Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Coal India Limited, State Government of Odisha, apart from associated statutory authorities, People’s Representatives, Local villages, Local Bodies, all Employees and their Unions, our Valued Customers, and Suppliers.

I convey my sincere appreciation to the concerted efforts of Coal Warriors and thanks to the Trade unions, Regulatory bodies and other stakeholders.

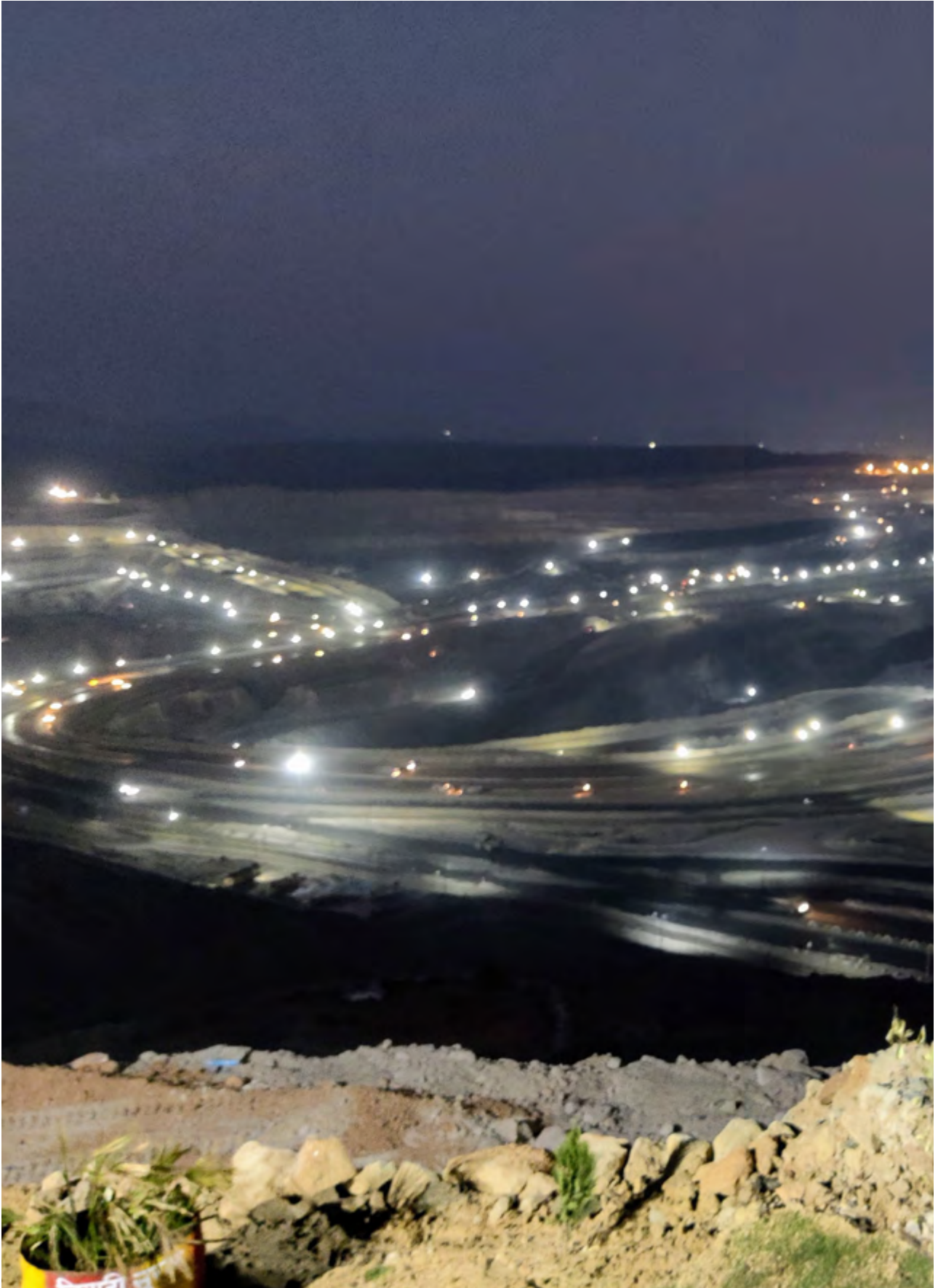
As we move forward, we remain focused on improving our operations by embracing technological advancements to ensure sustainable growth and continue to meet the energy needs of our nation.



(U.A. Kaole)

Chairman-cum-Managing Director
(DIN: 09715213)





DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Shareholders,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,

Dear Shareholders,

I have great pleasure in presenting on behalf of the Board of Directors, the 32nd Annual Report of your Company together with the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2024 along with the report of the Statutory Auditors and the Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Your Company has excelled in almost all fronts during the financial year, and this was yet another successful year in terms of production of coal, OB and Despatch

1 ORGANISATION:

The organizational structure of your Company comprises of two Coalfields namely, Talcher Coalfield and IB Valley Coalfield having thirteen Mining Areas with three underground mines and sixteen opencast mines. There are two nos. Central Workshops, two Central Hospitals and two Offices of the company situated in Bhubaneswar along with the Headquarters at Burla, Sambalpur. The mining areas of the two coalfields are given below:

A TALCHER COALFIELD

- (i) Jagannath Area
- (ii) Bharatpur Area
- (iii) Hingula Area
- (iv) Lingaraj Area
- (v) Kaniha Area
- (vi) Subhadra Area
- (vii) Talcher Area (UG)

B IB-VALLEY COALFIELD

- (i) Lakhanpur Area
- (ii) Ib Valley Area
- (iii) Basundhara Area
- (iv) Mahalaxmi Area
- (v) Orient Area (UG)

2.0 SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES of MCL:

There are four (04) Subsidiary Companies of MCL viz., MJSJ Coal Ltd., MNH Shakti Ltd., Mahanadi Basin Power Limited and Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited.

The equity shareholding pattern of the promoter entities in each of the Company as per MOU vis-à-vis present shareholding patterns as on 31.03.2024 is as under:

2.1 MJSJ Coal Ltd.

Name of the Promoter entities	Shareholding Pattern as per MOU	Shareholding Pattern of as on 31.03.2024
Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL)	60%	60%
JSW Steel Ltd	11%	11%
JSW Energy Ltd	11%	11%
JSL Stainles Ltd	09%	09%
Shyam Mettalics & Energy Ltd	09%	09%
Total	100%	100%

2.2 MNH Shakti Ltd.

Name of the Promoter entities	Shareholding Pattern as per MOU	Shareholding Pattern of as on 31.03.2024
Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL)	70%	70%
M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd	15%	15%
M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd	15%	15%
Total	100%	100%



2.3 Mahanadi Basin Power Limited

Name of the Promoter entities	Shareholding Pattern	Shareholding Pattern of as on 31.03.2024
Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL)	100%	100%

2.4 Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited

Name of the Promoter entities	Shareholding Pattern as per MOU	Shareholding Pattern of as on 31.03.2024
Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL)	64%	71.107%
IRCON International Limited (IRCON)	26%	28.887%
Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	10%	0.006%
Total	100%	100%

Major highlights / Achievements of MCL During the FY 2023-24 :-

Coal Production:

- Highest ever Coal Production of 206.10 MT, registering a growth of 12.84 MT (6.6%) w.r.t. last FY.
- Highest ever Eco-friendly Coal Production of about 202.20 MT through Surface Miners (98% of Total Coal Production).

Coal Off-take:

- Highest ever Coal Off-take of 199.03 MT, registering a growth of 6.27 MT (3.3%) w.r.t. last FY.
- Highest ever Power Sector Despatch of 150.01 MT surpassing 149.03 MT during last FY with a growth of 0.66%.
- Highest ever Coal Despatch in a Single Day i.e. 6.51 lakh tone on Dt. 04.03.2024.
- Highest ever Coal Despatch to Power Sector in a Single Day i.e. 5.19 lakh tone on Dt. 07.03.2024.
- Highest ever Rake Loading through Coastal Shipping (Paradip, Dhamra, Gangavaram, Vizag Ports) of 32.1 rakes/day in 2023-24 against 30 rakes/day in last FY.
- Rake Despatch from Lakhanpur Washery started on 22nd Mar'24.
- Rake loading from Laikera Siding started on 14th Jan'24.
- 1st Rake loaded from 3rd line of Sardega Siding on 6th Feb'24.

OB Removal:

- Highest ever OB Removal of 276.49 M.Cum, registering a growth of 31.91 M.Cum (12.97%) w.r.t. last FY.
- Highest ever OB Removal in a Single Day i.e. 1.188 M.Cum on Dt. 29.03.2024.

Other Achievements:

- Plantation has been done on 265.93 Ha against target of 260 Ha during FY 2023-24 (within lease: 71.63 Ha, outside lease: 194.31 Ha, Sapling: 3.98 lakh nos.). Bio-reclamation since inception till 2023-24: Area-3554.8 Ha, Plantation-73.79 lakh nos.
- EC for Subhdra OCP was granted on 6th Mar'24.
- EC for Garjanbahal OCP was extended till the life of mine on 8th Mar'24. CTO was also issued on 11th Mar'24.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated 04 projects worth ₹ 2145 Cr. of MCL. These projects include Bhubaneswari phase-I CHP silo, Lajkura CHP RLS, doubling of Jharsuguda Barpali-Sardega rail line, and lb-valley washery.
- **Land & Revenue Dept. Achievements:**
 - ✓ A total sum of ₹ 238.76 Crores was sanctioned for land compensation across 15 villages.
 - ✓ Employment benefits provided to 300 project displaced persons.
 - ✓ Resettlement benefits provided to 1088 project displaced persons.

- ✓ 9(1) notification issued for Balabhadra OCP for 1679.82 Ha.
- ✓ 7(1) notification issued for Bhubaneswari expansion project for 666.27 Ha.
- ✓ 4(1) notification issued for Joragadia village of Bharatpur OCP for 101 Ha.
- ✓ All revenue layers, acquired layers, and various ancillary layers are prepared and uploaded into the GATISHAKTI-NMP Portal.

Engine rolling trial in New Y-curve siding was successfully conducted up to both Lajkura and Brajrajnagar end on Dt. 30.08.2023.

3. PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE:

Production performance of MCL for the financial year 2023-24 as compared to the target and achievement of the previous year is given below:

Production	2023-24		2022-23		% Ach. Against Target	% Growth Over Last Yr
	MOU/AAP Target	Actual	MOU/AAP Target	Actual		
i) Coal (Million Te)						
Opencast	203.54	205.64	175.56	192.820	101.0	6.7
UG	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.441	99.2	3.4
Total (OC+UG)	204.000	206.10	176.00	193.262	101.0	6.6
ii) OBR (Million Cum)	278.80	276.489	208.00	245.964	99.2	12.4

Coal Production by Surface Miners (Dept. + Cont.)

(Fig in MillionTe)

Financial Year	Achievement Dept. and Cont SMS	Growth Over Last Year		Prodn. % age Share by SM against total Prodn
		Aboslute	% age	
2018-19	133.804	2.912	2.2	92.8
2019-20	129.096	-4.707	-3.5	92
2020-21	139.138	10.041	7.8	94
2021-22	161.355	22.217	16.0	95.9
2022-23	188.623	27.268	16.9	97.6
2023-24	202.204	13.581	7.2	98.1

Coal Production

(Fig in Million Te)

Financial Year	AAP TGT	Actual	Growth Over Last Year		% Ach.
			Absolute	% age	
2018-19	151.50	144.151	1.09	0.80	95.1
2019-20	160.00	140.358	-3.794	-2.6	87.7
2020-21	160.00	148.013	7.655	5.5	92.5
2021-22	163.00	168.168	20.155	13.6	103.2
2022-23	176.00	193.262	25.094	14.9	109.8
2023-24	204.00	206.099	12.838	6.6	101.0

OB Removal

(Fig in Million Cum)

Financial Year	AAP TGT	Actual	Growth Over Last Year		% Ach.
			Aboslute	% age	
2018-19	157.00	130.002	-8.18	-5.90	82.8
2019-20	160.00	124.514	-5.488	-4.2	77.8
2020-21	203.00	173.150	48.636	39.1	85.3
2021-22	200.00	206.173	33.023	19.1	103.1



Financial Year	AAP TGT	Actual	Growth Over Last Year		% Ach.
			Aboslute	% age	
2022-23	208.00	245.964	39.791	19.3	118.3
2023-24	278.80	276.489	30.525	12.4	99.2

4. PRODUCTIVITY

4.1 Your Company has achieved productivity in terms of output per manshift (OMS) as given hereunder:

(Fig.in Tonne/Manshift)

	2023-24		2022-23	% Achievement against Target	% Growth over previous Year
	AAP Target (Budgeted)	Actual	Actual		
Opencast	42.43	32.66	30.99	76.97%	5.39%
Underground	0.65	0.53	0.48	82.00%	11.04%
Overall	37.05	27.24	25.56	73.52%	6.57%

4.2 The OMS was 35.41 Tonne/manshift during 2023-24.

SL No		2023-24	2022-23	Growth over LY %
1	OC OMS	32.66	30.99	93.00%
2	UG OMS	0.53	0.48	11.24%
3	Adjusted M/S of OC (Lakhs)	62.96	62.23	1.18%
4	Manshift of UG (Lakhs)	8.65	9.26	-6.60%
5	Manshift (Others)	4.05	4.11	-1.46%
A	Total Manshift for overall OMS	75.66	75.60	0.07%
6	OC Coal (L.Tes)	2,056.429	1928.20	6.65%
7	UG Coal (L.Tes)	4.563	4.41	3.42%
B	Total Coal (L.Tes)	2,060.992	1932.62	6.64%
8	Overall OMS (B/A)	27.24	25.56	6.56%
9	Formula OMS			
	UG =	Coal Production/ Actual Manshift		
	OC =	Coal Production + (1.4 x OB Production)		
		Actual Manshift x (1+(1.4xSt. Ratio))		
	Overall =			
		Coal Production of UG + Coal Production of OC		
		Manshift of UG + Adjusted manshift of OC		
10	Adjusted manshift (Mine wise for OC) =	Coal Production/ OMS		
	Calculation of Overall OMS =	2056.429+4.563	1928.203+4.412	
		62.96+4.05+8.65	62.23+4.11+9.26	
		2060.992	1932.615	
		75.66	75.6	
		27.24	25.56	



Effective dust control in surface miner face by fog cannon.



Technical Reclamations



5. POPULATION AND PERFORMANCE OF HEMM

5.1 The details of availability & utilization of HEMM showing target set by CMPDIL and achievement together with fleet strength is being given below:

A. POPULATION AND PERFORMANCE OF HEMM :

I. Population and Availability & Utilization of major HEMM (Figures in absolute)

Sl. No.	Equipment	Population as on		% Availability			% Utilization		
		31.03.24	31.03.23	April'23 to March'24	April'22 to March'23	CMPDIL NORM	April'23 to March'24	April'22 to March'23	CMPDIL NORM
1	SHOVEL	75	76	79	79	80	20	20	58
2	SURFACE MINER	21	17	81	79	--	40	43	--
3	DUMPER	324	327	80	83	67	13	15	50
4	DOZER	127	140	69	74	70	19	20	45
5	DRILL	62	65	83	89	78	8	9	40
Total		609	625						

II. Working Hours achieved for major HEMM

Sl.No.	Equipment	Working Hour	
		2023-24	2022-23
1	SHOVEL	121835	133917
2	SURFACE MINER	61905	68162
3	DUMPER	327969	369828
4	DOZER	195084	184953
5	DRILL	27356	30765

III. Summary of Performance:

a) The availability of Dumpers and Drills achieved during the year 2023-24 are more than CMPDI norms and the availability of Surface Miner is higher than that of the previous year. The availability of Shovel is same as previous year.

b) During the year, the percentage utilization of HEMM has decreased as compared to the previous year. This decline can be attributed to restricted face availability for departmental equipment and shortage of HEMM operator in various mines

Major reasons which affected utilization:

1. Shortage of operators for major HEMM.
2. Restricted face availability for departmental HEMM.
 - a. The operational efficiency of Samleswari mines has been hindered by an acute shortage of land.
 - b. Challenges persist at Lakhampur and Garjanbahal mines, with departmental face restrictions and limited blasting due to nearby village proximity.
 - c. Congested and narrow departmental faces at Jagannath, Lingaraj, Bharatpur and Hingula mines and limited blasting due to environmental concerns and social impact.

IV. Action Taken to improve utilization:

1. Hiring of HEMM operators for departmental machines at Garjanbahal, Ananta and Balram project.
2. Survey off of old and unreliable equipment and procurement of new equipment.
3. Procurement of Auxiliary Equipment's like Water sprinkler, Motor Grader and Tire handler as support equipment to augment the overall production.
4. MCL Management is actively involved for land acquisition to enhance the production.

V. Breakdown Status of HEMM:

Equipment	Population		Breakdown > 3 months	
	As on 31.03.24	As on 31.03.23	As on 31.03.24	As on 31.03.23
Shovel	75	76	2	00
Surface Miner	21	17	00	00
Dumper	318	327	18	20
Dozer	127	140	2	09
Drill	62	65	6	07
MCL Total	603	625	28	36

Note: Reduction in Breakdown for more than 3 month is 22.22% as compared to previous year.

B. CAPACITY UTILIZATION (OPEN CAST PROJECTS)

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY (based on 1st April of the year)		GROWTH OVER LAST YEAR
		2023-24	2022-23	
1	Departmental Capacity (M.Cum)	98.26	105.65	-6.99%
2	System Capacity (M.cum.)	574.72	522.56	9.98%
3	Departmental Production (M.Cum)	40.33	43.053	-6.32%
4	Total Production (M.Cum)	401.31	361.714	10.95%
5	Departmental Capacity Utilization	41.05%	40.75%	0.75 %
6	System Capacity Utilization	69.83%	69.22%	0.88%

6. POWER SUPPLY

- i) Talcher Coalfields: Power is being received at Nandira 100 MVA (2X40 MVA + 1X20 MVA), 132/33 kV, Grid Sub-station through a 11 KM long 132 kV Double Circuit over-head transmission line from OPTCL Angul Sub-station, under the command area of Tata Power Central Odisha Distribution Limited (TPCODL), formerly CESU, with Contract Demand of 36 MVA.
- ii) Ib-Valley Coalfields: Power is being received at Jorabaga, 40 MVA (2 X 20 MVA), 132 / 33 kV, Grid Sub-Station through a 19 KM long 132 kV Double Circuit over-head transmission line from OPTCL Budhipadar Sub-station, under the command area of Tata Power Western Odisha Distribution Limited (TPWODL), formerly WESCO, with a Contract Demand of 30 MVA.
- iii) Basundhara Coalfields: Basundhara Area is receiving power through a 12KM long 220 KV overhead transmission line from OPTCL, Lefripada Sub-station, under the command area of Tata Power Western Odisha Distribution Limited (TPWODL), formerly WESCO, at 220 kV with a Contract Demand of 6 MVA.
- iv) Availability and Utilization of Power

Parameter	2023-24	2022-23
Contract Demand (MVA)	75.640	67.891
Maximum Demand (MVA) (Highest in a month during FY)	69.556	64.858
Energy Consumed (Million kWh)	373.32	342.66
Total Amount (Crore ₹)	247.64	227.23
Unit Price (Rs./kWh)	6.64	6.63
Specific Energy Consumed (kWh / Tonne)	1.81	1.77
Specific Consumption of power (for Composite Production) (i.e. Coal + O.B removal), in kWh/CuM.	0.93	0.95
Rebate in Lakhs ₹ in electricity bills for paying electricity bills on or before rebate date i.e. 4th or 5th day of every month	236.89	215.60

**1. POPULATION AND PERFORMANCE OF MAJOR UNDERGROUND EQUIPMENT OF MCL :-**

The populations of major underground equipment and their availability during the year as compared to previous year are given here under:

Sl. No	Name of the equipment	No. on roll		2023-24		2022-23	
		2023-24	2022-23	% Avail	% Utili	% Avail	% Utili
1	SDL *	6	8	63.82	24.76	71.93	21.78
2	LHD*	15	18	73.51	30.60	73.14	27.90

UG Production	2023-24	2022-23
Actual (MT)	0.46	0.44
Target (MT)	0.46	0.44

For SDL and LHD, formulae are as per CIL's norms

$$* \% \text{ Availability} = \frac{H_w + H_i}{H_s} \times 100$$

Where,

H_w = Actual working hours / year,

H_i = Idle hours / year

H_s = Shift hours / year

$$* \% \text{ Utilization} = \frac{H_w}{H_s} \times 100$$

Where,

H_w = Actual working hours / year,

H_s = Shift hours / year

2. NUMBER OF COAL HANDLING PLANTS AND WEIGHBRIDGES AND THEIR FUNCTIONING POINTS ETC.

5.82 MT of coal were crushed during 2023-24 against 6.17 MT of Coal crushed through CHP & Feeder Breakers during 2022-23.

Year	2023-24		2022-23	
	Crushing capacity (MTY)	Coal crushed (MT)	Crushing capacity (MTY)	Coal crushed (MT)
Capacity vs. coal crushed	10.50	5.82	10.50	6.17
% Utilisation of Crushing Capacity of Plant	55.43		58.76	

Additional 1.7 MT of coal were crushed during 2023-24 through Hired Mobile Crushers.

After introduction of surface miners in most of the OCPs of MCL, use of crusher / CHP got reduced to large extent and thus are used as standby and wherever meagre quantity of coal production is done conventionally, that quantity only is being crushed. During 2023-24, 98.00% of the total coal production was through Surface Miner. Action is being taken for renovation of CHPs and introduction of truck loading system of coal to road sale trucks to avoid pay loader loading, and for deployment of Mobile Crushers at stockpiles.

3.1 The functional points of CHPs/SILOs are as follows: -

AREA	LOCATION OF CHP	CAPACITY(MTY)
Jagannath	Jagannath OCP	3.0
	Ananta OCP	1.0
Bharatpur	Bharatpur OCP	3.5
	New SILO	15.0
Lingaraj	New CHP(SILO I & II)	16.0
Ib-Valley	Lajkura OCP	1.0
TOTAL		39.5

3.2 Construction of CHP/SILO at all major Open Cast Mines of MCL for streamlining coal dispatch are under different stages of execution/ tendering/ finalization of scheme.

Completed/On-going CHP/SILO Projects in MCL

Sl. No.	CHP/SILO particulars	Capacity	Present status
1	Coal Handling Plant with SILO Loading arrangement at Bharatpur siding	15 MTY	The plant has been taken over by MCL on 09.10.2018 and is in operation since Dec'2018.
2	Coal Transport and SILO Loading arrangement at Lingaraj OCP	16 MTY	The trial run of the plant has been completed on 25.04.2020. The plant is commissioned and is in operation.
3	Transportation of raw coal from Bhubaneswari OCP to SILO near Spur siding-III by-passing Jagannath washery	10 MTY	The construction of the Plant completed, and it is under trial run. The operationalization of the project is expected to be completed in June 2024.
4	Coal transport from Hingula OCP by pipe conveyor to SILO arrangement at Balram Siding, Hingula area.	10 MTY	The plant is expected to be commissioned by 31.12.2024
5	Coal Handling Plant and Rapid Loading system with SILO at Lakhampur for supply of raw coal to Ib-Valley washery	10 MTY	Progress of work is 98%. PG test has been completed for the raw coal feeding arrangement to Ib valley Washery and the above portion is in operation since 15th April 2024. The SILO shall be constructed by 30.6.2024

3.3 DETAILS OF WEIGHBRIDGES

Sl.No.	Type of Weighbridge	2023-24	2022-23
1	Electronic Road Weighbridges (Static)	109	108
2	Electronic Road Weighbridge (In-motion)	51	40
3	RAIL Weighbridges (Electronic)	39	38

In order to ensure 100 % weightment at both ends (stock yard & sidings), one (01) supply order has been placed for 40nos. of 100T Static Road Weighbridge, out of which 32 nos. have already been supplied, 9 nos are under installation and 2 nos. already commissioned. Further, 35 nos. of Rail In motion Weighbridges have been integrated with FOIS.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT OF ANCILLARY AND MSE INDUSTRIES

MCL is committed to provide self-employment opportunities to the local budding entrepreneurs and provide a sustainable business to them by apportioning a substantial share by revenue in the areas of Stores / Consumable / Repairing etc.

For the above cause, MCL has full-fledged MSME-Ancillary Development Cell which is committed for the following activities:

- Undertakes, allows & encourages all endeavours to explore and develop the potentialities of the micro and small-scale industries in its operational jurisdiction within the state of Odisha.
- To improve the availability of spares, import substitution for meeting the growing demand of MCL, with the help of Directorate of Industries of the State and D.I.C's.
- A broad outlook to create scope of increased self-employment and thus self-dependency amidst the young population of the locality of State.
- Prosperity of general masses, in the state and elevation of this state in the industrial map of the nation and adjusting the industrial products of the MSEs including SC/ST MSEs & Women MSE of this state to reach the new dynamics of achieving the GLOBAL COMPETITIVE STANDARD.

Since the inception of the Company, MCL has helped and developed MSEs of Odisha. MSEs Units were awarded tenders for various consumable spares / items and service-related jobs directly linked to production processes involved in engineering and mining section of MCL.



Further in its continued efforts in keeping alive MSEs, MCL has been giving sustainable business to those ancillary units who are committed to supply of quality materials and maintaining prompt delivery schedules. There are reserved 358 items for MSEs identified by Govt. of India which are especially procured only from MSEs for which an exclusive NIT is also formulated.

MCL has been continuously keeping track with the ancillary units and trying to redress their grievances from time to time by conducting interactive sessions / meetings. MCL has always with the MSMEs of State for their up-liftment at par the quality, marketing and overall business development with the national interest. This has also been recognized in various forums by State and National Bodies. In the FY 2023-24, MCL has organized/participated in six (06) Vendor Development Programs to promote MSEs and also to make aware of business opportunities in MCL.

The Salient Features of Policy followed by MCL are as follows:

As per MSEs Order 2012 issued by Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME); implementation of Public Procurement Policy has become mandatory from the year 2015-16. MCL had framed and implemented this policy along with existing ancillary policy w.e.f. July 2013. New Procurement Policy for MSEs and Ancillary followed by MCL is available in MCL Portal under heading Ancillary and MSEs (http://www.mahanadicoal.in/About/pdf/ANCILLARY_POLICY.pdf).

- Procurement of minimum of 25 percent shall be made from MSEs, of total annual purchases of products produced and services rendered by MSEs. Out of 25 percent of annual procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises, 4 percent shall be procured from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs. However, in the event of failure of such MSEs to participate in the tender process or meet the tender requirements and the L1 price, the 4% sub-target for procurement earmarked for MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs will be met from other MSEs. Apart from that 3 percent out of 25 percent also shall be procured from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by Women Entrepreneur.
- In tender, participating Micro and Small Enterprises quoting price within price band of L1+15 percent be allowed to supply a portion of requirement by bringing down their price to L1 price in a situation where L1 price is from someone other than a Micro and Small Enterprise and such Micro and Small Enterprise will be allowed to supply up to 20 percent of total tendered value.
- To reduce transaction cost of doing business, Micro and Small Enterprises shall be facilitated by providing them tender sets at free of cost, exempting Micro and Small Enterprises from payment of earnest money.
- Procurement of 358 items from Micro and Small Enterprises, which have been reserved for exclusive purchase from them. For implementation of the new policy, a standard NIT has already been implemented where only MSEs or authorized representative of MSEs can participate & offers from others will not be accepted.

MCL's Annual Procurement and Procurement from MSEs of the last three years are given below:

		2021-22 (In ₹ Cr.)	2022-23 (In ₹ Cr.)	2023-24 (in ₹ Cr.)
1	Total Annual Procurement (in ₹ Crores) excluding HEMM, POL, Timber, Explosive etc	427.18	216.72	730.51
2	Total Purchase from MSEs (in ₹ Crores)	166.03	150.16	439.52
3	% Purchase from MSEs out of total procurement	38.87	69.29	60.16

MCL has achieved **60.16%** (Target of procurement through MSME excluding HEMM, POL, Timber, Explosive, etc. is 35%) purchase for MSEs, out of total annual procurement in the FY 2023-24.

In addition to the above, services procurement (CMC contracts) of ₹ 2203.718 Cr. has been done from MSEs in FY2023-24. MCL is continuously achieving the procurement targets through MSME and also committed to maintaining the trend in future.

MCL is registered on TReDS (Trades Receivables Discounting System) portal through RXIL (Receivables Exchange of India Ltd.) platform. MSME vendors are encouraged to register on TReDS portal and trade through RXIL platform.

MCL is monitoring procurement process, updating of database of bidders in e-procurement portal, interaction with stake holders in order to achieve target of 25% & improve the same.



IB Valley Washery



7. CAPITAL STRUCTURE:

The Authorised share capital of the Company as on 31.03.2024 is ₹1600.00 crore, divided into 1,39,58,200 no. of Equity shares of ₹1000/- each and 20,41,800 no. of 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹1,000/- each.

Share Capital

The Issued/Paid up share capital of the Company as on 31.03.2024 is ₹1323.67 crore, divided into 1,32,36,726 no. of Equity shares of ₹ 1,000/- each.

8. FINANCIAL REVIEW:

The Company has recorded the gross Sales Value of ₹37,200.78 Crore against ₹ 41,918.77 Crore of the previous year. The Profit before Tax (PBT) for 2023-24 is ₹ 15,593.10 crore against ₹ 18,801.24 crore in the previous year. Profit after Tax (PAT) for 2023-24 is ₹11,845.40 crore against last year's PAT of ₹13,470.16 Crore. The financial results of 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23 are summarized below:

[₹ in Crore]

		2023-24	2022-23 (Restated)
A	Gross Profit (Before Depreciation and Interest)	16,626.93	19,818.00
B	Less: Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment	966.99	935.64
C	Finance Cost	66.84	81.12
D	Net Profit before Tax	15,593.10	18,801.24
E	Less: Provision for Income Tax and Deferred Tax	3,747.70	5,331.08
F	Net Profit after Tax	11,845.40	13,470.16
G	Op. Balance available in Retained Earnings	8,939.99	4,568.59
H	Less: Transfer to General Reserve	592.27	673.76
I	Less: Interim Dividend on Equity Shares	7,500.00	7,400.00
J	Less: Final Dividend of PY	1,500.00	1,025.00
K	Profit/Loss after above appropriation	11,193.12	8,939.99
L	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) before Tax	(56.26)	60.48
M	Less: Provision for Income Tax on OCI	14.16	(15.22)
N	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) after Tax	(42.10)	45.26
O	Total Comprehensive Income after Tax (F+N)	11,803.30	13,515.42

8.1 Transfer to Reserve:

An amount of ₹ 592.27 crore, being 5% of Profit after Tax for the year, has been transferred to General Reserve.

8.2 Dividend:

The Directors are pleased to recommend dividend of ₹ 7,500.00 crore as interim dividend and final dividend of ₹ 1,100.00 crores has been recommended by Board, proposed to be declared subject to approval of shareholders in AGM on the paid-up Equity Share Capital of ₹ 1323.67 crore. Total dividend worked out at ₹ 8,600 crore i.e. 649.71% of paid-up equity share capital (previous year 1,344.74%) for the year for your approval.

During the FY 2023-24, Final Dividend of ₹ 1,500 crore for FY 2022-23 as recommended by Board has been approved by the shareholders in the AGM, that was held on 25th July 2023 and the same has been paid to the shareholders.

8.3 Loans given

No loan has been given by the Company to the outsiders during FY 2023-24 and no loan is outstanding as on 31.03.2024.

9. INVESTMENT:

9.1 Non-current Investments in Equity Shares of MNH Shakti Limited, MJSJ Coal Limited, Mahanadi Basin Power Limited and Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited, subsidiaries of MCL are ₹24.57 Crore, ₹57.06 Crore, ₹0.05 crore and ₹64.00 Crore respectively.

9.2 Interest free loan (quasi equity) of ₹208.00 crores to Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited, subsidiary of MCL and the loan outstanding as on 31.03.2024 is ₹ 208.00 crores.

9.3 The investment in Mutual funds as on 31.03.2024 stood at ₹1,214.28 crore (previous year ₹ 1,069.88 crore).

10. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

Total Capital Expenditure during the year was ₹ 3938.80 Crore against previous year's expenditure of ₹4,279.50 Crore (Restated).

11. BORROWINGS:

The amount due to M/s Liebherr France SA, France as on 31.03.2024 stands at ₹3.95 crore for supply of four Hydraulic Shovels on deferred credit.

12. SALES REALISATION:

Gross sales including other operating revenue of MCL during FY 2023-24 was ₹40535.27 crore. Total realization during FY 2023-24 was ₹39,934.39 Crore which works out to be 95.03% of total opening debtors and current year's gross sales.

13. PAYMENT TO EXCHEQUER:

Your Company continued to be a major contributor to the Central and State Exchequer. The payment made by the Company on account of Royalty, NMET, DMF, GST, GST Compensation Cess, Income Tax during the year as compared to the payments made during previous year are as follows:

[₹ in Crore]

	2023-24	2022-23
Royalty	3,183.53	3,607.86
NMET	61.93	71.68
DMF	929.74	1,086.25
Goods & Service Tax	756.98	855.28
GST Compensation Cess	7,879.50	7,675.51
Income Tax	4,350.00	5,250.00
TOTAL	17,161.68	18,546.58

14. Expenditure on Advertisement & publicity-

The expenditure on Advertisement & Publicity during the year is ₹15.68 Crore against previous year's expenditure of ₹7.95 Crore.

15. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment:

Particulars	Secured Loans Excluding Deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the FY				
i) Principal Amount	-	4.58	-	4.58
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i + ii + iii)	-	4.58	-	4.58
Change in Indebtedness during the FY				
* Addition	-	0.00	-	0.00
* Reduction	-	0.63	-	0.63
Net Change	-	(0.63)	-	(0.63)
Indebtedness at the end of the FY				
i) Principal Amount	-	3.95	-	3.95
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i + ii + iii)	-	3.95	-	3.95

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL INFORMATION-**

- During the year, the Company had issued 6618363 nos. of bonus shares @1:1 i.e. one of fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹ 1000 for every one of fully paid-up existing equity shares as approved in EGM dated 17.10.2023.
- During the year, based on an opinion from the Accounting Standard Board (ASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on the stripping activity policy of the company/group, a revised policy on stripping activity in accordance with Appendix B “Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine”, of Ind AS 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment has been implemented by the company. Existing Advance Stripping balance as of 31st March 2022 has been considered as Stripping Activity Assets as at 01.04.2022 under note 3.1 property plant and equipment, in the restated financial statements.
- During the year, Company has technically evaluated and reviewed the useful life of property plant and equipment. Due to change in accounting estimate, depreciation/amortisation has decreased by ₹19.60 crores during the year. Effect in the future period is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable.
- NTPC has disputed an amount of ₹ 62.29 crores for payment of surface transportation charges for supply of coal for a lead distance of 0-3 kms for the period February 2018 to August 2020. The dispute is pending with AMRCD. However, considering the probability of realizing a major part of the dues may not be very high, expected credit loss has been provided against the above debtors during the current year.
- Railway Board has approved inflated mileage for the Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail line as per the letter no. 2018/Infra/12/19 dated 27.02.2023 issued by Executive Director (infra-1), Railway Board. Concession agreement for the above has been executed on 11.03.2024 between S.E. Railway & MCL. As per agreement, concession repayment through inflated mileage shall come into force from 17.04.2023. Railways has not finalized the calculation and payable amount yet and hence no amount has been released by railways yet. In the absence of amount receivable, no income has been recognised in the books of accounts.

16. PROJECT FORMULATION/CAPITAL PROJECTS**Planning:**

MCL has planned to achieve 225 M Te of coal during the financial year 2024-25. The capital outlay estimated for the year 2024-25 is 2767.05 Crores, major share of which will be utilized for land acquisition, development of infrastructures (including construction of coal transport Roads, Rail connectivity of FMC), solar plants and procurement of Heavy Earth Moving Machineries (HEMM).

Exploration:

Exploration is being undertaken by CMPDIL. The details of exploration during 2023-24 and proposed exploration for 2024-25 is as follows.

S I . No.	Block	Area	Coalfield	Drilling during 2023-24 (M)	Proposed drilling 2024-25 (M)	GR schedule
1	Orient West (Goutamdharma) Dipside of Block IV & Production Support	4.14	Ib Valley	2786.00 (Goutamdharma)	2000	2027-28, 2029-30
2		5.00	Ib Valley	25613.10 (Hemagiri Sector-1)		
3			Ib Valley			
Ib Valley Total				28399.10		
4	Tribira,	12.91	Talcher	0.00	10000	2024-25, 2027-28 & 2027-28
5	Subhadra West (Seam-I)	5.99	Talcher	0.00		
6	Rabipur and Production Support	14.53	Talcher	0.00		
	RABIPUR (2D/3D Seismic Survey)			0.00	25 Line Km.	
Talcher Total				0.00		
Total MCL				28399.10		

Project Formulation:

During the financial year 2023-24, three Project Report was recommended by MCL Board for approval of CIL Board:

1. Bhubaneswari Expansion OCP (OS Variant)- 50MTY
2. Int. Kulda-Gajanbahal OCP (UCE) – 40 MTY
3. Balabhadra OCP (UCE) – 10 MTY

Project Implementation:

The total capital expenditure of the company during 2023-24 is ₹ 3938.80 Crores against the target of ₹ 3500.00 Crores.

COAL PROJECTS: -

Total Coal Mining Projects sanctioned as on date are 51 (including 3 exhausted Projects). The rated Production Capacity of these sanctioned Projects was 362.78 MTY, with a sanctioned Capital outlay of ₹ 39362.08 Cr. (including RCE). Out of total 51 Projects, 40 Projects are completed Projects, and 11 Projects are On-going Projects. The present Capacity along with Capital Outlay of 51 Projects is given as under:

Category (Rs. Cr.)	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (Rs. Cr.)	Status		
				Exhausted	Completed	On-going
100 & above	22	311.40	38644.05	01	10	11
50 to 100	09	16.00	427.58	00	09	00
20 to 50	13	28.10	225.93	01	12	00
Below 20	07	7.28	64.52	01	06	00
Total	51	362.78	39362.08	03	37	11

Completed Projects: - 40 Nos.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PR Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Cr.)	Date of Completion
TALCHER COALFIELDS				
1.	Ananta O/C	4.00#	338.44	Mar 2008
2.	Ananta O/C Expn. Ph-I	5.50#		
3.	Ananta O/C Expn. Ph-II	12.00#		
4.	Ananta OC Expansion Ph-III	15.00	467.94	Mar-2022
5.	Balanda O/C & RPR (Exhausted)	1.00	33.20	Mar 1984
6.	Balaram O/C	8.00#	344.63	Mar 2000
7.	Bharatpur O/C	3.50#	158.97 (RCE)#	Mar 1991
8.	Bharatpur O/C Expn. Ph-I	5.00#	48.02#	Mar 1998
9.	Bharatpur O/C Expn. Ph-II	11.00#	95.87#	Mar 2007
10.	Bharatpur O/C Expn. Ph-III	20.00#	131.39#	Mar 2010
11.	Chhendipada O/C (Exhausted)	0.35	19.75	Mar 2007
12.	Hingula-II O/C	2.00#	47.93	Mar 2002
13.	Hingula-II O/C Expn. Ph-I	4.00#	89.78	Mar 2009
14.	Hingula-II O/C Expn. Ph-II	8.00	35.67	Mar 2009
15.	Jagannath O/C / Jagannath Extn.	4.00#	66.71 / 4.71	Mar 1991
16.	Jagannath O/C Expn. Ph-II	6.00#	4.95	Mar 2008
17.	Jagannath Re-organisation OC	6.00	437.011	Oct 2020
18.	Lingaraj O/C	5.00#	229.84	Mar 1998
19.	Lingaraj O/C Expn. Ph-I	10.00#	98.89	Mar 2007
20.	Lingaraj O/C Expn. Ph-II	13.00#	2.18	Mar 2008
21.	Lingaraj O/C Expn. Ph-III	16.00	306.18	Mar 2014
22.	Nandira U/G (Augmentation)	0.33	17.96	Mar 1995
Sub Total (Incl capacity exhausted mines)		46.68	2545.77	



IB VALLEY COALFIELDS				
23.	Basundhara (E) O/C (Exhausted)	0.60	19.70	Mar 1998
24.	Basundhara (West) O/C	2.40#	68.74 (RCE)	Mar 2007
25.	Basundhara (West) Expn. Ph-I	7.00	46.52	Mar 2011
26.	Belpahar O/C	2.00#	246.93	Mar 2015
27.	Belpahar O/C Expn. Ph-I	3.50#		
28.	Belpahar O/C Expn. Ph-II	8.00#		
29.	Kulda OCP	10.00	487.06	Feb-2020
30.	Lajkura O/C/ LajkuraExtn.	1.00#	38.98 (RCE) /3.22	Mar 1991
31.	Lajkura O/C Expn. Ph-I	2.50	194.99	Mar 2013
32.	Lakhanpur O/C	5.00#	215.02	Mar 2000
33.	Lakhanpur O/C Expn. Ph-I	10.00#	98.74	Mar 2010
34.	Lakhanpur O/C Expn. Ph-II	15.00#	116.54	Mar 2011
35.	Lilari O/C / Lilari Extn.	0.80#	19.78 / 0.63	Mar 1992
36.	Samaleswari O/C	3.00#	636.24	Mar 2013
37.	Samaleswari O/C Expn. Ph-I	4.00#		
38.	Samaleswari O/C Expn. Ph-II	5.00#		
39.	Samaleswari O/C Expn. Ph-III	7.00#		
40.	Samaleswari O/C Expn. Ph-IV.	12.00		
Sub Total (Incl. capacity exhausted mines)		32.10	2193.09	
TOTAL (Completed Projects)		78.78	4738.861	

(#) Capacity &/or Capital of these mines excluded after approval of Extension/expansion/Re-organisation / Dove-tailed Project Reports.

On-Going Projects: -11 Nos.

Sl. No	Name of the Project	PR Cap (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (Rs. Crores)	Date of PR Approval
TALCHER COALFIELD				
1	Balaram Expansion OCP	15.00	3504.21	04.08.2020
2	Bhubaneswari Expansion OCP	50.00	4563.51	25.08.2020
3	Gopalji-Kaniha OCP	30.00	6107.87	25.04.2022
4	RPR of Hingula-II Expansion Ph-III OCP	15.00# (7 incr.)	2264.68	07.11.2022
5	Bharatpur Re-organisation OC	20.00	2838.87	12.11.2018
6	Subhadra OCP	25.00	1693.81	25.03.2021
7	Balabhadra OCP	10.00	978.44	24.01.2022
	Sub total	147.00	21951.39	
IB VALLEY COALFIELD				
8	Basundhara (West) Extn.	7.00#	620.42	07.05.2014
9	Siarmal OCP	50.00	5194.95	02.02.2021
10	Integrated Lakhanpur-Belpahar-Lilari OCP	30.00	2434.75	22.05.2018
11	Integrated Kulda-Garjanbahal Expansion OCP	40.00	4421.71	19.04.2023
	Sub total	127.00	12671.83	
TOTAL (Ongoing projects)		284.00	34623.22	
GRAND TOTAL (Including capacity of exhausted mines)		362.78	39362.08	

(#) No addition/Partial addition in capacity for Extension/expansion/Re-organisation / Dove- tailed Project Reports.

Future projects: - 04Nos.

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	PR Cap (Mty.)	Remarks
1.	Ananta UG	3.36	Project Report was discussed in the Planning committee meeting on 28.03.2024, to be put up to TSC of MCL Board
2	Lajkura Dipside Expansion OCP	8	Project Report was discussed in the Planning committee meeting on 27.03.2024.
3	Baitarani East OCP	20	Project Report under preparation at CMPDI
4	Balabhadra N&W Extension OCP	10	Project Report under preparation at CMPDI
Total		Total Additional PR capacity = 38.86	

Existing Old Underground producing Mines: - 02 Nos.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity in MTY as assessed by CMPDIL (MT/YR)					
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Prov)
1.	Hirakhand Bundia Mine	0.366	0.428	0.468	0.247	0.219	0.219
2.	Orient Mine1& 2	0.397	0.328	0.321	0.350	0.219	0.219
Total		0.763	0.756	0.789	0.597	0.438	0.438
Total Capacity (including Existing UG Mines) = 362.78 +0.438 = 363.218							

UG VISION PLAN OF MCL:

Name of new/Expn. mine	Extractable Reserve (MT)	Production Phasing (MT)				
		23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28
ANANTA UG	37.17Mt (Phase-I)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00
TALCHER UG	1.89(virgin)+9.11(on pillars) =11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.100	0.20
NANDIRA UG	4.27(on pillars)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.105	0.36
ORIENT MINE NO. 1&2	38.68(Virgin)+ 27.45 (on pillars) = 66.13	0.20	0.215	0.215	0.215	0.215
ORIENT MINE NO. 4	3.12 on pillars	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
HBM	5.529(Virgin) +18.56 (on pillars) = 24.09	0.20	0.215	0.215	0.280	0.50
Total UG Coal Production		0.46	0.50	0.50	0.700	1.375

- A scheme for introduction of CM at Nandira UG is under preparation at RI-V Bilaspur. Draft Scheme was submitted in December 2023. Planning committee meeting completed on 08.02.2024.
- A scheme for introduction of CM at Hirakhand Bundia Mine is under preparation at RI-VII, Bhubaneswar. Draft Scheme was submitted in March 2024.
- Talcher UG is awarded to MDO on Revenue Sharing basis. Contract agreement is signed on 12.01.2024. Duration for compliance of Condition Precedents is 18 months from the date of contract agreement. Production is expected from FY 2026-27.
- Orient Colliery No 3 is awarded to MDO on Revenue Sharing basis but the operations proposed by MDO is through opencast mining. Hence project is no more considered for UG vision plan.
- PR for a new UG mine named Ananta UG covering Padma, Bharatpur North, Jagannath, Ananta and its Extension Bolcks is under preparation at RI-IV, Nagpur. Draft PR was submitted in March 2024.
- Orient Colliery No 4 is tendered twice for MDO on Revenue Sharing basis but no bidders turned up, 2nd retender bid opening is in Jan 2024. Part-I & Part-II bid opened in Feb 2024 & March 2024 respectively.

NON-MINING PROJECTS
Major On-going Non-Mining Projects of MCL costing > ₹ 20Cr:

S N.	Name of the Project	Capital Cost (Rs. Crs.)
1	Construction of 4-Lane carriage way road at Belpahar bypass, Lakhanpur Area	65.26
2.	Construction of dedicated coal corridor road from Bankibahal to Bhedabahal on SH-10 in Sundargarh District. Length-31KM	671.19
3.	Shifting of existing Coal Corridor Road from Northern side to Southern side of Lingaraj OCP, Lingaraj Area.	51.01
4.	Construction of permanent Coal Transportation concrete road at different location of Ananta OCP under Jagannath Area.	49.75



5.	Ananta CHP-RLS (20 Mty)	278.48
6.	Bhubaneswari Silo (Ph-II) (15 Mty)	247.69
7.	Kaniha CHP-RLS (10 Mty)	268.05
8.	Lajkura CHP-RLS (15 Mty)	285.05
9.	Sardega CHP-RLS (20 Mty)	311.68
10.	Hingula New CHP Link	218.30
11.	Bhubaneswari Silo (Ph-I) (10 Mty)	334.81
12.	Hingula Silo (10 Mty)	168.95
13.	Input Coal feeding arrangement to Bhubaneswari SILO (Ph-I)	40.52
14.	Lakhanpur Silo (10 Mty) Ph-I	164.38
15.	Rail connectivity to Ananta CHP-RLS (20 Mty) 19.0 KM	260.00
16.	Rail connectivity to Bhubaneswari Silo (Ph-II) (15 Mty) 13.40 KM	265.70
17.	Rail connectivity to Kaniha CHP-RLS (10 Mty) 2.50 KM	19.17
18.	Rail connectivity to Lajkura CHP-RLS (15 Mty) 9.0 KM	89.92
19.	Rail connectivity to Sardega CHP-RLS (20 Mty) 14.70 KM	224.78
20.	Rail connectivity to Lakhanpur SILO Ph-I (8.32 KM)	146.77
21.	Rail connectivity to Lakhanpur SILO Ph-II	230.00
22.	Shifting of Y-Curve Siding at Lakhanpur Area (17.20 KM)	360.00
23.	Provision of Automatic signalling at existing Rail Sidings of Talcher Coalfields.	58.00
24.	Setting up of 50 MW ground mounted solar Power Plant.	301.91
25.	Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail line Phase –II works (Includes doubling of line 52 KM, Loading bulb at Barpali 47.70 KM& Double line Flyover at Jharsuguda 26.00KM)	3198.12
26.	Inner corridor Phase-II: Balram- Putugadia-Jarpada- Tentuloi Rail Link (54KM)	1555.00
27.	Widening of Platform at Sardega Siding.	51.60
28.	Construction of Medical College (MIMSR) at Talcher	49.26
29.	100 bedded Cardiac Institute at Jharsuguda	75.00
30.	Installation of Prefabricated Toilets in circulating areas of 232 nos. of Railway Stations of Odisha	57.55
31.	2 nos. Piped Water Supply Schemes for 35 villages of Talcher and Kaniha Block of Angul district.	55.07
32.	Construction of Road over bridge (ROB) at the level crossing near Ghantapada village	39.45
33.	Construction of Public utility facilities (78 nos) at all Gram Panchayat Headquarters of Jharsuguda dist.	27.30
34.	Construction of District Stadium, Jharsuguda	25.41
35.	Comprehensive community development programme (CCDP-UTHAN) in Angul, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda & Sundergarh	20.29
36.	CT road Lakhanpur OCP for new Y curve siding	26.22
37.	Construction of wbm CT road of Lakhanpur OCP, Lakhanpur area	29.24
38.	Widening of Existing Coal Transportation Road to Sardega siding and Construction of new road to truck receiving hopper of sardega CHP at Basundhara (W) OCP under Mahalaxmi Area	24.59
39.	Development of Rail Infrastructure Projects a) Construction of 06 nos. ROB's b) Doubling of Rail Lines at 4 locations/stretches in Railway Sidings/Rail Network of MCL at Talcher Coalfield c) Separate New Rail Line from Talcher Station to Spur No. 7-8 at Talcher Coalfield of MCL by E. Co. Railway, Bhubaneswar on deposit basis.	662.43
40.	Upgradation of Railway Track comprising Complete Track Renewal (CTR) of 14.626 Km track length & Through Rail Renewal (TRR) of 7.5 Km at different locations of Railway Sidings of MCL at Talcher Coalfield i.e. CTR at locations viz Deulbera-1 siding yard, Spur-5 of Ananta Siding, Spur-9 of Balram Siding, Bharatpur Siding 7&8 to Balram Siding 9& 10 (block section), Jagannath Siding No. 3&4 to Bharatpur Siding No. 7&8 (Block Section), Bharatpur Siding 7&8 Yard i/c E/R line, TLSB Cabin to South Balanda Siding No. 1&2 i/c E/R line and TRR at locations viz Spur-4 of Jagannath, Talcher Yard to TLSB Cabin Block Section, South Balanda Siding No. 1&2 to Bharatpur Siding 7&8 Block section, by East Coast Railway on deposit basis.	42.82
41.	i) Proposed Renovation/Improvement to Drainage System, ii) Provision of Retaining Wall to arrest spillage of coals on track from loading platforms & iii) Proposed Miscellaneous safety related works like toe wall, retaining wall, side drain, stone pitching, cess repairs etc. to be executed in deep cutting and high embankment locations of MCL Sidings at Talcher by ECoR.	31.18
	TOTAL	11081.90

Completed Non-Mining Projects of MCL costing > ₹ 20Cr:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capital Cost (Rs. Crs.)
1.	Construction of all CT roads in B-G area having life more than 5 yrs with concrete.	22.96
2.	Widening of road from 2 lane to 4 lane from Bankibahal to Kanika Railway Siding- 27 km.	256.68
3.	Construction of concrete CT Road in Kaniha OCP	26.92
4.	Construction of 2-Lane concrete road from Basundhara West Extension Check post to Sardega Railway Siding.	30.39
5.	Construction of New Coal Corridor at Talcher Coalfield. Length 20.99 KM	243.42
(a)	Hingula –Balram Part (Ph-I&II) – 7.06 KM	
(b)	Bharatpur Part (Ph-I&II) – 2.3 KM	
(c)	Jagannath Part (Ph-I&II) – 1.26 KM	
(d)	Ananta Part (Ph-I&II) – 2.34 KM	
(e)	Bhubaneswari Part (Ph-I&II) – 1.82 KM	
(f)	Lingaraj Part (Ph-I&II) – 6.21 KM	
6.	Jharsuguda - Barpali – Sardega Railway Line (Single Line 50 KM)	1129.39
7.	Lingaraj SILO (16.0Mty) & its rail connectivity	495.01
8.	Bharatpur CHP/SILO (15.0Mty)	174.95
9.	Construction of 3rd line from TLSB cabin for Talcher yard to serve Bhubaneswari OCP at Talcher	48.80
10	Inner corridor Phase-I: Angul – Balram Rail Link (14.25 KM)	145.00
11	Rail connectivity to Bhubaneswari SILO Ph-I (10Mty) 2.20KM	87.48
12	Construction of Coal Transportation Road at Samaleswari OCP (Concrete pavement), Lajkura OCP (Concrete pavement) of IB Valley Area & strengthening of bituminous road from HBM to SOCP Jn. at Orient Area of IB Coalfields of MCL.	134.58
13.	Construction of internal mine coal transportation roads in Talcher Coalfield having life more than 05 years -35.28 KM	241.69
(a)	Hingula OCP – 4.91 KM	
(b)	Balaram OCP - 7.00 KM	
(c)	Bharatpur OCP – 5.46 KM	
(d)	Jagannath OCP – 6.23 KM	
(e)	Ananta OCP - 2.15 KM	
(f)	Bhubaneswari OCP – 5.73 KM	
(g)	Lingaraj OCP - 3.80 KM	
14	IB Valley Washery (10.00 Mty) on B-O-M basis	333.00
15	Construction of sports Complex at Burla	25.00
16.	Dedicated Covid Hospital at Bhubaneswar by SUM Hospital	294.23
TOTAL		3689.50

Foreign Collaboration: Nil

Modernisation & Technology Absorption:

- MCL is the trend-setter in introducing Blast-free technology for winning coal in opencast mine by Surface Miner Technology.
- MCL has also introduced the Vertical Rippers for blast free OB removal.
- SILO/ CHP with Rapid Loading System are being introduced in major opencast projects of MCL.
- Construction of one Coal washery is completed i.e. IB Valley Washery at Lakhanpur Project for despatch of washed coal.



- MCL has successfully commissioned its first (CIL's first) Grid connected 2 MW Solar Power Plant since 13.10.2014 and also installed 1.21 MW Roof Top Solar Power Plant at 10 various locations. MCL is also installing Ground mounted 50 MW Solar power plant and 2.50 MW Roof top Solar plants at various sites as a part of Renewable energy.
- Introduction of 'Minex Geovia Planning and Designing software' for Short & Medium-term planning of OC mines.
- Introduction of 'Vihangam' portal for real-time aerial video transmission from mines to internet platform.
- Introduction of Fog Canons & robotic Nozzles for effective dust suppression.
- Introduction of simulator training by providing one each for Talcher coalfields and Ib valley coalfields for Operator training of surface Miner, Drill, Dumper, Dozer and Excavator.
- Fitting LED lights in different HEMMs for better and environmentally friendly illumination.
- Introducing dual fuel mode with LNG in 2 nos of 100 T dumpers at Lakhanpur OCP.
- Installation of Fuel level Monitoring System (FLMS) in HEMM as surveillance measure for arresting diesel theft.

Projects pending approval of Government: Nil

Status of land acquisition and possession during 2023-24 in hectare

Sl. No.	Area	Tenancy		Govt. non-Forest		Forest Land		Total Acq'n	Total Poss	Remarks
		Acq.	Poss.	Acq.	Poss.	Acq.	Poss.			
1	Jagannath	-	48.28	-	-	-	-	-	48.28	
2	Hingula	564.15	13.23	296.32	-	819.34	-	1679.81	13.23	
3	Subhadra	-	-	-	-	32.22	-	-	-	
4	Bharatpur	-	4.61	-	-	-	-	-	4.61	
5	Lingaraj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Kaniha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Ib- Valley	-	8.49	-	-	-	-	-	8.49	
8	Lakhanpur	-	26.51	-	48.56	-	-	-	75.07	
9	B-G Area	-	4.95	-	-	-	-	-	4.95	
10	Mahalaxmi	-	9.84	-	36.42	-	-	-	46.26	
Total		564.15	115.91	296.32	84.98	819.34	-	1679.81	200.89	

17. Status of Construction of Washeries/De-shaling plant at MCL (As on 31.03.2024)

A. Setting up of non-coking coal washery at MCL:

In line with the decision of CIL for installation of coal washeries on Build-Operate-Maintain (BOM) basis for economic washing of high ash coal, MCL is setting up Ib-Valley Washery at Lakhanpur Area of 10.0 Mtpa capacity on BOM concept. Present status of which is given below:

IB-Valley Washery (10.0 Mtpa capacity) at Lakhanpur:

- LoA for setting up of IB-Valley washery at Lakhanpur Area was issued on 14/03/2018.
- The contract for setting up of IB-Valley washery at Lakhanpur Area was signed on 15/10/18 with M/s Global Coal Mining Private Ltd.
- Construction is under progress. (99% completed upto March 2024).
- Consent to Operate (CTO) w.r.t IB-Valley washery at Lakhanpur area was granted from State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), Odisha vide no. 7070/IND-I-CON-6900 dtd. 03/05/2023.
- Test run of Ib-valley washery was conducted successfully on 10.05.2023.
- License under the Factories Act, 1948 has been granted/renewed from 01.01.24 to 31.12.28.

- The 10th provisional extension of time has been granted from 03.01.2024 to 31.05.2024 for completing the work of setting up of Ib-valley washery at lakhanpur area vide letter no. MCL/LKPA/PO/BOCM/2024/655 dated 02.03.2024.
- Commercial operation of Ib-Valley washery is expected by 15th May'2024.

B. Setting up of De-shaling plant at MCL:

- As per the report of the committee constituted to identify mines in subsidiaries of CIL for setting up de-shaling plants/ non coking coal washery to improve quality, two de-shaling plants of 10 Mty capacity were proposed in MCL at Balaram and Garjanbahal with Balaram showing better viability.

18. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT:

18.1 Statutory Clearances and Compliances

18.1.1 Clearances:

18.1.1.1 Environment Clearance

As per the EIA Notification, 2006 (Notified under the Environment Protection Act 1986), prior Environment Clearance from MoEF&CC is mandatory for operating/construction of any mine, washery or for expansion/extension of any mine. Accordingly, MCL is regularly applying and obtaining EC for all the mines (New & Expansion). TOR and EC obtained during FY 2023-24 are listed in the below table.

a) TOR Obtained during 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MTY)	Letter no. and date
1.	Bhubaneswari OCP incl 20.383 ha forest patch (area expansion)	30	J-11015/280/2013-IA-II(M) dtd 12.03.2024.

b) EC obtained during 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MTY)	Type of EC	Letter no. and date
1.	Nandira UG	0.33	Amendment	SIA/OR/CMIN/299041/2023 dtd 22.05.2023
2.	Lakhanpur OCP	22.5	Revalidation	J-11015/391/2012-IA-II(M) dtd 18.09.2023
3.	Bhubaneswari OCP	30	Revalidation	J-11015/280/2013/-IA-II(M), Dt 10.11.2023
4.	Int. LBL	40	Amalgamation cum Expansion	J-11015/15/2019-IA-II (M) dtd 15.01.2024
5.	Kulda OCP	21	Amendment	J-11015/10/1995-IA-II (M) dtd 05.01.2024
6.	Garjanbahal OCP	18.2	Amendment	J-11015/159/2015-IA-II(M) dtd 08.03.2024
7.	Subhadra OCP	25	Fresh	J-11015/72/2021-IA.II (M) dtd 06.03.2024

During FY 2023-24, Application for Environment Clearance of Bharatpur Expansion OCP (20 MTY; Area Expansion from 927.42 to 1556.94 ha) i.e on 20.01.2024 was submitted to MoEF&CC for grant of EC.

c) Total available EC for MCL operating mines

Sl. No.	Particulars	Talcher CFs	IB-Valley CFs	Total
1	Total EC available as on 01.04.2024	159.83 MTY	158.52 MTY	318.35 MTY*

*for all the working mines of MCL.

18.1.2 Forest Clearance

As per the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and its Amendments, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), grants Forest Clearance required for utilizing forest land for non-forest purpose.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Forest Area (Ha)	Letter no. and date
1.	Integrated Lakhanpur Belpahar Lilari OC	417.073	Stage I Letter No. F.No. 8-280/1989-FC, Dt. 27.12.2023
2.	Subhadra OC	125.24	Stage I Letter No. F. No. 8-06/2023-FC dtd 05.12.2023

During FY 2023-24, Bhubaneswari Expn OCP, Balram Expn OCP forest Proposal submitted with MoEF&CC for consideration in FAC for grant of Stage I approval.

**18.1.3 Ground Water Clearance:**

As per the gazette Notification, 20th September 2020, under Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, for all new/existing industries, industries seeking expansion, infrastructure projects and mining projects abstracting ground water are required to seek No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). During FY 2023-24, 12 no. of projects have applied for renewal of NOC from CGWA. NOC has been issued for Subhadra OCP on 27.12.2023 for quantity of 2144.00 m³/day abstraction.

18.1.4 Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from SPCB, Odisha

“CTE & CTO” under the Water & Air Acts has been obtained from State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), Govt. of Odisha for all the operating mines of MCL for FY 2024-25 with a total capacity of 242.278 MT. CTE and CTO for Integrated LBL was granted during FY 2023-24.

18.1.5 Hazardous and other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

“Authorisation” under the Hazardous Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 have also been obtained from the SPCB, Govt. of Odisha, by all operating mines for FY 2024-25.

- The used batteries and recovered burnt oil and grease are auctioned to authorised re-processors.
- Half-yearly return for batteries and annual return for other Hazardous Wastes have been submitted to the SPCB, Govt. of Odisha as per the statute.

18.2 Statutory Compliance:

- Half-yearly compliance reports of the Environment Clearance conditions about all operating mines having Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification, 2006 were submitted to MoEF&CC, Eastern Region office, Bhubaneswar and New Delhi, and to SPCB timely during 2023-24.
- For preparation of Environmental Statements in Form-V under Rule-14 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, Environment Audit was conducted by multi-disciplinary team of officers, for each of the 22 mines, 01 railway siding and 01 washery during the year 2022-23. The said reports were submitted for all the 24 projects timely to SPCB vide letter Dtd. 22.09.2023.
- In the FY 2023-24, the preparation of Soil and Moisture Conservation Plan was initiated for Integrated LBL and Subhadra OCPs. Site Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan is under preparation for Balram OCP.
- The used batteries and recovered burnt oil & grease are auctioned to authorised re-processors. As per the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, half-yearly return for batteries and as per the Hazardous Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 annual return for hazardous wastes have been submitted to the SPCB, Govt. of Odisha.

18.3 Measures Taken to Protect and Improve Environment.**18.3.1 Air Pollution Control Measures**

In keeping with the company’s concern for Environment, there are several long-standing best practices to check air pollution with several number of measures, some of which are highlighted below.

- MCL has progressively enhanced coal production through the environment friendly Surface Miner Technology (from 4.2 % in 1999-2000 to 98.1 % in 2023-24). Coal production through Surface Miner during FY 2023-24 is tabulated below.

Total Coal production (MTY)	Coal Production by Open Cast (MTY)	Coal Production by Surface Miner	
		MTY	%
206.10	205.643	202.204	98.1 %

This is a blast-less mining technology with water sprinkling arrangement which eliminates dust generating operations like drilling, blasting, and crushing completely. There is also reduction in generation of greenhouse gases due to elimination of the basic unit operations like drilling, blasting, crushing, transportation to crushers-unloading & re-loading and saving in considerable amount of diesel consumption in these operations (had there been coal production through conventional method).

- During 2023-24, around 64 % of coal transportation is made through the most eco-friendly inland mass transport system i.e., Rail, Belt & MGR where despatch through Road is only 36%.

- Rake loading facility and Rail Infrastructure are continuously enhanced/improved and strengthened. Presently the coal is dispatched through 23 nos. of railway sidings, 2 no. MGR and 1 no. MGR with RLS & 03 nos. SILO. Lajkura CHP-RLS (15 MTY) and Bhubaneswari CHP-SILO Ph-I (10 MTY) were commissioned in 2023- 24.
- Construction of separate dedicated coal transportation corridor by-passing residential areas, schools and other areas:
 - Length of dedicated coal transportation corridor is 20.99 km in TCF, 17.03 km in IBCF and 30.811 km in Basundhara Area.
 - **Talcher & IB-Valley Coalfields:**
Phase I and Phase II- Work completed.
 - **Basundhara Area:**
90% Road work completed.
Overall progress of Project -95%.
- **Deployment of dust suppression equipment along the Coal Transportation roads:**
 - Truck mounted fog cannons 40 m throw
 - Mobile water Tanker
 - Fixed mist/water sprinklers
 - Mechanical Road Sweeper/Manual sweeping and cleaning of spillage coal and dust along coal transportation roads.
- **Deployment of dust suppression equipment along Railway Sidings:**
 - Fog cannons of 100/40 m throw
 - Fixed sprinklers
 - Mobile Water Tankers
- **Deployment of dust suppression equipment at Coal Handling Plants:**
 - Mists, Fixed Sprinklers
 - Rain guns to control the dust pollution.

However, negligible conventional coal production (1.89 % only) has limited the crushing operation in the CHPs, due to which dust generation from CHPs have been significantly reduced.

- Black topping of permanent and semi-permanent roads has been maintained and further strengthened during the FY 2023-24.
- All road sale trucks are covered with tarpaulin before leaving mines premises.
- Manual sweeping and cleaning of spillage coal and dust along coal transportation roads are done.
- All the drills are fitted with dust extractor system and wet drilling system.
- Green Belts are developed between the residential and the mining areas which act as dust barrier.
- Details of dust suppression equipment's installed in MCL are as follows:

SI no.	Equipment	Installed in 2023-24	Total	Location of equipment's installed in 2023-24
1.	Mobile water sprinkler tanker	22	75	Ib valley (02 nos.), LKP Area (06 nos), Lingaraj (03), Hingula Area (03 nos.), Jagannath Area (03 nos.), Bas (W) (02 nos.), Mahalaxmi Area (02 nos.)
2.	Fixed sprinkler (No. of Nozzle)	403	1018	152 no. of sprinklers installed along coal transportation roads in Lkp area.
3.	Mist Sprinkler (Truck Mounted)	03	9	Garjanbahal procured 3 no.s of mist sprinkler.



4.	Fog Cannon (Trolley Mounted)	08	87	Basundhara Area installed at railway siding and coal stockyard.
5.	Fog Canon (Truck Mounted)	10	57	Lakhanpur Area deployed 08 nos. in Lkp OCP and 02 no.s in Belpahar OCP.
6.	Wheel washing system	03	11	Basundhara Area, Lingaraj Area, Bhubaneswari Area each commissioned 01 no.
7.	No. of road sweeping machine	06	17	Basundhara area: 02 no.s; Lakhanpur area: 02 no.s; Mahalaxmi Aarea: 01 no; lb valley Area: 01 no.
8.	Instant Shower system	02	22	01 no.s each installed in Bhubaneswari OCP and Lakhanpur OCP.

18.3.2 Strategies for water resource management:

- De-coaled voids are utilized for storing of runoff water and strata seepage which recharges the aquifer.
- Mine sumps are also very significant as they act as settling medium for the surface runoff water during rainy season.
- Mine water utilisation:
 - ▶ Surplus OC mine water stored in quarries is utilised for purposes like washing of HEMMs, dust suppression, plantation, firefighting, recharge of aquifers etc.
 - ▶ Surplus UG Mine water is used for supply to community for domestic, irrigation etc.
 - ▶ Underground water is used for supply of potable water to colonies and peripheral villages after treatment.
 - ▶ With due permission from Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB), treated mine water of some open cast mine has been discharged to outside sources which is utilised for domestic purpose.
 - ▶ A study report namely "Study of water generation in mines of MCL and preparation of mine-wise water management plan" is being prepared by NIT, Rourkela.
- Details of treated mine water supply to the Communities for the Year 2023-24.

Target			Achievement				
Domestic/ Drinking (LKL)	Irrigation (LKL)	Total (LKL)	Domestic/ Drinking (LKL)	Irrigation (LKL)	Total (LKL)	Potential irrigation area created (Acres)	Beneficiaries of domestic/ drinking water (Nos.)
188.2	53.8	242.00	188.81	53.8	242.61 (100%)	53.65	147696

- A total of 95 nos. of Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting structures and 8 nos. ground recharge pits exists in MCL for recharging of groundwater.
- Check dams have been constructed for soil & water conservation.
- Catch drains and garland drains have been constructed for channelizing the surface runoff.
- Sedimentation ponds/Mine Discharge Treatment Plants (MDTP) have been provided for the treatment of surface runoff.
- ETP & STP's have been provided at the following location:

Sl no.	Water Treatment plant	Installed in 2023-24	Total	Remarks
1.	ETP	1	23	Ananta OCP has commissioned 1 ETP in March 2024.
2.	STP	1	10	All the big colonies are provided with STPs. In other colonies, septic tank arrangements exist for sewage disposal. A new STP (0.5 MLD capacity) at Nandira colony was commissioned in September 2023.

18.3.3 Noise and Ground Vibration Control Measures:

- 98.1 % of total coal production is done through blast-less environment-friendly Surface Miner technology; thereby drastically reducing the noise and ground vibration compared to conventional mining which requires drilling, blasting and CHP operation.
- Earmuffs and Ear Plugs have been provided to workers exposed at high noise working places.
- Controlled blasting technique is adopted to reduce noise and ground vibration. Electronic detonators were also used as & when required for blasting resulting in less noise and ground vibration.
- All HEMMs have been provided with adequate noise level reduction technologies.
- Developed Green belts acts as means to reduce noise pollution.
- All HEMMs have been provided with adequate noise level reduction technologies.
- Developed Green belts acts as means to reduce noise pollution.

18.3.4 Land Reclamation and Plantation:

- De-coaled area is backfilled with the overburden material and thereafter plantation is taken up as biological reclamation.
- MCL has adopted filling of de-coaled void with fly-ash, transported through slurry mode in pipelines. MOUs with NBVL, TSTPS (NTPC)-Kaniha, NALCO, have been signed for made for fly-ash filling in Jagannath, Bharatpur and Balanda mines. Moreover, in this FY 2023-24, 6 Mm³ of void was allotted to JITPL from Quarry no. IV of Jagannath OCP.
- Fly ash filling data of MCL as on 31.03.2024.

SI. No	Mine	Agency	Ash filling Status
1	South Balanda Q- 2 & 3	TTPS (NTPC)	14.570 Mcum filled till 01.10.2020 (filling completed).
2	South Balanda Q-1	NBVL	0.655 Mcum filled till 31.03.2024. (Continuing)
3	Jagannath OCP, Quarry IV	Bhushan Steel	Filled 0.416 Mcum of volume. Filling discontinued since Feb, 2016
4	Jagannath OCP, Quarry IV & VII	TTPS (NTPC)	0.462 Mcum filled till 31.03.2021, discontinued due to no generation of fly ash.
5	Jagannath OCP, Quarry VIII	TSTPS (NTPC, Kaniha)	2.12 Mcum filled till 31.03.2024. (Continuing)
6	Bharatpur OCP	NALCO	3.82 Mcum filled till 31.03.2024. (Continuing)
TOTAL Fly ash			22.04 Mcum

- In keeping with the Company's concern for environment, MCL has planted saplings of mixed indigenous species over external dumps and backfilled internal dumps (after adequate physical reclamation), as well as in vacant patches of other land and avenues, in the mines. The details of biological reclamation and plantation is given below:

SI no.	Type	Period	Total
1	Plantation/Bio-reclamation	2023-24	3,98,570 nos. 266 Ha (including 40 Ha grassing)
2		Since Inception	73,79,785 nos. 3,554.80 Ha
3	Distribution	2023-24	1,14,500 nos.
4		Since Inception	2,20,827 nos.

- Carbon Sequestration: Carbon sink created due to biological reclamation is 1,73,929.9 te CO₂ eq since inception.
- Plantations are also done in residential townships and office premises especially with fruit-bearing, flowering and medicinal plants and trees.
- Monitoring of the land reclamation/restoration through remote sensing data generated by National Remote Sensing Agency has been done for 16 Opencast Mines > 5 Mm³/Yr and 07 no. of opencast/underground coal mines < 5 Mm³/Yr capacity of IB-Valley and, Talcher Coalfields and whole IB coalfields through CMPDIL during the year 2023-24.

**18.3.5 Waste Management:**

- Hazardous wastes (burnt oil from HEMMs and used batteries) have been sold on auction to the authorized recyclers.
- During 2023-24, hazardous waste such as Burnt oil of quantity 531.1KL amounting to ₹ 2,00,71,283.00, battery of 704 nos. with value of ₹ 16.36 Lakhs, 470 nos. of waste tyres with value of ₹ 70.68 lakhs and other hazardous wastes (Cu) of 25 MT with value ₹ 61.41 Lakhs sold to the authorised recyclers.
- A total of 28018 nos. of e-waste sold to authorized recyclers with an value of ₹ 1.82 Lakhs.
- Bio medical and other hazardous wastes from the medical units are disposed-off as per the laid down methods / procedures.
- Segregating dustbins were placed in specified spots of colonies for collection of garbage.

18.3.6 Environmental Monitoring:

- Routine Environmental Monitoring of air, water and noise was carried out during the year 2023-24 through CMPDI, RI- VII having National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratory at an estimated cost of ₹ 301796861.36 Cr. REM works are carried out in compliance of GSR.742(E),EC/CTO/CTE conditions and directives of State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or any other statutory bodies.
- Methodology, frequency, etc. were strictly maintained as per the guidelines laid down by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
- Results of monitoring were submitted to State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and MoEF&CC as per the statute. The environment monitoring results are uploaded on the company website on monthly basis.
- Four numbers of Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Systems (CWQMS) have been installed at intake well of IB River & Brahmani River and discharge point of Kaniha OCP & Samleshwari OCP respectively.
- Regular Monitoring of ground water quality and fluctuation due to mining operation is done through a network of 37 nos. of Piezometers as well as other bore/open wells.
- Total 15 nos. of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS), 08 nos. in Talcher Coalfields, 04 nos. in IB-Valley Coalfields and 03 nos. in Basundhara Area, are installed out of which 1 nos. of CAAQMS is commissioned in the year 2023-24 in respect to Bhubaneswari OCP.

18.4 Mine closure activities for the year 2023-24:**18.4.1 Escrow Agreements:**

Tripartite Escrow agreements were executed among MCL, Coal Controller Organization & Union Bank of India for the following four mines in the FY 2023-24.

Sl. No.	Name of Mine	Capacity (MTY)	Agreement
1	Lakhanpur OCP	22.5	Revised
2	Balabhadra OCP	10	Revised
3	Lajkura OCP	4.5	Revised
4	Integrated LBL OCP	40	New

18.4.2 Progressive Mine Closure Reimbursements:

CCO HQ has issued the order for release of funds for reimbursement from Escrow Accounts of six mines under progressive mine closure activities-

Sl. No.	Name of Mine	Phase	Amount (Rs. Lakh)
1	Orient UG Mine 1&2	I	5.70
2	Hingir Rampur Colliery UG Mine	I	29.84
3	Hirakhand Bundia UG Mine	I	9.83
4	Kaniha OCP	I	73.74
5	Bhubaneswari OCP	II	590.90
6	Ananta OCP	II	1433.56
TOTAL			2144 (approx.)

18.4.3 Final Mine Closure:

- Mines closed after 2009
The Final Mine Closure file for Chhendipada OCP has been submitted to CCO HQ, Delhi on 16.02.2024 for an amount of 1111.50 Lakh.
- Mines closed before 2009
As per the OM dtd 28.10.2022 issued by MoC on “Guidelines for the Management of Mines discontinued/ abandoned/closed before the year”.
The Final Mine Closure plan of South Balanda OCP & Basundhara (East) OCP have been approved by MCL Board on 07.10.2023 & 30.11.2023 respectively. Further, the same have been submitted to CCO HQ Delhi on 18.01.2024 & 13.01.2024.

18.4.4 Reimbursement files submitted to CMPDI & CCO:

Progressive Mine Closure			
Name of Mine	Phase	CMPDI	CCO
Basundhara (West) OCP	I	√	√
Jagannath OCP	I		√
Lajkura OCP	I		√
Orient Mine No. 1&2	I		√
	II	√	√
Orient Mine No. 3	I		√
	II	√	√
Orient Mine No. 4	II	√	√
Hingir Rampur Colliery UG Mine	II	√	√
Hirakhand Bundia UG Mine	I		√
	II	√	√
Nandira UG	II		√
Bhubaneswari OCP	III	√	√
Final Mine Closure			
Name of Mine	Closure Status	CMPDI	CCO
Chhendipada OCP	After 2009	√	√
South Balanda OCP	Before 2009		√
Basundhara (East) OCP	Before 2009		√

18.4.5 Repurposing of reclaimed land:

- South Balanda OCP – Solar Power Plant (DPR approved)
- Basundhara (East) OCP – Amrit Sarovar (Estimate under approval)

18.5 Inter area inspection for monitoring of EC&FC Compliance

- An Apex committee at MoC level was constituted to monitor the compliance of EC and FC condition in coal mines in 2019.
- A multi-disciplinary team formed of Area level have completed their inspection on compliance of EC and FC conditions for the quarters in April 2023- March 2024.
- The EC and FC status of Mega Projects included in 1 BT production plan have been uploaded and monitored regularly in the PS module of ERP.

18.6. Environment Awareness:

World Environment Day Celebration: World Environment Day was observed from 30.05.2023 to 05.06.2024 in MCL HQ on the theme “Solution to Plastic Pollution.”

- A total of 7 competitions such as wall painting, Best out of waste, Extempore, Drawing, Quiz, Skit and Eco-Fashion Show were conducted for employees and their family members. Few other competitions like Eco-friendly building and Eco-friendly department were also conducted to encourage cleanliness in the office and residential area. Best Eco-friendly mine and Best Environment Officer awards were also presented on the last day of observance.



- A workshop was organised for daily workers like Gardeners, Sweepers, and Maids and also to the residents of MCL colony on “Segregation of waste at home and preparation of bio-compost from wet waste”. Nearly 300 participants attended this programme.
- Around 13,000 no. of Jute bags were distributed to the employees and local people in Sambalpur district to create awareness to reduce the use of plastic carry bags.
- A clean up drive was conducted at Jhankrani Temple, Hirkud where waste/discarded plastic items were picked and handed over to the municipal solid waste management site.
- An Environment Rally was also organized for employees and residents of MCL. Similar programmes were organized at each project/area.

18.7. Mission LiFE activities taken up by MCL:

LiFE (means Lifestyle for environment) was introduced by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at COP26 in Glasgow on 1st Nov 2021. It promotes the idea of "mindful and deliberate utilization, instead of mindless and destructive consumption" to safeguard our environment. As part of the celebration of India's 75th year of independence, a comprehensive list of 75 individual LiFE actions across seven categories were identified. The list of 7 categories are–

- energy saving,
- water saving,
- reduced use of single-use plastic,
- sustainable food systems,
- waste reduction (swachhata actions),
- adopting healthy lifestyle, and
- e-waste handling

Of the above, the following actions have been taken up in six categories are tabulated below:

Category of the LiFE Action	LiFE Action No.	Action/Activities Undertaken
Energy saved	1	Installment of LED, energy efficient AC, super fan, energy efficient water heaters, energy efficient motors, capacitor bank
	5	Procurement of bicycles to be distributed by Mahila Mandal for girl's students of Sambalpur and Talcher.
	7	Procurement of E-vehicle
	10	Installment of solar water or solar cooker heater on rooftops
Water Saved	21	Amrit Sarovar Scheme prepared for Basundhara (E), under approval process. Mine water utilization
	24	Roof-top rainwater harvesting system and ground recharge pits.
Single use plastic	35	Distribution of jute bag among villages in the periphery of mines.
	38	For participation and mobilization of clean up drives, a spot was selected near Hirkud dam for cleanup drive. Plastic waste was segregated and collected which was subsequently handed over to Sambalpur municipal cooperation for further processing.
Sustainable Food Systems Adopted	48	Aahar Mandal, an initiative of promoting organic farming among rural community of hemgir block, sundargarh district under CSR.
Health lifestyles adopted.	53	Conducted workshop on “Segregation of waste at home and preparation of bio-compost from wet waste” MCL Hq, Sambalpur.
	65	Biodiversity conservation at community level by developing eco-parks, mine tourism at Orient Eco- Park and Lillari Eco-park.
	67	Aahar Mandal, an initiative of promoting organic farming among rural community of hemgir block, sundargarh district under CSR of MCL
	68	Plantation of trees at MCL hq, quarters, to reduce impact of pollution.
E-waste reduced	73	A total of Disposed off PCs, peripherals, Servers and other computer related hardware's to authorized recyclers.

18.8 Environmental Award:

- MCL was awarded 2nd prize in Corporate Environmental Sustainability category in Coal Ministers Award 2023 received from Ministry of Coal and Parliamentary Affairs held on 6th June 2023 at New Delhi.
- Belpahar OCP and Bharatpur OCP have won the Greentech Environmental Award 2023 for outstanding achievements in Environmental Excellence in the 23rd Greentech Environmental Award ceremony held on 24th November 2023 at Sonmarg.

18.9 IMS/ISO Certification:

MCL is pursuing company-wide Integrated Management System (IMS) complying with ISO 9001:2015 – Quality Management System, ISO 14001:2015-Environmental Management System & ISO 45001:2018–Occupational Health Management System which is valid up to 08.11.2025. The “QMS Certification Services Private Limited” has been accredited the company-wide IMS certification of MCL with Integrated Management System.

18.9.1 Activities carried out related to IMS in the year 2023-24

- CMPDIL is engaged for the job of consultancy and up-gradation of ISO standards and effective implementation in MCL. Subsequently CMPDIL carried out extensive study of the IMS in MCL through discussion with MCL officials.
- The new IMS Manuals, complying with ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, has been prepared with consultancy of CMPDI, Ranchi. The new manuals are made relatively lean, easy to understand and accessible by merging redundant features and rooting out obsolete requirements.
- A training program titled “Internal Auditing Skills in Management Systems” has been organized in MT1, MCL HQ with the help of CMPDI, Ranchi. Total 24 nos. of executives of MCL have attended and completed this certification course.

18.9.2 Purpose of the IMS

- To install a comprehensive management system for systematic and simultaneous management of focuses towards Quality, Internal efficiency, Environment, Occupational Health & Safety of the company.
- To eliminate duplication and costs of efforts through a unified approach and simplified procedures for implementing different management-system, which may otherwise appear diverse and unrelated.
- To include a better work culture, ensuring consistency of operations and eliminating operational conflict through clarity defined roles, responsibility, accountabilities and authorities under a well networked management-system and healthy work environment.
- To reduce wasteful and non-value-adding operations during routing functioning, thus resulting into direct savings on time, costs and resources during operations and indirect savings on environment and societal costs.
- To enable to provide following confidence to all its interested Parties
- Mining & Supply of Coal that can consistently meet the requirement of customer, regulatory bodies and society.
- Committed to its responsibilities towards environmental, Occupational health and safety, social and energy concern.
- Systematic approach for achieving continual improvement
- Compliance of all legal and other requirements
- Thrust is on sustained and continual improvement, rather than on some short-term achievements.

18.10 Web Site Publication:

For maintaining transparency, MCL is publishing & regularly updating the following environmental information on its website www.mahanadicoal.in.

- Environment Clearance letters issued by MoEF&CC and its half-yearly compliance.
- Forest Clearance letter issued by MoEF&CC against each diversion proposal.
- Consent to Establish & Consent to Operate issued by SPCB of each Project.
- Hazardous Waste Authorisation of projects issued by SPCB.
- Environmental Statement of all operating mines of MCL.
- Reports on Land use plan based on Satellite data.



19. SALES & MARKETING PERFORMANCE 2023-24

MCL has achieved highest ever off-take of 199.02 Million Tonnes during 2023-24 in spite of Strike, Bandh and less supply of rakes by Railways.

19.1. Demand & off-take

Off-take during 2023-24 was 199.02 Million Tonnes against the target of 204 Million Tonnes, which is 97.56% of the target.

The Sector-wise dispatch during 2023-24 is appended below.

Fig in Million Tes.

Sector	2023-24			2022-23
	Target	Actual	% Achieved	Actual
Power	163.00	150.17	92.13	149.03
Cement	0.26	0.12	46.15	0.12
CPP, Others & Traders	40.74	48.73	119.61	43.60
Coll. Consumption	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	204.00	199.02	97.56	192.75

The reason for the loss of coal offtake during 2023-24 due to various reasons are stated below:

(Fig in Million Tes)

Name of Area	2023-24		Actual Loss	Remarks
	MOU Target	Actual		
JAGANNATH AREA	53.50	52.69	0.81	Loss of Offtake due to less despatch through Rail mode on account of 1) Less rake supply by Railways 2) Strike called by driver/operator associations on multiple occasion during FY 23-24 3) Less rake supply in Spur 3 due to renovation work of wharfwall from July'23 to Sep'23.
KANIHA AREA	13.00	11.78	1.22	Loss of Offtake due to less despatch through MGR Mode on account of strike called by local villagers/others on multiple occasion during FY 23-24.
TALCHER UG	0.06	0.05	0.01	Loss of Offtake due to less despatch through Road Mode on account of less amount of coal quantity booked by consumers against offered quantity under E-auction scheme.
IB VALLEY AREA	12.50	12.08	0.42	Loss of Offtake due to less despatch through Rail Mode on account of 1) Less rake supply by Railways 2) Siding realignment work of LOCM 1 siding during the month of Apr'23 and May'23.
MAHALAXMI AREA	8.60	6.91	1.69	Loss of Offtake due to less despatch through Rail Mode on account of 1) Delayed start to coal transportation from Siarmal mines to Sardega Siding (From 11th June'23) on account of delayed production from Siarmal mines. 2) No rake supply at Sardega Siding from 3rd July'23 to 28th July'23 due to strike called by local villagers. 3) Less rake supply by railways at Sardega Siding.
BASUNDHARA AREA	39.20	36.52	2.68	Loss of Offtake due to less despatch through Rail Mode on account of 1) No Rake Supply at Kanika Siding due to its suspension from 19th June'23 to 27th July'23 due to track renovation work. 2) No rake supply at Sardega Siding from 3rd July'23 to 28th July'23 due to strike called by local villagers. 3) Less rake supply by Railways.

Name of Area	2023-24		Actual Loss	Remarks
	MOU Target	Actual		
LAKHANPUR AREA	31.50	29.72	1.78	Loss of Offtake due to rail despatch affected due to shifting of Y- curve siding as well as less rake supply by Railways at BOCM group of sidings.

Total loss in Off-take due to various reasons mentioned above is 8.61 MT but the effective loss was 4.98 MT as other mines have dispatched more than the target during 2023-24.

19.2. Wagon Loading

Daily average wagon loading during 2023-24 in MCL was 85.4 Rakes/Day against 87.5 Rakes/Day during 2022-23 with loss of 2 Rakes /Day. The Field-wise loading against target and supply is appended below:

(Fig in Rakes/Day)

Field	2023-24			2022-23
	Target	Supply	Loading	Actual
Ib Valley	39.8	35.9	35.9	36.3
Talcher	66.0	49.5	49.5	51.3
Total	105.8	85.4	85.4	87.5

19.3 e-Auction

During 2023-24, MCL had offered 28.653 Million Tes under Single Window Mode Agnostic e-auction scheme against which 22.859 Million Tes. was booked by different bidders registering a premium collection of ₹ 1833.44 Crores over notified price.

19.4 Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) & MoUs

MCL has signed (520) five hundred and twenty numbers of FSAs/MoUs with consumer for coal supply during 2023-24 for total Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of 26.79 MT.

20. COAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT:

MCL has taken several measures to supply sized and quality coal to different Power houses as well as other consumers to fulfil the consumer satisfaction. The measures taken during the year are as follows:

- Grade conformity for the FY 2023-24 on the basis of sampled quantity is about 83.5% (Provisional) and dispatch quantity basis is 87.71 (Provisional), which is ever highest-Grade Conformity achieved in MCL.
- MCL operates 9 NABL Accredited Laboratories and also undergoes time-to-time renewal of NABL Accreditation, which undergoes critical scrutiny from team of experts from NABL Accreditation Board.
- The new third-party sampling agencies empaneled by PFC (KCS quality Inspection Pvt. Ltd., Quality services & solutions Pvt. Ltd., Inspectorate Griffith India Pvt. Ltd. and Cotecna Inspection India Pvt. Ltd.) were engaged to avoid disruption of sampling activities after stoppage of sampling by CIMFR w.e.f. 11.11.2023. Third party sampling of QCI and SGS were already in vogue.
- Weighted average analyzed grade (G13) is same as weighted averaged declared grade (G13) for the coal supplied during April'23-Feb'24, which implies the overall quality of coal supplied to consumers over the year is as per assured grade of coal.
- MCL was awarded Coal Minister's Award (third prize) in the month of June- 2023 for exemplary performance in coal quality.
- MCL was awarded Winner Prize by GREENTECH FOUNDATION in the month of August-2023 for outstanding achievements for QUALITY IMPROVEMENT.
- Frequent interactions and consumer meet with consumers are being done to gain and strengthen consumer satisfaction.
- Consumers are encouraged for personal supervision of coal loading system at different sidings of MCL.
- For the purpose of transparency and to get active participation of consumers on quality front, registers were kept in all sidings/loading points, in which the representatives of the consumers present at the time of loading, were free to express their comments/suggestions in respect of quality/sizing & other facilities.
- The complaints of the consumers were enquired into, and prompt corrective actions were taken by the concerned Areas immediately, thereby strengthening consumer's trust.
- All the railway sidings are constantly monitored by the Quality Control Department regarding dispatch of assured quality and size of coal to all consumers.



- Frequent inspections of mines, sidings and coal analysis laboratories on quality front were done regularly by Quality Control Department (Area and HQ). In case of any discrepancies or faults found during inspection, the same were communicated to the concerned Area for taking prompt and immediate corrective measures.
- During 23-24, 74.4% of coal dispatches were covered under third party sampling even after stoppage of sampling activities by CIMFR in Nov. 23 and the rest of the consumers are being encouraged for opting the same.
- Proper care was taken towards supply of -100 mm size coal to the consumers. For this, the coal extracted by conventional mode was crushed by CHPs & Feeder breakers and making unloading of coal at hoppers easy and mobile crusher for crushing of oversized coal has been operational in Ananta OCP and Hingula OCP.
- About 96% coal production in MCL during 2023-24 was achieved through selective mining by use of Surface Miners. This has helped to maintain grade conformity to the level of 83.5% based on sampling quantity and negligible complaints of sizing.
- Average unloading time of MCL rakes at Paradip port has reduced over last year (1hr:39mins in 23-24 vs. 1hr:45mins in 22-23).
- Regular "Quality sensitization" meetings on Coal Quality was conducted in all the Areas by involving employees starting from grassroot level, such as Departmental / Contractual Pay Loader operators, Surface Miner Operators, Coal face Supervisors, Coal loading Supervisors, Coal face Overmen & Mining Sirdars, Coal Incharges, Dispatch Incharges, Siding Incharges, Shift Incharges of coal production and Consumers' representatives to spread awareness amongst all the personnel involved in production and dispatches of coal.
- 2 training programs covering all Technical Inspectors engaged in company were conducted in 23-24 to raise awareness about the importance of coal quality, its impact on company's business and relevant statutory laws.

21. SAFETY AND RESCUE:

Coal mining is a highly regulated industry due to presence of several inherent, operational and occupational hazards and associated risks. "Safe mining" to achieve zero accidents is the main goal of our company.

For zero accident potential, all mines are designed and operated scientifically. Various adequate resources have been provided. Regular training and awareness programs of employees are organized to minimize occupational hazards and associated risks.

21.1 Implementing Safety Policy of MCL:

Safety is always conferred with prime importance in the operations of MCL as embodied in the "Mission Statement" of MCL. MCL follows the safety policy of CIL. To implement the Safety Policy, the following are ensured:

- Scientific design and planning of all mines.
- Deployment of trained and skilled manpower for ensuring safety in all mining operations.
- Provision for adequate funds and infrastructures for mine safety.
- Provision for adequate supervision through competent supervisory staff and mine officials.
- Multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to monitor mine safety.
- Continuous and sustained improvement in technological inputs for mining operation.
- Ensuring workers' participation in every forum for monitoring safety in mines.
- Regular health check-up of employees and providing medical infrastructure.

21.2 Accident Statistics

SN	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
1	No of fatal accidents	4	2
2	No of fatality	6	2
3	No of serious accidents	2	3
4	No of serious injury	3	3
5	Rate of fatality Per million tonne output Per 3 lakh manshift	0.029 0.189	0.010 0.066
6	Rate of serious injury Per million tonne output Per 3 lakh manshift	0.015 0.094	0.016 0.100

SN	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
7	Place-wise fatality		
	UG	0	0
	OC	5	2
	AG	1	0

21.3. Steps Taken for improving safety:

MCL has vigorously implementing several measures in the year 2023 -2024 along with on-going safety related initiatives, apart from compliance of statutory requirements for enhancing safety standards in mines, which are given below-

A. Scientific study-

Conducting scientific planning and R&D activities through expertise of CMPDIL and collaboration with the other scientific agencies and reputed educational institutes.

- i. The method of working, ultimate pit slope, pit design, dump slope and monitoring of slope stability of all Opencast Mines in MCL has been planned, designed and worked as determined by a Scientific Study conducted by different agencies like CIMFR, CMPDIL.
- ii. To secure the roof and sides of below ground workplaces, Strata Control and Monitoring Plan (SCAMP) based on Scientific Study considering the geotechnical data, which also includes a support plan, has been prepared for all UG mines.

B. Safety management plan

- i. Risk assessment-based Safety management plan has been updated & periodically reviewed for all mines.
- ii. The Safety Management Plan of every mine has been given adequate priority on developing PHMP-Principal Hazard Management Plan with suitable resources and control measures for reducing/eliminating the risk intensity.
- iii. Safety management plan also includes specific guidelines for emergency withdrawal and re-entry protocol based on Triggered Action Response Plan (TARP) of all Principal Hazards having potential to multiple fatalities.
- iv. Site specific, Risk assessment based Standard Operating Procedures, SOPs of all operations have been prepared, circulated, and displayed at various conspicuous places.

C. Provision of adequate Safety fund and procurement of safety equipment:

Adequate safety funds have been provided for procurement of safety items. Also, the Delegation of power (DoP) have been given to Area General Managers for Procurement of Goods, undertaking Works and Services for Capital and Revenue nature. Accordingly, various safety items are procured at Headquarter and Area level:

- i. All the employees are provided with PPE such as helmets, safety foot wears, LED cap lamps etc. for ensuring safety and to provide protection against conditions which may cause ill-health and injuries:
 - a. 21887 pairs of canvas shoes and 8486 pairs of Gum boots has been procured.
 - b. 5650 nos. of Miner's Safety helmet have been procured.
- ii. Other safety items that were Procured in the year 2023-24 are:
 - Hydraulic roof bolter-04 nos.
 - Fire Extinguishers – 250 nos.
 - Personal Dust Sampler –13 nos.
 - Loud hailing system-01 no.
 - Multi gas detectors –07 nos.
 - Digital Weighing Balance-04 nos.
 - Fire suppression foam – 35 nos.
 - Breath Analyser – 02 no.



- Electric Siren–10 nos.
- VOD Meter–06 nos.
- Vane Anemometer–02 nos.
- Exploders–08 nos.
- Lifting Air bag–01 no.
- Smart Board–02 nos.
- Multi Gas Detector–04 nos.
- Luxmeters–10 nos.
- LCD projectors–10 nos.
- Pneumatic impact tool – 01 no.
- Public Address System–04 nos.
- Universal Tester–01 no.
- Hydraulic Rescue Ran–01 no.
- Rain Gauge–04 nos.
- Vibrometer–01 no.
- Oxygen Booster Pump – 01 no.
- Water Cooler cum Purifier – 01 no.
- Spare parts for Breathing Apparatus (Biopak-240R & BG-4)

D. Continuous improvement in knowledge, skill and responsiveness of workforce by imparting training and persistent various subject wise safety awareness drives-

a. Training-

- i. Job related training and retraining are imparted to workmen, supervisors and executives to make them fully conversant with safe practices and upgrade their skills at Group Vocational Training Centres and other training institutes established at convenient locations throughout the company. Simulator training have been imparted to 223 HEMM Operators on Simulators installed at MEETI, Talcher and BTI, Belpahar.
- ii. A Basic Fire Fighting Training on fire extinguishers and Fire Tender along with First - Aid training to 31 persons of IB coalfields conducted from 30/5/2023 to 31/5/2023 for 02 days at Mines Rescue Station, Orient Area in which 20 persons departmental and 11 persons Contractual employees participated.
- iii. Skill development training programme on “HEMM operation by OEM” was conducted in MEETI Talcher from 20.11.2023 to 24.11.2023.
- iv. Six days skill development classes in Safety Management Plan (SMP) conducted by Sri S.K.Dutta, Retd. Dy.DGMS & Advisor Safety, Nagpur from 30.10.2023 to 06.11.2023 at MEETI, Talcher; BTI, Lakhanpur and Basundhara Area. 287 participants attended the skill development class.
- v. 11 Executives of S&R Dept. has been imparted training on Root Cause Analysis(RCA) method for accident inquiry at IIT(ISM) in accordance with directives of MoC.
- vi. Special training programme on “Advance Power System Protection” conducted from 11th – 15th December, 2023 at National Power Training Institute, PSTI, Bangalore which was attended by 10 Electrical Officers.
- vii. 3rd batch of first aid training program with 11 days certification course conducted at First aid training centre at MRS, Orient Area, MCL for 31 participants from 08/05/2023 to 19/05/2023.
- viii. 4th batch of first aid training program with 11 days certification course conducted at First aid training centre at MRS, Orient Area, MCL for 34 participants from 17/07/2023 to 28/07/2023.
- ix. MCL is the pioneer in providing Virtual Reality Based Safety Training to departmental and contractual employees. The initiative has been taken for 18 training modules under various departments like electrical shutdown, working at height, HEMM maintenance, mine safety inspection, etc. The training has started from December – 2023 and 2076 man-training has been imparted in the FY 2023-24 across MCL.

b. Awareness

- i. Special safety drives in mines are observed regularly on specific theme spread safety awareness among mine employees. During 2023-24, special safety drive observed in all mines on various themes are as:

Sl. No	Special Safety Drive dates	Themes
1.	17/05/2023 to 23/05/2023	Separate Light Vehicle Road & Dump Management
2.	21/06/2023 to 27/06/2023	Special Safety Drive on Monsoon Preparation in all Mines
3.	17/07/2023 to 21/07/2023	Safety systems in the practices related to Drilling, Use of explosives and blasting in mines
4.	01/10/2023 to 31/10/2023	Illumination improvement in mines
5.	01/11/2023 to 30/11/2023	Haul road maintenance and dust suppression arrangement in opencast mines; Safety system in Coal dust management & Firefighting arrangements in underground mines.
6.	01/02/2024 to 29/02/2024	Safety system in operation & maintenance of water tanker/sprinklers, Mobile mist sprayers, Maintenance van, Diesel bowsers, diesel dispensing arrangements, explosive van and vehicles used in mines for transportation of men, safety system in the maintenance of light vehicle road, haul road, Use of High mast safety flag with fluorescent strips in light vehicles in Opencast mines. Safety system in sumps, pumps & pipe ranges in underground mines.
7.	01/03/2024 to 31/03/2024	Safety system in the operation & maintenance of Electrical Installations, Transmission Lines, Earthing Protective relays, Substations in Open Cast Mines/Underground mines and Permissions for Electrical installations as per statute.

- ii. To create safety awareness among work persons, Toolbox Safety Talks are delivered by the Mine Supervisors, Officials, officers (dept & contractual) to the sub-ordinate employees working under them.
- iii. A grand safety awareness program was observed through celebration of Annual Safety Fortnight 2023-24 in all mines/workshops/substations/ GVTC/Contractual establishments of MCL successfully from 05th January to 18th January 2024 with prize distribution function on 10.02.2024 at Sambalpur. The various activities carried out in connection with Annual Mines Safety Fortnight 2023-24 were:
- Trade test involving participants from all Areas.
 - Quiz competition involving participants from all Areas.
 - Use of social media made for virtual publicity & propaganda of safety awareness.
 - Safety videos of MCL and CIL has been shared among mine employees through WhatsApp groups & screened among mine employees where sharing was not possible.

c. Seminars & Workshop-

- Two-day workshop on CAT 777E OHT Operation and Safety was held from 26.05.2023 to 27.05.2023 at Garjanbahal OCP. OEM trainers of Gmmco Ltd imparted both classroom & practical training to 38 participants (Operators & Fitters) at GOCP workshop.
- A one day interactive session with PE(Excavation), GOCP SO(Excavation) Basundhara Area, GM (Excavation)/ HoD MCL HQ., Nodal Officer(Excavation), ISO MCL HQ. and OEM representatives of GMMCO/Caterpillar conducted on 07/06/2023 at DGMS Office, Ranchi by DMS(Mechanical), SEZ, Ranchi.
- A workshop on “Toolbox Safety Talk” was organized at Belpahar OCP on 11/08/2023 to sensitize frontline supervisors.
- One day interactive technical workshop on “proactive measures for electrical safety in coal mines of MCL” was organized at MCL HQ. Sambalpur, on 20.11.2023 under the aegis of DGMS, SEZ, Ranchi and chaired by DT (OP) & DT (PP). The workshop was physically attended by Project Officers, Project Engineers (E&M),



- SO(E&M), SO(Excavation), Engineer in-charge of 132KV substation and All Area GM, Project Engineer (Excavation), Electrical Safety Officers attended the workshop through VC.
- v. One day interactive technical workshop for the benefits of Coal dispatch in-charges and Overburden in-charges in respect of Coal/OB dispatch management system i.e. integrated transportation management system in coal mines organized at DGMS Office, Bhubaneswar on 11.12.2023. The workshop was attended by 37 officials.

E. IT initiatives:

- i. Mines Safety App- MCL has developed & maintained Safety App for easy sharing of Safety related information among all stakeholders. All safety related information like DGMS Circulars, Accident statistics, Minutes of important safety meetings, ISO circulars etc. are uploaded in the App. The App can be downloaded free of cost from Google play store under tag "Mine Safety Info."
- ii. A system of sending automatic Safety alert at interval of 15 days in the form of SMS & Email to the respective mines six month before expiry of validity of Magazine license/ Change of Occupier/Explosive van exist.
- F. Safety Audit by inter area multi-disciplinary Teams of MCL completed in all the OC & UG mines of MCL during 2023-24.
- G. Organizing Regular Coordination meeting with all Area Safety Officers, Electrical safety Officers and head of Geo Technical cell and Strata Control Cell of Area for assessing the safety status of mines.
- H. Regular medical examination of workmen and supervisors are conducted for detecting diseases so that they can be treated in time. During 2023-24, Periodical Medical Examination of 4590 Departmental employees & 1186 Contractual work persons were carried out at PME Centers of MCL.
- I. Joint consultations on safety matters are held with workmen representatives in Project level Safety Committees, Area Level Tripartite Safety Committees and Subsidiary Level Tripartite Safety Committee. The Subsidiary Level Tripartite Safety Committee meeting was conducted successfully on 27/09/2023.

21.4 Awards/Prizes:

- 3rd Prize Winner of Coal Minister's Award in Safety 2022-23: Conferred to CMD, MCL in the presence of all functional Directors of MCL on 06/06/2023 by Hon'ble Coal Minister Sri Pralhad Joshi in a special prize distribution ceremony held at New Delhi.
- 2nd Prize Winner of Corporate Award on Safety 2022-23: Conferred to MCL in the presence of Chairman, CIL on 01/11/2023 by Additional Secretary Coal on the occasion of 49th CIL Foundation Day Celebration at Kolkata.
- Winner of 21st Annual Greentech Foundation's Safety Excellence award 2023: Conferred to GM(S&R) and GM, Lakhanpur Area on behalf of MCL on 29th May 2023 at New Delhi.
- Recipient of the "Silver Award" under the Apex India Occupational Health & Safety Award 2023 in the Metal & Mining Sector. The award was conferred on October 6, 2023, at Udaipur, Rajasthan.
- Participated four teams from MCL in Inter Subsidiaries First-Aid Competition conducted by Western Coalfields Limited at Mines Rescue Station Nagpur from 25.02.2024 to 28.02.2024 and secured: -
- Overall 2nd Best Prizes by Team- A
- Overall 2nd Best Prize & 2nd Best in Stretcher Drill by Team - B
- Overall 3rd Best & 2nd in Stretcher Drill by the Team - D.
- Participated in 52nd All India Mines Rescue Competition conducted by M/s. SCCL at MRS, Ramagundam and GDK-7 LEP Mines Ramagundam-II Area, from 11.12.2023 to 15.12.2023 and secured:-
- 1st Best Prizes in Rescue & Recovery.
- 2nd Best Prize in First Aid by the MCL Team.

21.5 Mine Emergency Response system & Rescue Services

- In every mine an Emergency Response Plan as per statute has been framed and organization has also been formed to deal in emergencies.

- Regular Mock Rehearsals has been conducted for examination of efficacy of emergency action Plan on various themes like Dump failure, Fire, Inundation, massive roof fall. Mock Rehearsal in association with NDRF and Rescue team of RRRT, Talcher conducted on 29/04/2023 at 3.30 PM at Lingaraj OCP, Lingaraj Area. Mock Rehearsal was on Dump failure, wherein 3 contractual workers were trapped & buried. The victims were recovered successfully & overall performance of NDRF team & Rescue team of RRRT, Talcher was appreciable.

Escape routes are demarcated in all UG mines.

Apart from this MCL has a well-equipped Mines Rescue Station, Orient Area in IB Valley Coalfields and an RRRT, Talcher Area in Talcher Coalfields to cater to the needs of emergencies in the mines of MCL. This Rescue station serves not only mines of MCL but also neighboring Private UG mines.

The various activities that have been completed by the rescue services of MCL are as follows:

1. Mines Rescue Station & RRRT attended total 5 number of emergencies/fire-fighting operations, 02 at Mines premises and 03 numbers not related to any mining activity but arising in nearby society/civil township during 2023-24.
2. 49 people were imparted Initial Training on Rescue and Recovery work.
3. 214 Rescue trained persons were imparted refresher training in Rescue & Recovery operation at Mines Rescue Station, Orient Area and RRRT, Talcher Area.
4. 214 Rescue Trained Persons of MCL were medically examined and found to be fit.
5. Training and Emergency support given to two private underground mines Gare Palma IV/8 of M/s Ambuja Cement, Raigarh Region, Chromite Mines of M/s IMFA and one Govt. Under Ground Mines M/s OMC, Bangur during 2023-24.
6. Special Training Programme regarding Fire Fighting on fire tenders conducted at Mines Rescue Station, Orient Area and RRRT, Talcher in which 168 persons participated.
7. Demonstrations on Fire–Safety given amongst the Teachers and Students of the nearby schools to make them aware about possible fire hazards and related safety.
8. CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) and Self Rescuer demonstration conducted at mines and MRS at regular intervals.
9. Established First-Aid Training Center at Mines Rescue Station, Orient Area approved by DGMS. Total 154 persons (Including twelve Female Employees) were given First-Aid Training in 4 batches.
10. Special Women First - Aid training was conducted for 35 persons at MRS, Orient Area.
11. Zonal Mines Rescue Competition Conducted from 24.09.2023 to 26.09.2023 at MRS, Talcher and Nandira Colliery.
12. Company level First-Aid Competition Conducted on 27.01.2024 at MRS, Orient Area.

22. COMPUTERISATION

Systems/ERP department of MCL provides secure, reliable and latest information technology solutions in various functional areas of Company in alignment with Company's objective. Some of the highlights of different activities in MCL during the year 2023-24 are as follows.

22.1. ERP Implementation. MCL has implemented SAP from 01/04/2021 to integrate the following business functionalities.

- a) Materials Management (MM) for goods and services.
- b) Plant Maintenance (PM)
- c) Human Capital Management (HCM)
- d) Project System (PS)
- e) Finance and Controlling (FICO)
- f) Sales and Distribution (SD)

SAP ERP has been **integrated** with following external Systems.



- (i) Several Banks such as SBI, ICICI, AXIS, HDFC etc for on-line payment and receipt.
- (ii) M-junction and MSTC for e-auction of Coal
- (iii) QCI for quality related data.
- (iv) FOIS for flow of rail sales data (RR details etc.) from FOIS portal to SAP server
- (v) I3MS portal for flow of data (Sale orders and dispatch details etc) between I3MS portal and SAP system.
- (vi) MGR weighbridge data integration
- (ix) EMD triggering of BG/SD forfeit document.

22.2 Hospital Information Management System (HIMS): HIMS which is a non-ERP application is functioning at Central Hospital, Ib-valley area. It has the facilities for Patient registration, OPD management, IPD management, Sick/Fit certificate, IME, PME, OT management, Scheduling Doctors/nurses, Patient billing, EMR, Insurance management, Telemedicine, Picture archival and Communication system (PACS) etc. HIMS is also integrated with SAP ERP.

22.3. Web and E-mail services: Official website of MCL is www.mahanadicoal.in which is hosted in-house on the webserver installed at Corporate HQ. The website is made secured through SSL certificate. The portal has received Web Application Security Compliance certification from STQC, MeitY, Govt of India.

Email server "mail.mahanadicoal.in" is configured and integrated with SAP ERP server for sending Delivery orders, Sales invoices and payment information from SAP ERP system to consumers and vendors through e-mail.

22.4. Tender below 2 lakhs portal: A portal based application has been running successfully for entering details of tenders below ₹ 2 lakhs with facility for uploading tender related documents by the tender inviting authorities and downloading of the same by interested bidders within allowable time period. This has increased transparency in the system.

22.5. MCL Intranet: MCL Intranet is an internal portal for sharing circulars/manuals/directives and can be accessed by internal employees through User ID and password. Intranet provides information of present, past from anywhere and anytime, and is meant to plug information gap among company officials and at the same time avoid access to unauthorised persons.

22.6. Internet Leased Line: High speed Internet connectivity from BSNL (100MBPS) has been provided to all users at HQ. Offices at Areas and Projects have their separate internet connectivity at local level.

22.7. e-Office: E-office is fully functional across the organization for dispatch/receipts of documents, and creation/ movement of files. Support for e-office has been extended to all users of MCL as and when required, for faster disposal of files, from Office and home. Implementation of e-office at all locations has resulted in faster movement and quicker disposal of files.

22.8. Creation of IT infrastructure:

- a) MS OFFICE: An order for 2139 licenses of Microsoft Office was placed on 15/03/2024 in GeM.
- b) During the year Systems dept has procured 208 PCs against survey-off and new requirements. MCL also procured 11 Printers (HP255 color laser printers) for different departments of MCL, HQ.

22.9. Cyber Security.

- (i) AD (Active Directory) for user access control is fully functional at MCL, HQ.
- (ii) All USB ports for storage devices have been blocked at MCL, HQ network.
- (iii) MCL has complied all the activities mentioned in Cyber Security Annual Action Plan 2023-24.
- (iv) New generation Firewall (NGFW) have been installed at MCL HQ, Jagannath Area and Basundhara area.
- (v) One day seminar/workshop was conducted at MCL HQ on 04/10/2023 to disseminate awareness among employees of MCL with the help of eminent faculties of ESCI, Hyderabad. 211 no. of employees of MCL, HQ and 67 no. of employees from different areas of MCL (Total :278) participated in the seminar.
- (vi) A 'Mu Bhi Alert' souvenir was launched by CMD, MCL in presence of all Directors on 04/11/2023.
- (vii) One workshop on Cyber security was organised in December 2023 at MCL HQ for creating awareness among female employees and ladies. Total 137 ladies were present in the workshop.
- (viii) On-line quiz and poster competition was conducted on 07/02/2024 and 03/01/2024 respectively among executives and non-executives of MCL and prize money was distributed to winners.
- (ix) Half-day workshop to create awareness on cyber security was organised at Basundhara area for Ib coalfields and at Jagannath area for Talcher Coalfields.

22.10 E-procurement in MCL: The e-Procurement System of MCL was started on 15.08.2009. It is running successfully and till date procurement of goods, services and works to the tune of ₹ 173624 crores has been finalized through this mode. MCL has immensely benefited by implementing this web-based software solution. There has been significant reduction in cycle time, better transparency and convenience in tender management process. Management of EMD has been automated and EMD amount is refunded to unsuccessful bidders automatically on the next day of rejection. The goodwill of MCL has enhanced due to transparency and convenience to the bidders. After implementation of SAP, the e-procurement system has been integrated with SAP to enhance the functionalities of the procurement process.

22.11. Vidyanjali : 25 no. of PCs have been given to CSR dept. for providing to Vidyanjali project as a voluntary contribution from MCL.

22.12 Future Plan/ Other ongoing activities

- a. Integration of weighbridges related to internal transportation with SAP: Weighbridges will be integrated with SAP for seamless flow of data from weighbridges to SAP regarding coal production related to internal transportation. A pilot project is under process through Innovation cell.
- b. Document Management System(DMS) : Implementation of the in-house developed ‘Document Management System’ at MCL.
- c. PIS and CAPEX migration from COALNET to SAP under process.

23. TELECOMMUNICATION

- **Redundant Data Communication Network for ERP:**

MPLS Network for ERP has been established across 284 locations of MCL, covering all data generating points like Area Offices, Project Offices, MTK, Weighbridges etc. by using services from M/s Railtel Corporation of India Limited. In its redundancy, MPLS Network of BSNL covering 116 data generating points has also been established in your company. With the successful establishment of this network backbone, the use of ERP has started across MCL.

A 24x7 Network operating Center (NOC) has also been established at MCL HQ for monitoring of all links throughout MCL, as well as quick restoration incase of any disruption in links. +

Your company has also taken an initiative for installation of redundant connectivity with upgraded bandwidth for all 284 locations from BSNL.

- **Cybersecurity Audit of IT Assets:**

Cybersecurity has become one of the most important requirements in the age of digital era. Your company has done Security Audit of IT and Network Infrastructure through STQC to strengthen security of IT Assets and keep the digital data of your company safe and secure.

- **Extension of eOffice to Areas:**

Your company has extended the facility of e-Office to all Areas and mines, by using the above network infrastructure. This has resulted in faster movement of files and early implementation of all woks of the company.

- **Video Conferencing System and Audio-Conferencing System:**

An enterprise grade Video Conferencing System has been installed by your company at MCL HQ, MCL Bhubaneswar Office and other Areas of MCL along for conducting meetings through Video Conferencing over the Private Network of CIL as well as over Internet (Public Network), enabling quick and collaborative decision making by the Key Management Personnel. This system runs on the licensed enterprise grade Multi Conference Unit and Client Server of MCL, which ensures privacy and availability of resources.

Cloud based Video Conference Services have also been procured by your company, which has been extensively utilized from home or office using Smartphone, Laptop, Desktop as well as VC End Points. Thousands of Video Conferences, Interviews, Meetings, Trainings, Webinars, Events, etc. have been executed by your company using these resources in 2023-24.

These resources have saved crores of Rupees in Travel Costs as well as countless hours of travel of the top management and other employees of the company.

Audio Conferencing System is installed in Conference Halls of MCL for ease of communication during meetings.

- **High Speed Internet Connectivity using Leased Lines:**

Your company has established high speed internet connectivity using leased lines at MCL HQ, MCL Bhubaneswar Office, MCL Areas (including CWS Talcher, CWS Ib Valley and NSCH Talcher). These high-speed links are used for uninterrupted



and high quality Video Conferencing Facilities as well as other bandwidth extensive applications across MCL like hosting of MCL Website, VTS Application and Database Servers, Streaming of CCTV Cameras, etc., using services from BSNL, Railtel (RCIL) and Power Grid (PGCIL).

- **High Speed Wireless Internet Hotspots** have been provided by your company to all Directors, CVO and HoD's at MCL HQ and some other executives, in addition to Broadband/FTTH (Fiber to The Home) connections at offices and residential offices, for on-the-go internet connectivity to ensure a 24x7 communication and information channel for faster and more informative decision making. All these advents in internet connectivity have shifted the daily communications from paper to electronic mode, resulting in saving of time and resources. Wi-Fi Network has been established by your company at the corporate office.
- **Mobile CUG facility** has been provided by your company to all Executives, JCC Members, Key Staff, Railway Siding Officials, Security Personnel, Rescue Brigade Personnel and Drivers of Mines Rescue Stations, Biometric attendance system etc. of MCL serving at different Units of the Organization all over the state of Odisha, enabling 24x7 unlimited communications at minimum cost, thereby reinforcing the communication infrastructure of MCL.

- **IP based Secured Telephone Network:**

An internal IP based closed telephone network has been created by your company to ensure privacy and quick access within the top management of the Company. This secured telephone network facilitates communication between CMD, Directors, Area GMs, Project Officers, etc. over MPLS Networks or Wide Area Networks.

- **Telephone exchange:** Thousands of lines of internal telephone connectivity and EPABX systems have been installed and maintained by your company in almost all Units of MCL for enhancing the internal communication facilities at these Offices.

- **GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System:**

GPS based VTS (Vehicle Tracking System) units have been installed by your company in more than 3033 private trucks/ tippers, HEMM's, and other vehicles engaged in production and internal transportation of coal and OB, as well as vehicles used by Security Department for patrolling. Live tracking of these vehicles along with viewing of various reports related to violation of geo fences, trip, long stoppages, distance traveled etc are available online. Auto generated SMS alerts to the concerned users of the projects and Areas are also sent when required.

Geo-fencing of the mine boundary along with the routes have been done by your company for tracking the vehicles if they are crossing the geo-fence boundary. Central Control Rooms have been set up at MCL-HQ and at all the Area Offices of your company for monitoring of the alerts.

- **Hospital Management System:**

High speed Network Backbone along with other electronic and communication equipment has been established at the Central Hospital, Ib Valley. Using this infrastructure, the Hospital Management System (HMS) has been successfully implemented at the hospital which has greatly improved the organization of patient database and treatment process at the hospital.

- **CCTV Surveillance System:**

Your company has implemented a robust Surveillance System comprising over 2000 CCTV Cameras across our mines and other company establishments. This number is projected to exceed 3000 by May, bolstering security measures and ensuring enhanced safety across various locations. As part of our ongoing initiatives, we are prioritizing the installation of a Comprehensive CCTV Surveillance system to further mitigate unauthorized activities, strengthen security protocols, and prevent unauthorized access by vehicles and personnel.

- **Boom Barrier System for Access Control:**

Your company has undertaken an initiative to implement an RFID-based Boom Barrier System aimed at minimizing unauthorized vehicle access to mines. Currently, 110 boom barriers have been successfully installed across various areas of MCL, with an anticipated increase to 116. This expansion will significantly enhance surveillance capabilities and effectively reduce the risk of theft within the mining premises.

- **Biometric Attendance System with SAP Integration:**

Your company has undertaken an initiative to implement Biometric Attendance System with SAP Integration, and replacement of legacy Biometric System. The same is under procurement and is expected to be installed soon.

- **VHF communication:** Your company has installed VHF communication network in different mines for communication at the Projects up to the Coal Faces. The same is being enhanced every year for increased operational efficiency.
- **Underground Communications System** has been installed by your company in all underground projects for fast and safe communication. The Environmental Tele-Monitoring System is also being maintained in various underground projects and steps have been taken to enhance the same.

24. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (HRM)

24.1 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

As a leading industrial establishment, the Company has maintained healthy cordial industrial relations with its workers' representatives for creating harmonious working environment in the organization. It has also maintained friendly relation with outside agencies and adjoining villagers of the mining vicinity.

Harmonious relation between management and employees is pivotal for achieving higher growth and as such, the company always emphasized on maintaining good industrial relations. This year too, MCL has been successful in maintaining the industrial relations harmoniously with the three tier IR system mechanism i.e. at Unit level, Area level and corporate level. Depending upon the issues and delegation of power, the grievances/demands of employees were resolved at different levels of management.

Industrial Relation remained peaceful. Though there was a general strike during the year 2023-24, no effect of strike was there on the mining activities in MCL which reflects the strong relationship between the Management and Trade Unions.

The efforts of all four operating Trade Unions were highly appreciable for maintaining high standards of Industrial Relations with the management.

24.2 PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT:

Employees' participation in decision making in day-to-day affairs as well as corporate planning up to a certain level with the management, paves the way for achieving corporate goal. MCL, your Company, knowing the values of participative management has adopted the principle since its inception.

Trade Union representatives are nominated by operating trade unions (covered under IR system) to represent in JCC and Welfare Board. In addition to the said bipartite forums, Tripartite Safety Committees at the Area as well as corporate level are also functioning in which representatives nominated by operating Trade Unions are included. The above said bipartite and tripartite committees were actively involved in assisting the Management to take certain decisions and resolving problems.

MCL believes in developing work culture, amicable environment and solidarity among its employees not only through participative management but also by imbibing best practices such as employee engagement through participation in debates and seminar on the occasion of Rajbhasa Pakhwada, celebration of Safety Week, Quality fortnight etc.

This year for generation of ideas from the Union & Management a conclave "Working Together-IX" was organized with the theme "Emerging Energy Scenario" in the month of January. This programme not only boosted the morale of the participants also generated beautiful ideas through a brainstorming session. This conclave further developed confidence of unions on management.

MCL recognizes the importance of gender sensitivity and takes special care for protecting the interests of its women employees and addressing issues / grievances raised by women employees. To promote the development and growth of women so that they will continue to make best use of opportunities, emerge more confident and contribute effectively to the process of inclusive growth, MCL has facilitated for networking, exchanging information and ideas through participation of its women employees in trainings and seminars in WIPS (Women in Public Sector) forum.

Regular structured meetings related to IR, Welfare, Safety, JCC etc. were held at Company level / Area level / Project level in 2023-24 wherein various matters regarding employee welfare, safety and employee grievances were discussed with the Union representatives and problems were amicably sorted out. In the course of such discussions, many new ideas and suggestions were also generated for improving work processes and for the betterment of day-to-day affairs of the organization.

In addition, meetings with Coal India Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees' Association (CISTEA) were held at Area/HQ, where the grievances of employees belonging to SC/ST communities were discussed and steps were initiated to resolve the grievances amicably.



One member of SC/ST Association has been included in the following forums at Unit/Area/HQ level, heralding a positive step towards participative management: -

1. House Allotment Committee
2. Area Joint Consultative Committee
3. Corporate Joint Consultative Committee

The Presidential Directives with respect to Manpower for Schedule Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ OBCs have been implemented in MCL.

The representation of SC/ST/OBC employees in total manpower of MCL and contractual workers in the last 03 years is given below:

1. Permanent employees:

As on	Total Manpower	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		OBCs	
		Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage
01.01.2022	21939	2862	13.05	1852	8.44	962	4.38
01.01.2023	21794	2889	13.26	1855	8.51	1120	5.14
01.01.2024	21652	2843	13.00	1852	9.00	961	4.00

2. Contractors' workers:

As on	Total Manpower	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		OBCs	
		Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage
01.01.2022	21885	3362	15.36	2796	12.78	4869	22.25
01.01.2023	22125	3541	16.00	2820	12.75	5457	24.66
01.01.2024	23962	4165	17.38	3258	13.59	5878	24.53

The total number of SC/ST/OBC employees recruited in various posts in the last 03 years is given below (as per information received from Recruitment deptt.):

As on	Total Manpower	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		OBCs	
		Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage
01.01.2022	185	38	20.54%	38	20.54%	31	16.76%
01.01.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01.01.2024	227	31	13.66%	31	13.66%	23	10.13%

24.3 Training and Development

Development of Human Resource is the key to organizational development of an industry. Training and Development of human resource are integral part of the corporate policy of MCL. HRD Department has been setup to deal with the 360-degree development of existing human resources as well as newly inducted manpower of MCL through various trainings to:

- i) Keep abreast of the technological advancements in different fields relevant to the industry.
- ii) To fulfil the demand of production with due regard to safety, conservation, quality and environment.
- iii) To cope up with the emerging strategy of fulfilling the energy need of the nation.
- iv) To maintain a work-life balance, stress relief, etiquette, communication skills, business ethics, conduct, etc.

The total manpower of MCL is categorized as:

- i) Executives;
- ii) Non-Executives;
 - a) Supervisors.
 - b) Workers (Contractual & Departmental).

The types of training imparted are broadly categorized as:

- i) Technical,
- ii) Managerial,
- iii) Behavioral.

Training Centres and Institutes Imparting Training to the employees of MCL are:

- i) Group Vocational Training Centres at Jagannath Area, Talcher Area, Orient Area, Lakhanpur Area and Basundhara Area.
- ii) Belpahar Training Institute (BTI), Mining-cum-Excavation & Engineering Training Institute (MEETI), Central Workshop, Talcher & Management Training Institute (MTI), MCL HQ.
- iii) Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM) Ranchi.
- iv) Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), National Productivity Council (NPC), National Academy of Human Resource Development (NAHRD), IIMs, IITs, Parivarthan Rajbhasa Academy, Gandhi Labour Foundation, etc.

The HRD department of MCL work out an “Annual Training Plan” in the beginning of every year to integrate its efforts with all the above institutes keeping in mind the Learning & Development Policy, Mentoring Policy, Talent Management Policy, Skill development Policy, etc. envisaged at CIL/MCL. The training curriculum is designed for development of:

A. Executives:

- i) **For New Entrants at IICM, Ranchi:** -
 - a) Induction Training Program,
 - b) Technical Skill Development Training,
 - c) Functional Skill Development Training, and
 - d) Managerial Skill Development Training

Besides, the new entrants are included in the Mentoring Scheme of CIL to acclimatize them to the working culture, climate and atmosphere of MCL.

- ii) **Existing executives:** Training is imparted to the existing employees at BTI, MEETI, MTI, IICM and external training excellence centers across India for their carrier growth as well as development/upgradation on existing as well as future technological developments in their relevant fields.

B. Non-Executives:

- i) Supervisors: Supervisors are imparted training in BTI, MEETI, MTI, GLF, etc. for their skill development and upgradation.
- ii) Employees (other than Supervisors) including contractual works:
 - a) Basic Training: - Basic training is imparted to the newly inducted workers as per Vocational Training Rules in all the five GVTCs,
 - b) Refresher training: - Refresher training is imparted to the existing work force once in every five years who have already undergone basic training as per Vocational Training Rules in all the five GVTCs,
 - c) Specialized Training: - Special Training is imparted in all the five GVTCs and Workshops of equipment manufacturers to the workers upon introduction of new technology/machinery in the mines.
 - d) Change of job training: - Whenever there is a change of job of an employee, training relevant to his/her job requirement is imparted to make him/her conversant with the technology/machine/workplace.

New Initiatives:

1. A contract was given to M/S Deloitte for Training Need Analysis (TNA) of the executives of CIL/ MCL to prepare them to be able to improve their performance and take higher responsibility in the coming years. Training as per the recommendation of M/s. Deloitte imparted in MCL.



2. The work of MINREM at Bhubaneswar has been taken up with IICM to make it an Excellence Centre. The MINREM is going to start functioning shortly.
3. Two sets of Integrated Community Computers have been commissioned (one at BTI, LKP Area & the other at MEETI, CWS, Talcher). It is an inter-active projector with computing embedded with web cam and mic along with visual class- room application/smart class room to impart training with modern gadget.
4. Two modern Simulators have been commissioned (one at BTI, LKP Area and the other at MEETI, CWS, Talcher) to impart simulator based training to the HEMM operators at MCL.

01. Details of Company MoU Parameters & Training target/ Achievements during the F.Y. 2022-23 & 2023-24.

Sl. No	Name of the Parameters	2022-23			2023-24		
		Target 5% of total Exe.	Achievement	% Achieved	Target 5% of total Exe.	Achievement	% Achieved
1	Talent Management & Career Progression by imparting at least One week/five days & above training program in Centers of Excellence, i.e. IITs, IIMs, NITs, ICWAI, ASCI etc. of 5% of the total Execu-tives.	90	227	252	90	227	252

02. Imparting Training under Apprentices ACT, 1961Amended 2016 during the F.Y. 2022-23 & 2023-24.

Sl.No.	Apprentices Engaged	2022-23	2023-24
1	Nos. of ITI Pass out engaged as Apprentice(Through NAPS)	1054	1028
2	Nos. of PDPT engaged(Through NATS)	664	411
3	Nos of PGPT engaged(Through NATS)	151	230
	Total	1869	1669

03. Internal Training – MTI, BTI, MEETI, & GVTCs in the year 2022-23 & 2023-24

Sl. No	Employees	2022-23	2023-24
1	Executive	2019	2104
2	Supervisor	989	863
3	Worker	4681	5023
	Total	7689	7990

04. External Training Details in the year 2022-23 & 2023-24

Sl. No	Employees	2022-23	2023-24
1	Executive	1253	1267
2	Supervisor	150	122
3	Worker	41	143
	Total	1444	1532

05. Total Training (Internal & External) in the year 2022-23 & 2023-24

Sl. No	Employees	2022-23	2023-24
1	Executive	3272	3371
2	Supervisor	1139	985
3	Worker	4722	5166
	Total	9133	9522

06. Training Imparted to members of MCL Board, on Corporate Governance and code of Business ethics & Conduct.

Sl. No	Training Imparted	2022-23	2023-24
1	Within India	01	NIL
2	Foreign	NIL	NIL

07. Training Man Days Achieved in the years 2022-23 & 2023-24

Sl.No.	Employees	2022-23	2023-24
1	Executive	9741	10530
2	Supervisor	4174	3643
3	Worker	37474	43936
	Total	51389	58109

08. Internship Training to Students of various Educational Institutes in the year 2022-23 & 2023-24

Sl.No.	Students	2022-23	2023-24
1	Mining Engineering	110	124
2	Mining Diploma	169	136
3	B. Tech	120	135
4	MBA	96	217
5	Others	63	72
	Total	558	684

09. Specialized Training Programme

Sl.No.	Employees	2022-23	2023-24
1	Project Management	29	19
2	Contract Management	106	90
3	Risk Management	2	5
4	Environment, Forest Management and Acquisition	51	35
5	Simulator Training of HEMM Operators	188	95
6	POS Act, Gender Sensivity & Women Sensivity	376	12
7	Training to Internal Faculty/Trainers	25	77
	Total	777	333

25. WELFARE

25.1 EDUCATION:

As a Welfare measure, educational facilities are provided to MCL employees wards. In this connection, 11 project DAV Public Schools and 2 KVs are functioning in MCL.

Status of School at a glance:

	Type of School	No. of Schools	Budget Provision
1	Project School Deficit financed (Total MCL Grant)	11	Rs. 63,55,25,399.49 Sanctioned Deficit Budget (2023-24)
2	Privately Managed Schools (Grant – in Aid)	17	Rs. 82,06,800/- Sanctioned Budget (2023-24)
3	Kendriya Vidyalaya	02	Budgetary provision of ₹ 1,70,49,459.60 has been made in the FY 2023-24



Talcher Medical College and Hospital

25.2 CIL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME:

To encourage meritorious Students i.e employees' wards, scholarship is being extended under two categories, i.e. (i.) Merit Scholarship (ii.) General Scholarship as per CIL Scholarship scheme.

25.3 CIL SCHEME FOR DISBURSEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TOWARDS COST OF TUTION FEES AND HOSTEL CHARGES:

The Scheme provides financial assistance to wage board employee meritorious wards towards cost of tuition fees and hostel rent for Technical and Medical Education.

CIL Tuition Reimbursement		
Year	Total no. of cases	Amount paid
FY 2023-24	114	Rs.62,42,876

25.4 MCL EMPLOYEES BENEVOLENT FUND SOCIETY (EBFS) :

- MCL EBFS scheme is aimed to provide immediate relief to the family members of the deceased employee to meet financial hardships.
- One day salary is deducted as one –time contribution to become member of this scheme.
- Rs.10/- is deducted every month from salary of members towards the fund of this scheme, however, in the EBFS governing body meeting held on 24.01.2024 it was deducted it increase the monthly contribution from ₹ 10/- to ₹ 50/- w.e.f 01.04.2024 and the financial benefit to the family of deceased employee under the Scheme is to be increased from ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 1,00,000/- w.e.f 01.04.2024.

MCL Employee Benevolent Fund Society (EBFS)		
Year	Total no. of cases	Amount paid
FY 2023-24	372	Rs.93,00,000.00

25.5 GAMES & SPORTS:

- To promote Sports, Games & Cultural activities among employees, MCL has organized 13 numbers of MCL Inter Area Games and organized CIL Foundation Day, Golf Tournament 2023 and MCL Foundation Day, Golf Tournament 2023 in the FY 2023-24.
- SOP for external Sports events: SOP has been framed as per the CIL Sports policy and circulated to all Areas for participation of employees in different external tournaments of State and National level.
- MCL Football Team was the Champion/Winner in CIL Inter-Company Football Tournament 2023-24.

25.6 Financial Assistance:

MCL provides Financial Assistance to the In-Company Institutions such as recreation Club, Canteen, educational Institutions etc. for employee amusement & outside organizations to promote Sports & Culture in the peripheral Area of Coalfields and throughout India.

Year	Type	No. of cases	Amount
FY 2023-24	In-Company	54	Rs.1,46,09,010.00
	Outside	20	Rs.10,55,000.00
	Total	74	Rs. 1,56,64,010.00

25.7 Details of Statutory facilities & Recreation facilities:

Statutory Facilities		Recreation Facilities	
Crèches	03	Playground	11
Rest Shelter	79	Stadium	05
Canteen	35	Children Park	19



Bank Branches	23	Libraries	08
		Officers Club	19
		Workers Club	16
		Auditorium	8
		Swimming Pool	03
		Kalyan Mandap	04
		Golf Course	04

25.8 Hospitals:

Company-wise position of Medical Facilities available:

Company	Dispensary	Beds	Doctors	Ambulance	Hospital	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Mobile Van
MCL	12	259	95	52	7	1	2

25.9 Outsourcing of operation and Management of two numbers of 50 Bedded Hospitals each at Basundhara and Lakhanpur Area of MCL for a period of 05 years:

The tender for the work of outsourcing of operation and management of two numbers of 50 bedded Hospitals each at Lakhanpur and Basundhara Area, MCL has been finalized through GEM portal and awarded to the service provider M/s ESKAG Sanjeevani Pvt Ltd, Kolkata. The operation at both the locations will be started very soon after obtaining required statutory licenses and permissions.

25.10 Establishment of Hockey Excellence Centre at Sambalpur:

The proposal for establishment of Hockey Excellence Centre has been approved by the CA and the required land has also been identified by the District Authority, Sambalpur. Presently, the proposal was forwarded to the State Sports authority by Collector, Sambalpur for further needful.

25.11 Admission of wards of employees in Diploma in Engineering:

For career growth of MCL employees' wards, arrangement has been made for reservation of 40% seats at IGIT, Sarang and OSME, Keonjhar in the discipline of Mining, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical. The details are mentioned below:

Name of the Institutions	Discipline	No. of Seats under 40% MCL Quota
Indira Gandhi Institute of Information Technology (IGIT), Sarang, Dhenkanal	Civil	8
	Electrical	8
	Mechanical	8
Orissa School of Mining & Engineering (OSME), Keonjhar	Mining	16
	Grand Total	40

Every year, after declaration of 10th board result, the joint counseling process (MCL, IGIT Sarang & OSME Keonjhar officials) for admission to above mentioned courses is being taken up.

25.12 Assignments from Ministry of Coal:

1. Welfare Department MCL received special appreciation from the Ministry of Coal, GOI for successfully conducting the Amrit Kalash Yatra in 03 districts of Odisha. Welfare Department Coordinated for the successful conduction of Amrit Kalash Yatra by involving Jagannath Area, Basundhara Area, Ib Valley Area and Lakhanpur Area. The programme covered 203 Villages by involving 11945 people.
2. Welfare Department MCL successfully executed the "Fit India Swachhata Freedom Run" as per the directives received from Ministry of Coal. In this event above 5000 employees participated and covered more than 24000 Km.

25.13 Inspection of Welfare activities in Area:

The Welfare Department has initiated the inspection of Welfare activities by Welfare Board members in all Areas to ensure appropriate Welfare facilities.

25.14 SOP for Matching Grant of Officer's Club of different Areas of MCL:

Matching grants have been enhanced from ₹ 50/- to ₹ 300/- per member and for bringing uniformity and systemic approach the SOP for sanctioning Matching Grant has been approved by CA and circulated to all Areas for compliance.

25.15 PMJBY & PMSBY:

Successfully launching the campaign for creating awareness among the employees, contractual workers, and other stake holders for registering under the above said Bima Yojana.

25.16 Proposal for opening of one KV at Lakhanpur Area in Jharsugda District:

The proposal was approved by MCL Board for opening of KV at Lakhanpur. The required land has been identified at Lakhanpur Area.

26. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

26.1. Offices notified under Official Language Rules 10 (4):

Central Workshop, IB valley, an unit of MCL where more than 80% officers/employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi has been notified in the Gazette of India by Ministry of Coal under Official Language Rule 10(4).

26.2. Incentive scheme for performing maximum work in Hindi originally:

A cash award scheme has been implemented to encourage officers and employees to do more and more work in Hindi.

26.3. Meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee:

During the year, 2023-24, review meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held on 23.05.2023, 24.08.2023, 05.12.2023 & 23.03.2024 wherein progress of Rajbhasha implementation in Areas and HQs. were reviewed and important decisions were taken for smooth implementation of the Official Language Policy of Govt. of India.

26.4. Rajbhasha Workshop:

In the year 2023-24 total 63 Rajbhasha Workshops were organized in MCL wherein 2053 participants were made conversant with the Rules and Regulations of Official Language Policy of Govt. of India. The participants were practiced for letter writing, Noting & Drafting in Hindi language.

26.5. Language Training:

For training of Hindi Language during the financial year 2023-24, examinations under the Hindi Teaching Scheme were conducted in two sessions. Examinations were conducted in the first session January-May and second in July-November 2023, in which 161 employees passed.

Session	Prabodh	Praveen	Pragya	Total
2023-24	36	51	74	161

One-time lump sum cash awards were given to the passed candidates as per circular of MCL. Pragya passed candidates are also awarded with one-time cash incentive equivalent to their annual increment in addition to the lump sum cash award by MCL.

26.6. Unicode supported Hindi Typing Training on computer:

During the year 2023-24, from 26.02.2024 to 02.03.2024 Unicode supported Hindi Typing Training on computer were organized, in which 50 employees of MCL were trained.

26.7. Hindi Translation Training:

In collaboration with Central Translation Bureau, Rajbhasha Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, a five-day translation-training program was organized at MCL Headquarters from 04.12.2023 to 08.12.2023 by Rajbhasha department, MCL HQ. for the skill development of Rajbhasha cadre employees, in which 54 employees of MCL were trained.

26.8. Hindi Diwas / Hindi Pakhwara:

During the year 2023-24, as per the instructions received from the Rajbhasha Department, in which Govt. of India, Government of India, the Collective Hindi Day/Rajbhasha pakhawada was inaugurated and the Third All India Rajbhasha Conference was organized by the Honorable Home Minister on 14.09.2023 in Pune (Maharashtra), in which Department of Official Language, MCL participated.



Official Language Fortnight was observed at MCL Headquarters and Areas from 14 to 28 September 2023. On this occasion, Hindi essay writing, commenting and drafting, picture story writing, Hindi typing, elocution, elocution competition for children of officers/Staffs, Hindi Sabdda Gyan competition for housewives of officers/Staffs and online commenting competition (for HODs) were organised, in which a large number of participants participated in the competitions.

Shri Keshao Rao, D(P), Shri P. K. Patel, CVO, Shri Jugal Kumar Borah, D(T/O) and Shri Ajit Kumar Behura, D(F), MCL gave certificates to all the winners of the competitions on the occasion of concluding day function of Hindi Pakhwara organized on 28.09.2023.

26.9. Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Hasya Kavi Sammelan :

"All India Hindi Hasya Kavi Sammelan" was organized on 28.09.2023 at MCL HQs. on the occasion of Concluding-Day Function of Rajbhasha pakhawada -2023.

26.10. Distribution of Hindi books in Official Language Workshops and Quarterly Review Meetings:

Various Official language competitions are organized in every workshop, in which prizes and certificates are given to the winning participants and Hindi books are given to all the participants presented in the workshops. In addition, Hindi books are also presented as an encouragement to the concerned areas and departments for increasing the implementation of official language in the quarterly review meetings as compared to the previous quarter.

26.11. MCL Official Language Implementation Award:

"MCL Official Language Implementation Award" is given every year to promote and accelerate the implementation of Official Language in MCL.

For the year 2023-24, on the basis of Manpower strength the MCL Areas and departments of the MCL HQ. divided into 3 big and 03 small groups (First, Second and Third) and 04 non-production units like 02 Central Workshop, 01 NSCH and 01 Bhubaneswar office (First And second) A total of 14 awards including prizes were given.

All 14 awards for the year 2023-24 on the occasion of closing ceremony of Rajbhasha Pakhawada -2023 on 28.09.2023, Shri Keshav Rao, Director (Personnel), Shri P.K.Patel, Chief Vigilance Officer, Shri Jugal Kumar Bora, Director Technical (Operations), and Shri Ajit Kumar Behura, Director (Finance) awarded prizes and certificates to the winners of the competitions.

26.12. Vishwa Hindi Diwas:

Viswa Hindi Diwas was celebrated at MCL Headquarters on 10.01.2024 under the chairmanship of General Manager (Rajbhasha), in which Executive and Non-executive employees of the Area and Hq. are participated. Rajbhasha seminar was organized. On this occasion, Mrs. Alka Sinha, senior litterateur/media personnel and Mr. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Rajbhasha Expert, New Delhi were invited as faculty members. In this seminar, information was given on the role of Hindi in global progress.

26.13. Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Sambalpur:

During the year, two half-monthly meetings of the City Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC), Sambalpur are organized in June and November. This year, the first half yearly meeting on 27.06.2023 was chaired by Shri O.P.Singh, Chairman-cum-Managing Director and the second half yearly meeting on 24.11.2023 was chaired by Shri Jugal Kumar Bora, Director (T/OP), MCL. Completed under the chairmanship of MCL. Office heads and representatives of member offices were present in the meeting. During the meeting, the implementation of official language of the member offices was reviewed.

26.14. NARAKAS, Rajbhasha Karyanwayan Puraskar:

"Narakas Official Language Implementation Award" is given every year to promote the implementation of Official Language in all the member offices of Narakas, Sambalpur. Total of 12 awards were presented to the selected member offices for the year 2023-24. The awards were presented by the Chairman Shri Jugal Kumar Bora, Director (T/OP), MCL in the second half yearly meeting held on 24.11.2023.

Similarly in order to promote the Official Language activities, inter-office official language competitions were organized by various offices. In the half yearly meeting held on 24.11.2023, Chairman Shri Jugal Kumar Bora, Director (T/OP), MCL gave total 06 prizes to the winners of Narakas member offices.

26.15. Purchase of Hindi Books:

During the year 2023-24 a total books worth of ₹ 1,81,815.00 were purchased, out of which Hindi books worth ₹ 1,20,318.00 were purchased which is 66.17% of the total purchase.

26.16. Website of MCL:

The website of MCL is bilingual and updated on regular basis.

25.17. Rajbhasha portal:

Rajbhasha Portal is available in website of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited www.mahanadicoal.in, in which various activities related to the implementation of the Rajbhasha activities of MCL, can be seen as updated.

26.18. Rajbhasha Magazine:

"Sambalprabha" (11th Edition), the in-house magazine of Narakas, Sambalpur during the year 2023-24, was released in the first meeting of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee held at MCL Headquarters on 27.06.2023.

26.19. Special Achievement:

08th March 2024, the Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Sambalpur was awarded the first prize in "C Region" by the Rajbhasha Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (East), which was received by the Convener Office "Mahanadi Coalfields Limited".

27. Land/ R&R

Your Company is committed to help the Project affected / displaced families for execution of its projects and has been making efforts to improve the socio-economic status of Project Affected Families and also committed for progress with development which amply reflected in its R&R Policy. MCL follows the R&R Policy of the state of Odisha and has provided 300 Employments/ Cash compensation in lieu of employment /Annuity during 2023-24 and total number of 18,010 Employments/Cash compensation in lieu of employment /Annuity since inception. MCL is acting on the advice of RPDAC towards redressal of grievances related to land oustees. Resettlement colonies have been set up with pucca roads, street lighting, health centres, post offices, daily markets, schools, community centres, worshipping places etc. for the benefit of the land oustees. MCL provides OPD facility to all peripheral villagers in its existing hospitals / dispensaries available in the Coalfields with free of cost or at a nominal charge of ₹ 2.00 per patient.

Your Company acquires land for expansion of mining activities by providing rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected villagers. During the year 2023-24 MCL has taken physical possession of 200.89 hectares of land.

28. Corporate Social Responsibility:

Being a responsible public corporate, MCL through its CSR has continued to demonstrate its unwavering commitment towards contributing to socio-economic developmental objectives of the Nation, which is the underlying principle behind enactment of CSR in the Companies Act 2013.

MCL has imbibed and maintained the balance of Community vs Company interface through its CSR initiatives.

Company has invested heavily on healthcare & sanitation, education, piped water supply, rural community development. MCL is maintaining the pole position from the last several years in terms of highest CSR spending by any Corporate in the State of Odisha. In the year 2023-24, Company has spent ₹ 281.89 Crore against the mandatory CSR budgetary allocation of ₹ 261.63 Crore (including set off amount).

In the FY 2023-24, major CSR expenditure was made on the projects related to Health and Nutrition. Under healthcare, Company has funded for procurement of 30 nos of ALS ambulances (one for each districts of Odisha) and ₹ 17.76 Crore has been spent on this project in the year 2023-24. ₹ 9.31 Crore has been spent on the ongoing Medical college project at Talcher, which will help to make a boom in the healthcare services of the region. Under the health sector, MCL is funding for upgradation of medical facilities at VIMSAR, Burla and ₹ 6.71 Crore has been spent on this project.

MCL is funding to install prefabricated toilets in the circulating areas of all the 232 railway stations of Odisha and ₹ 10.58 Crore has been spent on this project in the year.

Apart from health and sanitation, education and skill development is another core area where company is spending its CSR fund. Under education, MCL has installed smart class solutions in different government schools in the districts of Jharsuguda, Sundergarh, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj. ₹ 10.23 Crore has been spent towards this project in the FY 2023-24. For different skill development initiatives, MCL has spent ₹ 14.26 Crore in the FY 2023-24.

MCL has been allotted four numbers of districts namely Nuapada, Rayagada, Kandhamal and Balangir districts of Odisha for taking up CSR activities under Aspirational Development Program of Govt. of India. Under Aspirational District Development Programme, MCL has under taken various development projects in these districts and in the year 2023-24, ₹ 8.80 Crore has been spent on those projects.

To promote sports in the rural areas, MCL is funding for construction of stadiums. MCL has funded for construction of a sports complex at Burla and ₹ 14.65 Crore has been spent on this project in the year 2023-24.

Your Company has complied with CSR provisions as per Companies Act, 2013. Pursuant to Clause (o) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014 necessary disclosure as required by the Statute is enclosed as **Annexure-I**



29 GENDER BUDGETING:

Your company strongly believes in Gender Budgeting as powerful tool for achieving gender main streaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. At MCL it is not an accounting exercise but an ongoing process of keeping a gender perspective in policy/ programme formulation, its implementation and review as on 31st March 2024 total Women Employees strength was 2651 which constitutes 12.33% of MCL's total workforce of 21493.

Out of its social responsiveness MCL has always shown its sensitivity to gender specific issues within and beyond the company and tried to address them through best possible efforts. Examples are stated below:

- Stimulating the women in public sector (WIPS) forum, MCL Branch to function in active manner with its members participating in seminars and conferences within and outside company for wide exposure and knowledge enhancement.
- Maintenance of Gender specific database of the workforce.
- A complaint committee has been formed to address complaints lodged by women employees in an appropriate and timely manner.
- Granting childcare leaves to eligible Women employees as per CIL rules and regulations
- Relaxation of age for employment to female spouses of employees dying in mine accidents.
- Encouraging women employees to participate in Industrial Relations meeting held between Management and Trade Unions for representation and addressing women related issues.

Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

The company has in place anti sexual harassment policy in line with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition & redressal) Act, 2013. Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary & trainees) are covered under this policy. The below mentioned activities has been carried out by the ICC in MCL.

1. Display of different pamphlets of "No Sexula Harassment" at prominent places like Stairs, Entry, near Elevator of main office building, AV Hospital and MTI/HRD building.
2. Display of "List of ICC Committee along with penal consequences of indulging in Sexual Harassment" at Office Building in tri-language.
3. Women employees of MCL are being sent regularly for attending Trainings on awareness of POSH Act.
4. Meetings are being held at regular intervals by ICC MCL HQ.
5. The PoSH'13 Tab is opened at MCL Website where POSH Act 2013, Handbook on Sexual Harassment, Modalities on redressal of complaints of sexual Harassment of women at workplaces and order of formation of ICCs in HQ/Area/Units of MCL are shown.
6. A Gender sensitization workshop was organized at MCL HQ in the month of December 2023 by the Faculty Mrs. Manjusha Bhatnagar, Former Director (HR & Corporate Affairs), Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd.
7. A Tab is opened in MCL website for taking online pledge by the by the employees of MCL. The Pledge is meant to create a culture of mutual respect and to establish a working environment free from sexual abuse & exploitation.

Sexual Harassment

Complaints received in the year 2023-24	:	Nil
Complaints Disposedoff in the year 2023-24	:	NA
Complaints Pending for Disposal	:	NA
No of Meetings held	:	3

30. Public Relations :

Your company has a Department of Public Relations (PR) which serves as a cornerstone in building trust while ensuring positive image of the organization. The PR department of your company is responsive and diligently helps in addressing business challenges with strategic communication solutions and keeping stakeholders well-informed, updated and engaged, besides reaching out to the masses through diverse media.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) has continued to leap northwards, achieving new heights of success in coal production, dispatch and overburden removal, setting new standards for the coal mining industry nationwide. Our record-breaking performances mark a testament to our unwavering dedication in operational excellence, which the PR unit of your company has adequately publicized thorough various communication means.

The Fourth Estate, on various occasions, has given elaborate coverage to company's achievements and highlighted success stories. Your company enjoys cordial professional relation with media, which actively participates in the media conferences as well as events organized by your company.



MCL funds 30 ALS ambulances to the Odisha Government



Team PR remained proactively involved in publicizing the various campaigns, like Swachhta 2.0, Special Campaign 3.0, vigilance awareness, cyber security awareness, environment/sustainability as well as mines safety-related campaigns, etc. conducted at the headquarters and area level throughout the year. Brochures, leaflets, audio-visual infographics, jingles and short-films on various subjects were created, highlighting the company's achievements, and propagated same through social, digital, print and electronic communication platforms to engage different publics round the year. Press statements on various occasions were issued by the department, which were adequately accommodated by the publications. The effective use of media and cooperation from the media fraternity has enabled us to strengthen our bond with the stakeholders and in the command areas.

Additionally, to strengthen employee's engagement, Team PR has taken an initiative to communicate company's achievements and activities creatively through dedicated digital standees, presently at company headquarters and Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar, which serve as dynamic platforms enhancing company visibility with positive outlook. Further, a monthly e-newsletter 'FLASHBACK' is being published by the department to share the company updates among the internal stakeholders.

Further, to propagate company's commitment to social development and energy security, the department has sponsored several educational, cultural, and awareness programmes, besides creatively connecting with masses through occasional advertising. Your company has been proactively using social media platforms, listed below, for mass communication—

- Facebook @mahanadicoal
- Threads @pro.mcl
- Twitter @mahanadicoal
- YouTube @MahanadiCoalfields
- Koo @mahanadicoal
- Instagram @pro.mcl
- LinkedIn @MahanadiCoalfieldsLimited

These social media handles, being the open platforms for sharing information in the form of text, photos videos and infographics, also offer opportunity to hear from the stakeholders as feedback.

Besides adequate branding at the Airports, your company has also increased its public presence through outdoor media at prominent places on national/state highways connecting the company headquarters and the coalfields, covering five districts of Odisha. Your company also has its prominent presence through creative mural artworks portraying wildlife-friendly image of coal miner at Nandankanan Zoological Park, which is a major tourist attraction in the state.

As a new initiative, your company has hired branding space on Sambalpur-Puri-Sambalpur Intercity Express, connecting over 15 railway stations between Sambalpur junction and holy city of Puri, propagating company's image as environment-friendly and socially responsible mining corporate.

Like previous years, your company has taken various PR initiatives for public engagement through successfully organized corporate events, participation in conclaves and industrial exhibitions.

At MCL, Team PR emphasizes on the use of effective communication in driving organizational success and stakeholder engagement. Through our comprehensive PR strategies and initiatives, we continue to strengthen our bonds with stakeholders and uphold our position as a leader in the coal mining industry.

31 VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

During the current financial year as a preventive, predictive and pre-emptive vigilance measures, frequent surprise inspections have been carried out under the guidance of CVO to identify irregularities in various field operations as well as in systems and procedures.

31.1 Preventive Vigilance Activities:

(a) Inspections

During the F/Y 2023-24, 44 Surprise Inspections and 06 Regular Inspections have been carried out. The major focus of such inspections has been on streamlining of system/procedures to bring in fairness and transparency in the field of operations.

(b) Systemic Improvement undertaken during 2023-24

Following 13 Systemic Improvement Advisories (SIMs) have been issued.

Sl.	Particulars	Date
01	Delay in issue of termination letter to contractor and failing to verify the works done by the contractor and assessment of balance work to be done.	12.05.2023

02	Advisory on Spot Quotations as well as short tender methods	17.08.2023
03	Irregularities in planning, execution and billing of works	22.08.2023
04	Adherence of rules, regulations, SoPs to curb theft of coal	25.10.2023
05	Advisory for management of hired vehicles, logbook, attendance of Drivers/medical technicians.	08.11.2023
06	Irregular payment of wages to workers engaged by contractors.	06.11.2023
07	Anti-larvae operation for mosquito control through contractors having the requisite license.	01.10.2023
08	Advisory for finalisation of tenders within original validity period	15.11.2023
09	Delay in refund of EMD/ PSD/ APSD/ Retention money	23.12.2023
10	Implementation of recording in e-MB Portal	23.12.2023
11	E-tendering for estimate/indent value of ₹ 25000/- & above	16.03.2024
12	Splitting solely on account of ITC availability	20.03.2024
13	Prevention of theft	10.02.2024

(c) Weekly Surprise Inspection on IT Initiatives

Regular weekly surprise inspections are being carried out on implementation of IT initiatives with emphasis on inspection of Weighbridges and Diesel Dispensing Units. Advisories are being given to follow all SoP provisions wherever shortcomings are noticed, and suggestions made for immediate rectification. Stricter views are taken wherever negligence and repetitive violations are observed.

31.2 Punitive Vigilance

Vigilance Cases taken up for investigation, inquiry etc. during the F/Y 2023-24, are tabulated as under:

Particulars	During F/Y 2023-24	No. of employees involved
(a) Total no. of Vigilance Cases/RDA registered	04	44
(b) No. of Major Penalty Proceedings	09	03
(c) No. of Minor Penalty Proceedings	02	15
(d) Total no. of Cases in which penalty finalized	04	34
i) Major	00	00
ii) Minor	03	12
iii) Others	03	22

31.3 Vigilance Clearance

During the year, Vigilance Clearance status in respect of 13358 employees including officers at the level of Directors, Sr.Executives and Non-Executives have been furnished to the CIL/MoC/CVC with relation to promotion, probation, superannuation, outside employment, study leave, resignation, selection committee, foreign visit, settlement of terminal benefit, service file transfer etc.

31.4 Rotation of Employees

Company has a policy for rotating the employees, who are working in sensitive posts/ departments. During F/Y 2023-24, 230 employees were rotated.

31.5 Leveraging of IT and Other Technologies for better Surveillance and Monitoring in Coal Mines

Status as on 31.03.2024

1. GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System with Geo-fencing			
Number of Vehicles deployed for internal transportation/ requirement	Number of vehicles fitted with GPS and connected with VTS server	Functioning status of VTS System	Action Status/ Remarks
3134	3122	3033	GPS not fitted and not functioning due to vehicle B/D



2. RFID Based Boom Barrier Access Control				
Total Requirement of RFID based boom barriers provided for access control	Number of RFID based boom barriers Installed & connected with Area VTS server including WBs	Functioning status of boom barriers	Action Status/ Remarks	
116	108	System under installation & trial run	Balance installation completion expected by 15.05.2024.	
3. CCTV based Surveillance System				
Total Requirement of CCTV cameras deployed at a) Vulnerable locations viz WBs, Sidings, Workshops, Offices & Stores b) Coal Stocks	Total Number of CCTV Cameras Installed	Number of CCTV cameras connected to NVR/ Area Server Network	Functioning status of total CCTV cameras	Action Status / Remarks
3007	2003	1576	1874	Balance installation completion expected by 30.06.2024.
4. Road Weighbridge with Data Connectivity				
Total Installed No. of Road Weighbridges	No. of Road WBs assigned for Road Sale	No. of Road sale WBs having data connectivity	No. of WBs from which data is being received	
a. 100 Nos (Static Road weighbridge). b. 42 Nos (Inmotion Road weighbridge)	73	73	73	
5. Wide Area Networking (WAN) (No. of nodes/location)				
Total quantity including revised requirement(updated)	Installed/Commissioned	Working/Operative	Balance	
284	284	284	0	

32. Activities undertaken by Industrial Engineering Department:

The primary role of the IE department in CIL/MCL is to provide a performance framework for the company in terms of capacity utilization of resources. The major tasks towards this direction is to conduct study regarding fixing of performance standards, developing best practices, transportation rates and enhancing production by systematic improvement etc. The different jobs done by the department during 2023-24 are as follows:

- Formulation of SOR for Coal Transportation by 40-50 Te Tippers.
- Updation of Surface Transportation Charges (STC) every six months.
- Fortnightly updation of Normative Rates for Coal Loading and Transportation by ESM (Ex-serviceman) and PAP (Project Affected People) agencies.
- Vetting of proposals from Areas involving change of Transportation Routes, Change of Sites, Change of Lead distances in Civilian contracts.
- Preparation of Manpower Budget for the year along with the study on assessment of security and silo manpower.
- Formulation and implementation of incentive schemes for increasing production and productivity at Open Cast Projects of MCL.
- Study of Open Cast Projects of MCL to improve specific diesel consumption against CMPDI norms and monitoring of SDC.
- Cost control measures in the form of reduction of Normal Over Time & Sunday /PHD deployment and Manpower rationalization.
- Study to analyze the requirement of light vehicles in different Units of MCL vis-à-vis PR provision.
- Preparation of Transportation matrix for despatch of coal and maintaining sufficient numbers of fleets available at OCPs of MCL for production and despatch of coal, along with regular monitoring of the same.
- Other studies like Stock Liquidation, Study of power consumption vs distribution capacity of IB Coalfields, Study for reduction of traffic congestion at Coal Corridor Road etc were carried out in 2023-24.

33. AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Following AWARDS received by MCL during 2023-24:

Awards:

1. MCL has bagged the '21st Annual Greentech Safety Award 2023' on 29.05.2023 at New Delhi, for exemplary safety achievement and initiatives during 2022.
2. MCL Exhibit awarded for the 'Best Informative Display' at vibrant North-East 2023, Guwahati on 18th May'2023
3. MCL received Coal Minister's Awards 2022-23 under 04 corporate categories including the winner's trophy under the prestigious 'Production and Productivity' category. Under the subcategory of Mega Area, having annual production of 15 MTPA, all 03 slots were won by MCL's GMs [Hingula Area, Basundhara Area and Jagannath Area] whereas under the sub-category of Large Areas having production between 5 to 15 MTPA, Area GMs of Kaniha, Lingaraj and Ib valley won the award.
4. MCL won the ASSOCHAM "Excellence for Coal mining-Outstanding contribution in the Coal Mining Industry".
5. MCL secured the prestigious first prize in 'Quality Improvement' from the esteemed Greentech Foundation at the award ceremony held in New Delhi on 21st August 2023.
6. MCL has been selected as the Winner of Dun and Bradstreet PSU Award-2023 in the category-Coal (CPSU).
7. MCL received 04 awards each in individual as well as corporate categories during 49th Coal India Foundation Day held on 1st Nov at Kolkata.
8. Ananta OCP of MCL received the Award of 5-star rating in coal mines from Gol as a recognition to its all-round performance in year 2021-22.
9. Orient Mine No. 1&2, Hirakhand Bundia Mine have been selected for 5-star rating in coal mines for the year 2022-23.
10. Kulda OCP, Lakhanpur OCP, Balram OCP, and Jagannath OCP have been selected for 5-star rating in coal mines for the year 2022-23.

Major Land Constraints Resolved:

A. Ananta OCP:

- ✓ PIDHA of Hiloi village shifted in Apr'23.
- ✓ PIDHA of Rakas village shifted in May'23.
- ✓ 4 Ha land of Kuni Samal was taken under possession in July'23.

B. Jagannath OCP:

- ✓ PIDHA of Rakas village shifted in May'23.

C. Bhubaneswari OCP:

- ✓ Panchayat School at Hensmul (Talasahi) shifted in June'23.

D. Bharatpur OCP:

- ✓ PIDHA shifting of Behera family of Dasarathipur completed in June'23.

E. Hingula OCP:

- ✓ Kochianali R&R Site area taken into physical possession in July'23.

F. Belphara OCP:

- ✓ Total land of School-Pada of village Darlipali taken into possession in June'23.

G. Lakhanpur OCP:

- ✓ All houses of Disari family were demolished in Aug'23-Sept'23.

H. Kulda OCP:

Long standing disputed house of Santosh Kalo of village Kulda demolished in Feb'24.



34. AUDITORS:

Statutory Auditors: M/s SHIV & ASSOCIATES Opp Sakhi Gopinath Mandir, Sakhipada, Sambalpur-768001, Odisha.	Branch Auditors: M/s B N MISRA & CO. (for 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd Quarter & Annual) S -29, Maitri Vihar, Phase - II Infront of Tech Mahindra Bhubaneswar - 751023, Odisha
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34.1 Cost Auditors:

Pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014, the cost audit records maintained by the Company in respect of mining of coal is required to be audited.

Your Directors had, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed (i) M/s ASUTOSH AND ASSOCIATES., Plot No-N4/232, First Floor, IRC Village Nayapalli, Behind Reliance Fresh, Bhubaneswar – 751015 as the Principal Cost Auditor of the Company to audit cost records of Company, Headquarters, IB Valley Coalfields Areas and CWS (IB Valley) for the financial year 2023-24 at a total Audit fee of ₹ 4,40,000, & out of pocket expenses of ₹ 2,20,000 (Maximum) and applicable GST on audit fee and (ii) M/s RAY NAYAK AND ASSOCIATES, MIG-26, Manarama Estate, Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751010 as the Branch Cost Auditor of the Company for the year 2023-24, to audit Cost records of Talcher Coalfields Areas and CWS (Talcher) at a total Audit fee of ₹ 2,92,000, out of pocket expenses of ₹ 1,46,000.00 (Maximum) and applicable GST on audit fee.”

34.2 Secretarial Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed M/s J.K Das & Associates, Company Secretaries, Kolkata, West Bengal to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the year 2023-24. Copy of Report submitted by the Secretarial Auditor is enclosed as **Annexure II**.

35. FIXED DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposit from the Public during the year as defined under Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made there under.

36. PARTICULARS OF INFORMATION U/S 134(3)(m) Of the Companies Act, 2013.

The information in accordance with the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding Conservation of Energy, Technology absorption and Foreign Exchange earning and outgo is given in **Annexure-III** to this Report.

37. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

37.1 The following persons, continued to be the Directors during the year under report.

1.	Shri Uday Anantrao Kaole	CMD	(w.e.f. 19.12.2023)
2.	Shri Keshav Rao	CMD	(Upto 18.12.2023)
2.	Shri O. P. Singh	CMD	(Upto 31.10.2023)
3.	Shri Keshav Rao	Director (Personnel)	
4.	Shri J.K Borah	Director (Tech/OP)	
5.	Shri J.K Borah	Director (Tech/P&P)	(Upto 01.06.2023)
6.	Shri Akshay Shrikant Bapat	Director (Tech/P&P)	(w.e.f. 02.06.2023)
7.	Dr. Asha Lakra	Independent Director	
8.	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Verma	Independent Director	
9.	Shri D. C. Tiwari	Independent Director	

37.2 The following persons were appointed as Director during the year under report.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Shri Akshay Shrikant Bapat | Director (Tech/P&P) (w.e.f. 02.06.2023) |
| 2. | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Verma | Independent Director (w.e.f. 31.05.2023) |
| 3. | Shri D. C. Tiwari | Independent Director (w.e.f. 31.05.2023) |
| 4. | Shri Uday Anantrao Kaole | CMD (w.e.f. 19.12.2023) |

37.3 The following persons were ceased to be Director during the year under report.

- | | | |
|----|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri O. P. Singh | CMD (Upto 31.10.2023) |
| 2. | Shri Keshav Rao | CMD (Upto 18.12.2023) |
| 3. | Shri J.K Borah | Director (Tech/P&P) (Upto 01.06.2023) |

38. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

- That in the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024, the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- That the Directors have selected such Accounting Policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for the year under review;
- That the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate Accounting Records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- That the Directors have prepared the Accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 on a 'going concern' basis.
- That proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively.
- That systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

39. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A Report on Corporate Governance is attached to this Report as **Annexure – IV**.

40. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

“Management Discussion and Analysis Report” is attached to this Report as **Annexure –V**.

41. C&AG COMMENTS

Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024 are placed at **Annexure-VI** to this report.



42. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Committee has been reconstituted by the MCL Board approved in its 257th Meeting held on 24.04.2023 with the following members.

1.	Dr. Asha Lakra, Independent Director	Chairman
2.	MoC/Govt. Nominee Director	Member
3.	Shri J. K. Borah, Director (Tech/OP), MCL	Member
4.	CIL Nominee Director	Member
5.	Director (F) / CFO, MCL	Invitee

42.1 The scope of work

The scope of work and authority vested with the reconstituted Committee is as per provision of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (meeting of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014.

The Audit Committee has access to financial and other data / information of MCL. Observation made by the Committee is reported to MCL Board. The Committee can meet as often as desired but is expected to meet at least once in a Quarter.

43. COST RECORDS

Maintenance of Cost records for the Company, as per Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been prescribed by the Central Government w.e.f. 01.04.2011. The Company produces only one product, i.e. Coal and has a continuous integrated system of recording, determining and reporting element-wise cost with break up of cost including overheads and reconciliation of cost report at regular interval.

44. PERFORMANCE AGAINST MoU PARAMETERS

The performance of MCL against MoU for 2023-24 signed between CMD, MCL and Chairman, CIL as per the Guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Government of India, has been prepared. The overall MoU rating of your Company for the year 2023-24 based on physical and financial performance is “**Excellent**”.

45. SUBSIDIARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CIL

Pursuant to General Circular No. 2/2011 dated 08.02.2011 of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Annual Accounts of MCL would be available at MCL Headquarters for inspection and providing relevant information to the shareholders of CIL on demand.

46. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 46.1 Your Directors express their sincere thanks to the Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited for their valuable assistance, support and guidance. Your directors also thank the various Ministries of the Central Government and the State Government of Odisha for their valuable support. The Directors are thankful to the sister organisations for the co-operation and assistance rendered by them.
- 46.2 Directors place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the co-operation extended by the Trade Unions and Officers' Association for the team spirit shown, valuable and sterling services rendered by the employees at all levels towards the achievement of the objectives of the Company and its all-round growth.
- 46.3 The Directors also thank the valued customers profusely for their continued support, patronage and encouragement without which the Company would not have emerged so strong.
- 46.4 The Directors also record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Auditors, the officers and staff of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and Registrar of Companies, Odisha.
- 46.5 The Directors also extend their thanks to various important citizens of Sambalpur and those residing in the Coalfield areas of Odisha for their co-operation from time to time.

47. ADDENDA

The following papers are annexed.

1. Information as required to be given in the Directors' Report under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Secretarial Audit Report pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.
3. Addendum to the Directors' Report under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.
4. Report on Corporate Governance submitted by Auditors.
5. Management Discussion and Analysis Report.
6. Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 is awaited.



(Uday A Kaole)

Chairman-cum-Managing Director

(DIN: 09715213)

Place: Sambalpur

Date: 20.04.2024

I confirm that for the year under review, all directors and senior management have affirmed their adherence to the provisions of the Code of Conduct.



(Uday A Kaole)

Chairman-cum-Managing Director

(DIN: 09715213)

Place: Sambalpur

Date: 20.04.2024



MCL Gram Vikas
Household Sanitation and Piped Water
Village: Jangpada
Year of Establishment: 2020

Geography:

Village	Total HH	Sanitation	SC	ST	OBC	Other	AFL	BPL
Jangpada	112	521	00	00	17	00	74	26

Funded by: Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd
Implemented by: Gram Vikas

ଘୃଣା ଘୃଣା ଉପଯୋଗୀ କର୍ମ
୨୦୨୦-୨୦୨୧

କ୍ର. ନମ୍ବର	ଘର ନମ୍ବର	ଫିଲ୍ଡ ନମ୍ବର	ଫିଲ୍ଡ ନମ୍ବର
୧	୧୦୧	୧୦୧	୧୦୧
୨	୧୦୨	୧୦୨	୧୦୨
୩	୧୦୩	୧୦୩	୧୦୩
୪	୧୦୪	୧୦୪	୧୦୪
୫	୧୦୫	୧୦୫	୧୦୫
୬	୧୦୬	୧୦୬	୧୦୬
୭	୧୦୭	୧୦୭	୧୦୭
୮	୧୦୮	୧୦୮	୧୦୮
୯	୧୦୯	୧୦୯	୧୦୯
୧୦	୧୧୦	୧୧୦	୧୧୦
୧୧	୧୧୧	୧୧୧	୧୧୧
୧୨	୧୧୨	୧୧୨	୧୧୨
୧୩	୧୧୩	୧୧୩	୧୧୩
୧୪	୧୧୪	୧୧୪	୧୧୪
୧୫	୧୧୫	୧୧୫	୧୧୫
୧୬	୧୧୬	୧୧୬	୧୧୬
୧୭	୧୧୭	୧୧୭	୧୧୭
୧୮	୧୧୮	୧୧୮	୧୧୮
୧୯	୧୧୯	୧୧୯	୧୧୯
୨୦	୧୨୦	୧୨୦	୧୨୦

ଘରଟିର ବି. ନମ୍ବର
ଘରଟିର ବି. ନମ୍ବର
ଘରଟିର ବି. ନମ୍ବର
ଘରଟିର ବି. ନମ୍ବର



Construction of toilets and bathrooms with piped water supply in tribal villages.

(Annual report on CSR activities for the financial year commencing on 1st April, 2023)

1) Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

Objective:

The main objective of CSR policy is to lay down guidelines for MCL to make CSR a key business process for sustainable development for the Society. It aims at supplementing the role of the Govt. in enhancing welfare measures of the society.

MCL will act as a good Corporate Citizen, subscribing to the principles of Global Compact for implementation.

Scope:

MCL follows the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 for its CSR activities.

Areas to Be Covered:

In respect of MCL, for carrying out CSR activities, 80% of the budgeted amount should be spent within the radius of 25 Km of the project/Site/mines/Area HQ/Company HQ and 20% of the budget should be spent on the CSR activities in the state of Odisha.

Allocation of Fund:

The fund for the CSR is allocated based on 2% of the average net profit of the Company for the three immediate preceding financial year. Average net profit is computed in accordance with the provision of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The complete CSR policy of MCL has been displayed on Company's Website. Web link to the CSR Policy: https://www.mahanadicoal.in/mclcsr/csr_policy.php

2) Composition of CSR Committee.

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation/ Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Shri Keshav Rao	Chairman/ Director (P)	10	10
2	Dr. Asha Lakra	Member/ Independent Director	10	10
3	Shri J. K. Borah	Member/ Director (DT-OP)	10	09
4	Shri A. K. Behura	Member/ Director (F)	10	10

3) Provide the web link where the Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company:

<https://www.mahanadicoal.in/mclcsr/>

4) Provide the executive summary along with web-link of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable:

This study is based on coal mines as they significantly influence the societies within which they operate. As a result, various mining companies have launched corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes that tend to focus on local community development initiatives as their impact on the economy, society, and the environment is felt most at the local level. The need for impact assessment of CSR measures of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Sambalpur are grouped under the following:

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Sambalpur has undertaken many interventions under the umbrella of CSR. It has invested a substantial amount of resources towards ensuring water supply, enhancing educational facilities, extension of infrastructures, providing health care, construction of toilets, facilitating sports and culture, and rehabilitating and resettling project affected people.

MCL's key objective behind its CSR initiatives is not just providing employment to the land losers, but to become an active partner towards development of rural economy and local enterprises. It is expected that these initiatives are having a significant impact on the quality of life of the target group.



MCL felt the necessity of undertaking an impact assessment study to examine the accrued benefits to the target beneficiaries because of the various initiatives. Therefore, this survey is a small step towards understanding the CSR measures, which is instrumental in augmenting the socioeconomic condition and improving the quality of life of beneficiaries.

Further, its intention is also to identify deficiencies if any, related to the programme implementation based on the results of the extant survey in the project areas amendments in the programme strategy and fresh approach can be conceived before replicating and adding the interventions.

CONCLUSION:

Organizations that have established a track record of investing in and fostering community development enjoy a distinct competitive advantage. This advantage enables them to expedite capacity additions and expansions more efficiently. Hence, it is imperative to effectively communicate corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, encompassing both the scope of their coverage and the magnitude of their influence. Under the CSR Policy of 2010, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) actively pursued various common goals, including infrastructure development, improvement of healthcare facilities, establishment of educational infrastructure, provision of safe drinking water, promotion of sports and cultural events, and capacity building. It has been noted that MCL has consistently expanded the range of its CSR initiatives and established itself as a paragon of corporate citizenship within the country, serving as a model for other corporations to emulate. The communities have observed an expansion in the range of activities being carried out because of the implementation of MCL's corporate social responsibility policy. They have also recognized the overall enhancements in their quality of life and the general facilities available to them. The fundamental principle guiding MCL's CSR initiatives is a persistent commitment to engaging and empowering the community, resulting in mutually beneficial outcomes for both the company and the community.

Web link: <https://www.mahanadicoal.in/mclcsr/pdf/IMPASSESS202223.pdf>

5) a) Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5):

Calculation of 3 Years average net profit (For 2023-24)

Year	Net Profit (Rs in Cr.)
2020-2021	9310.58
2021-2022	11,396.32
2022-2023	18,536.94
Total	39,243.84
Average net profit of last three financial years is	13,081.28

b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹ 261,62,56,000/-

c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years: ₹ 98,57,403 /-

d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: ₹ 118,99,89,437.10

e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [5(b)+5(c)-5(d)]: ₹ 143,61,23,965.90

6) a) Amount spent on CSR projects (both ongoing projects and other than ongoing projects): ₹ 159,21,70,119.33/-

b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: ₹ 3,58,64,293.87

c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: ₹ 8,68,480/-

d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [6(a)+6(b)+6(c)]: ₹ 162,89,02,893.20/-

e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second provision to section 135(5).		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
162,89,02,893.20	NIL	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	NIL	Not Applicable

f) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	261,62,56,000.00
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (including set off amount)	281,88,92,330.30
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	20,58,47,251.30
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	98,57,403.00
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years[(iii)-(iv)]	19,27,78,927.30

7) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Balance amount in Unspent CSR account under sub-section (6) of section 135	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in Rs).	Date of transfer.		
1	2020-21	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Not Applicable	NIL	
2	2021-22	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Not Applicable	NIL	
3	2022-23	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Not Applicable	NIL	
	TOTAL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL	

8) Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: Yes

If yes, enter the number of capital assets created/ acquired: 61

Furnish the details relating to such assets so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year: Attached as Table- 1

9) Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

Not Applicable

Sd/-
Director (Finance)

Sd/-
Chairman, CSR Committee



The Board of Director,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

Date:

Sub: Certificate under Rule 4 of CSR Rules, 2014

Dear Sirs,

This is to certify that funds of ₹ 28,188.92 Lakhs (including set off amount of ₹ 11,899.89 lakhs) has been utilized for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for the financial year 2023-24 in the manner as approved by the Board in their meeting held on 25-09-2023 as per the rules 4 of Companies (CSR) Rules, 2014 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Details of CSR expenditure are as follows:

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs
Amount Outlay (Budgeted)	Rs. 26,162.56
Surplus arising out of the CSR projects	Rs. 98.57
Amount spent on the projects (including set off amount)	Rs. 28,188.92
Amount unspent	NIL
Excess amount spent	Rs. 1,927.79

Thanking You,

Yours Faithfully,
For **Mahanadi Coalfields Limited**

A.K. Behura
Chief Financial Office



SWABALAMBI (Sewing Skill Development Project)



Table - I

Details of Assests Created

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner	
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name and Registered address
1	Cement concrete road, drains, community centre, cultural mandap, water supply arrangements, development of haat, 5 nos additional class rooms, cremation shed, playground equipments, 3 nos. borewell, 100 nos. household toilets, street lights at Barpali village, Duduka GP, Sundergarh dist.	770076	15-11-2023	7,15,35,877.20	NA	Sarpanch, GP: Duduka, Block: Hemgir, Dist: Sundargarh, Pin: 770076
2	Shed of profile sheet on and around community center building of Jhariapali village, Lephripada block, Sundergarh	770011	07-08-2023	20,54,556.60	NA	Sarpanch, GP: Ujalpur, Block: Lephripada, Dist: Sundargarh, Pin: 770011
3	02 Nos Deep Bore well, Danara, Talcher, Angul	759103	11-05-2023	449625.86	NA	Sarpanch, Danara GP, Talcher, Angul, Pin-759103
4	Regional Yoga Center, Danara, Talcher, Angul	759103	23-07-2023	11,14,448.29	NA	Sarpanch, Village-Danara, GP-Danara, Block-Talcher, Dist-Angul Odisha 759103
5	Culvert with approach road to Bus-Stop shelter at Jambubahali Bus-Stand, Talcher, Angul	768110	03-01-2024	3,25,059.07	NA	Sarpanch, Village-Danara, GP-Danara, Block-Talcher, Dist-Angul Odisha 768110
6	Community Dola Mandap structure near community center of Ambapal village	759123	11-01-2024	5,10,330.44	NA	President and Secretary Ambapal Kshattgrasta Praja Sangh, At-Ambapal, PO- Natada, Dist-Angul, Odisha 759123
7	Culvert near Puruna Pokhari of Danara village, Talcher, Angul	759116	24-Feb-24	5,23,236.40	NA	Sarpanch, Village-Danara, GP-Danara, Block-Talcher, Dist-Angul Odisha 759116
8	Cement concrete road from RD road to Ambedkar Nagar of New Brahmani bahal, Danara, Talcher, Angul	759116	31-07-2023	11,21,474.31	NA	Sarpanch, Village-Danara, GP-Danara, Block-Talcher, Dist-Angul Odisha 759116
9	Pathway inside Mini Stadium of Danara GP, Talcher, Angul	759116	24-05-2023	12,71,602.14	NA	Sarpanch, Village-Danara, GP-Danara, Block-Talcher, Dist-Angul Odisha 759116

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner	
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name and Registered address
10	Lights surrounding the pathway of Balimunda Adarsha Pokhari of village Danara near Balram OCP, Danara, Talcher, Angul	759103	02-04-2024	3,94,889.60	NA	President-Danara gramya committee, Village-Danara, GP-Danara, Block-Talcher, Dist-Angul, Odisha 759103
11	2 nos borewell with submersible pump with storage tank at Madhuban Nagar, Brajrjnagar, Jharsuguda	768216	21-06-2023	2,99,234.61	NA	Executive Officer, Brajrjnagar Municipality, 768216
12	2 nos class rooms at Gandhaghora Primary School, Gandghora, Jharsuguda	768216	04-03-2023	11,88,090.47	NA	Headmaster, Gandhaghora Primary School, Gandhaghora, Jharsuguda 768216
13	Bituminious road from Godhan to Basundhara river near Bhoipali Chandnimal GP of Jharsuguda block, Jharsuguda dist.	768216	30-11-2023	1,07,30,764.67	NA	Sarpanch, Chandnimal GP Jharsuguda 768216
14	7 nos of toilet and bath room at special school for deaf and mentally retarded at Brundamal, Jharsuguda	768202	23-07-2023	8,89,579.41	NA	Principal, Special School for Deaf and Mentally Retarded, Brundamal Jharsuguda 768202
15	Hostel building in HS Patel High School, Chichinda, Jharsuguda	768211	11-09-2023	56,96,332.18	NA	Headmaster, HS Patel High School, Chichinda Jharsuguda 768211
16	03 nos. classroom at Govt UP School, Sanjob, Lamtibahal, Brajrjnagar, Jharsuguda	768216	21-04-2023	16,57,160.37	NA	Headmaster, Govt UP School, Sanjob, Lamtibahal, Brajrjnagar, 768216
17	3 nos classrooms at Govt Primary School, Ganthiabud, H.Kantapali GP, Jharsuguda	768202	08-10-2023	25,00,716.03	NA	Headmaster, Govt Primary School, Ganthiabud, H.Kantapali GP, Jharsuguda 768202
18	Traffic police booth at Gandhichowk, Brajrjnagar, Jharsuguda	768216	30-12-2023	1,07,329.85	NA	Inspector in Charge, Gandhi Chowk Police Outpost, Brajrjnagar 768216
19	One dining hall and one sumersible pump set in girl's hostel at Palasabahali Ashram School, Kaniha, Talcher, Angul	759100	20-11-2022	16,76,139.49	NA	Head master, Palasabahali Asram School, Balipasi GP, Dist -Angul,Odisha, Pin 759100
20	2 nos. class rooms at Pabitrnagar Mahavidyalaya, parabil, Kaniha, Talcher, Angul	759100	28-06-2023	38,78,742.22	NA	Principal, Pabitrnagar Mahavidyalaya, Parabil GP, Dist Angul, Odisha,Pin 759100
21	Building for class room and stage in Kamarei primary school of Kamarei village, Kaniha, Talcher, Angul	759127	06-07-2023	12,85,788.79	NA	Head master ,Kamarei Primary School, Kamarei GP, Dist -Angul,Odisha ,Pin 759127



Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner	
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name and Registered address
22	Water cooler room with purifier at Regional High School, Gandaberena, Kaniha, Talcher, Angul	759127	08-06-2023	2,80,383.53	NA	Head Master ,Regional High School, Gandaberena,Dist Angul ,Pin -759127
23	Pipe Line at Sabhaghat Pond of Sanhar village, Kaniha, Talcher, Angul	759117	31-10-2023	8,80,370.46	NA	Village Committee Sanhar,Village Sanhar, Badatribida GP, Dist Angul,Pin -759117
24	Rest shelter near Kothaghar of Badatiribida village, Kaniha, Talcher, Angul	759117	27-09-2023	8,16,689.05	NA	Village Committee BadatribidaVillage Badatribida,Dist Angul,Pin -759117
25	Hostel Building for Orphans at Thakkar Bapa Seva Sadan Orphanage, Garrakhai, Belpahar, Jharsuguda	768217	20-04-2023	1388233.83	NA	Principal, Thakkar Bapa Seva Sadan Orphanage, Garrakhai, Belpahar, Jharsuguda, Odisha, 768217
26	Road from Chuurinmahul to Banjari post office pada, Banjari GP, Jharsuguda	768217	26-12-2022	8864013.56	NA	Sarpanch, Banjari GP, Lakhanpur Block, Jharsuguda, Odisha, 768217
27	Class room at Belpahar College Campus at Belpahar, Dist-Jharsuguda	768217	22-09-2023	9027745.15	NA	Principal,Belpahar College, Belpahar NAC, Jharsuguda, Odisha, 768217
28	Boundary wall of V.S.S. building, Soldia, Jharsuguda	768219	15-03-2024	536364.04	NA	Sarpanch, Lakhanpur GP, Lakhanpur Block, Jharsuguda, Odisha, 768219
29	Boundary wall with a shed at one side in Soldia Project Upper Primary School (PUPS), Lakhanpur GP, Jharsuguda	768219	03-03-2024	353221.01	NA	Headmaster, Soldia PUPS, Soldia Village, Lakhanpur GP, Jharsuguda, Odisha, 768219
30	Boundary wall at Remanda High School, Remanda GP, Jharsuguda	768234	15-03-2024	1986332.41	NA	Headmaster, Remanda High School, Remanda Village, Remanda GP, Jharsuguda, Odisha, 768234
31	18 nos. of 9 mtr. Octagonal pole/ tower with integrated all in one solar LED street light (4 nos.) and 6 nos. of submersible pump with solar micro pumping system of capacity 2HP at Soldia village, Lakhanpur Block, Jharsuguda	768219	25-07-2023	2540000.00	NA	Sarpanch, Lakhanpur GP, Lakhanpur Block, Jharsuguda, Odisha, 768219
32	Kalyan mandap at village DLB Teli sahi, Talcher, Angul	759102	19-03-2023	₹ 23,79,628.05	NA	Maa Grameswari Club, Deulbera Telesahi,Talcher, Angul, Pin no.-759102

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner	
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name and Registered address
33	Cement concrete road of Mahila samiti Kandhal from Blacktop road to Dolomandap, Talcher, Angul	759100	06-08-2022	₹ 3,78,745.71	NA	Sarpanch, Kandhal GP, Balunga, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
34	Cement concrete road in Balunga primary school & Kalyanmadap, Talcher, Angul	759100	11-08-2022	₹ 11,55,615.82	NA	Sarpanch, Kandhal GP, Balunga, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
35	Cement concrete road at Kandhal Gaudasahi, Talcher, Angul	759100	02-09-2022	₹ 8,89,968.57	NA	Sarpanch, Kandhal GP, Balunga, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
36	cement concrete road from Black top road to new basti (Ranagamatia) in Balunga, Talcher, Angul	759100	08-08-2022	₹ 13,66,879.46	NA	Balunga village committee, Balunga, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
37	Cement concrete drain from Doblin to Ekadashipur, Kandhal GP, Talcher, Angul	759100	11-09-2023	₹ 8,50,183.32	NA	Sarpanch, Kandhal GP, Balunga, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
38	Toilet for general public near Anandipur pond, Kandhal GP, Talcher, Angul	759100	30-04-2023	₹ 3,14,792.72	NA	Village committee, Anandpur, Kandhal GP, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
39	Toilet for general public near Nimakata pond, Balunga, Talcher, Angul	759100	11-06-2023	₹ 3,32,962.51	NA	Sarpanch, Kandhal GP, Balunga, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
40	Community center at village Krushnachandrapur, Talcher, Angul	759100	26-12-2023	₹ 8,40,510.37	NA	Village committee, Kandhal village, Kandhal GP, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
41	Community center at village Anandipur, Talcher, Angul	759100	20-08-2023	₹ 8,03,684.14	NA	Village committee, Kandhal village, Kandhal GP, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
42	Mahila samiti buidling at Balunga Khamar, Talcher, Angul	759100	14-09-2023	₹ 9,90,390.03	NA	Balunga village committee, Balunga, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
43	Toilets in Biharipur U.P school , Kishoripal, Talcher, Angul	759100	20-03-2024	₹3,27,870.22	NA	Sarpanch, Dharampur GP, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
44	Bore well in new Naraharipur, Manikmara, Talcher, Angul	759100	15-03-2024	₹ 2,90,872.72	NA	Sarpanch, Dharampur GP, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
45	WBM road from Kandhal CC road to Trilochanpur in Bangali Taila, Talcher, Angul	759100	22-01-2024	₹ 14,08,586.52	NA	President, Kandhal village, Kandhal GP, Talcher, Angul, Pin no-759100
46	10 nos of Fire Blowers to Forest Department, Jharsuguda	768202	07-01-2024	4,95,500.00	NA	DFO Jharsuguda, Badmal, Jharsuguda, Odisha 768202
47	31 nos of smart class solutions at Govt Schools in Jharsuguda district		13-03-2024	97,16,144.00	NA	Headmaster of respective schools



Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner	
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name and Registered address
48	31 nos of smart class solutions at Govt Schools in Mayurbhanj district		13-03-2024	97,16,144.00	NA	Headmaster of respective schools
49	31 nos of smart class solutions at Govt Schools in Sundergarh district		13-03-2024	97,16,144.00	NA	Headmaster of respective schools
50	31 nos of smart class solutions at Govt Schools in Sundergarh district		23-11-2023	97,03,000.00	NA	Headmaster of respective schools
51	Boys common room in Govt Auto College, Rourkela, Sundergarh	769004	30-10-2023	22,48,756.00	NA	Principal, Govt Autonomous College, Raghunathpali, Rourkela, Odisha -769004
52	Community centre at Sugar mill road, Tora, Bargarh	768028	17-05-2023	2266618.00	NA	Collector, Bargarh, Odisha - 768028
53	Community hall at Canal Road, Barpali, Bargarh	768028	25-07-2023	9,75,600.00	NA	Collector, Bargarh, Odisha - 768028
54	Sports Complex at Burla, Sambalpur	768020	30-06-2023	25,00,00,000.00	NA	Collector, Sambalpur, Odisha - 768001
55	Blood collection vehicle, Angul	759122	17-12-2023	38,79,200.00	NA	Chief District Medical Officer, Birkampur, Angul, Odisha - 759122
56	30 nos of ALS ambulances (one for each districts of Odisha)	751001	13-03-2024	17,76,46,146.00	NA	Health & Family Welfare department, Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar, Odisha - 751001
57	20 nos. of science STEM lab smart class solutions at Government schools in Jharsuguda district		29-02-2024	99,39,040.00	NA	Headmaster of respective schools
58	3 nos. of helipad and approach road at IIM, Sambalpur	768025	18-03-2024	1,18,69,786.00	NA	Director, Indian Institute of Management, Goshala, Sambalpur, Odisha - 768025
59	200 nos. of smart class solutions at Government schools in Sundergarh, Jharsuguda and Sambalpur districts		14-03-2024	5,60,80,400.00	NA	Headmaster of respective schools
60	20 nos. E-rickshaws, Sambalpur	768001	30-08-2022	25,08,807.00	NA	Collector, Sambalpur, Odisha - 768001
61	Badminton Court at Chheliapada Police barrack, Angul	759132	30-11-2023	83,81,555.14	NA	Sarpanch, Chheliapada, Angul, Odisha - 759132

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FORM NO. MR-3****For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2024**

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

**To,
The Members,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,
Jagruti Vihar Burla,
Sambalpur-768020
Orissa, India**

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (CIN: U10102OR1992GOI003038) (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in accordance to the CSAS-4-Auditing Standard on Secretarial Audit issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (the ICSI) that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarification given to us and the representation made by the management, We hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act')
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading Regulations) 2015,
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
- (vi) Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010;

We report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis and a quarterly compliance report on all applicable laws placed before MCL Board on regular basis, the Company has complied with the following laws applicable specifically to the Company:

1. The Coal Mines Act, 1952
2. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
3. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
4. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
5. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
6. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
7. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974
8. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
9. The Mines Crèche Rules, 1961
10. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
11. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
12. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963



13. The Explosives Rules, 2008
14. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
15. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948
16. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
17. The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
18. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
19. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
20. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016
21. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made there under
22. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
23. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules made there under.

During the Audit Period, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, etc. mentioned above. As regards certain Corporate Governance provisions, the Company being a Central PSU, the regulatory framework applicable to Government Companies is designed to ensure compliances in respect of matters pertaining to appointment, evaluation and succession of directors, quarterly/ annual grading of CPSE on the compliance of DPE Corporate Governance norms. The submission of compliance of DPE guidelines on annual basis were found to have been complied with.

We further report that:-

(A) COMPOSITION OF BOARD:

During the financial year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted. The changes in the Composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were duly recorded and proper procedure had been followed by the company in compliance with the provisions of the Act & Rules there under.

(B) HOLDING OF BOARD & THEIR COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

During the financial year under review, adequate notice was circulated to all the Directors for the Board Meetings. Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance. A system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items placed before the meetings for the meaningful participation at the meetings. All decisions at the Board Meetings & Committee Meetings were carried out with requisite majority and recorded in the minute book maintained for the purpose as per the provisions of the Act.

(C) HOLDING OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

During the financial year under review, the 31st Annual General Meeting of the company for the FY 2022-23 was held on Dt. 25.07.2023.

The AGM was held at a shorter notice and consent of all the members of the Company were obtained as per provisions of the Act. A system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

(D) MAINTENANCE OF STATUTORY REGISTERS & RECORDS:

During the financial year under review, all the Statutory Registers, Records and other Registers as prescribed under various Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013; the Depositories Act, 1996 and the Rules made there under were kept and maintained properly with all necessary entries made therein.

(E) FILING OF STATUTORY FORMS & RETURNS AS PER COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

During the financial year under review, various forms and returns as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 were duly filed with MCA/Registrar of Companies within the prescribed time limit or in the extended time along with the requisite fees.

(F) COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS & GUIDELINES:

During the financial year under review and explanations provided by the Management of the Company adequate systems commensurate with its size & operations exist to monitor & ensure compliance with the applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines. Quarterly report on compliance of law and statutes is regularly put up to the Board of the Company for its review.

(G) AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION OF BOARD DECISIONS:

Decisions taken in the Board meetings are also audited on quarterly basis and certificate to this effect that decisions have been taken are within the ambit of DOP vested with the Board is obtained from Practicing Company Secretary on quarterly basis.

(H) INCREASE OF THE AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL

During the financial year under review, with the approval of the Members in its Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 17th October, 2023, the authorized share capital of the Company was enhanced from ₹ 980 Crore divided into 77,58,200

(Seventy Seven Lakh Fifty Eight Thousand Two Hundred) equity shares of ₹ 1000 each and 20,41,800 (Twenty Lakh Forty One Thousand Eight Hundred) 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 1000 each to ₹ 1600 Crores divided into 1,39,58,200 (One Crore Thirty Nine Lakh Fifty Eight Thousand Two Hundred) equity shares of ₹ 1000 each and 20,41,800 (Twenty Lakh Forty One Thousand Eight Hundred) 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 1000 each, ranking pari passu with the existing shares in the Company.

(I) DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND:

During the financial year under review, the Company has declared & paid 1st Interim Dividend amounting to ₹ 5500 Crores (i.e. ₹ 8,310.21 per equity share) on 66,18,363 no. of equity shares of ₹ 1,000/- each to Coal India Ltd (CIL) (the Holding Company) out of current year's estimated profit after tax up to September 2023 in respect of Financial Year 2023-24.

The Company has declared & paid 2nd Interim Dividend amounting to ₹ 2000.00 Crores (i.e. ₹ 1510.95 per equity share) on 1,32,36,726 no. of equity shares of ₹ 1,000/- each to Coal India Ltd (CIL) (the Holding Company) out of current year's estimated profit after tax up to December 2023 in respect of Financial Year 2023-24.

Company has complied with required process under Companies Act, 2013, Rules made there under.

(J) RE-CONSTITUTION OF SUB-COMMITTEES OF MCL BOARD

The company has the following Statutory Committees of the Board.

- i. Audit Committee
- ii. Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Development (CSRSD) Sub-Committee
- iii. Nomination and Remuneration Sub-Committee
- iv. Risk Management Committee (RMC)

During the financial year under review, the Audit Committee was re-constituted. The scope of work and authority vested with the committees are as per provision of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (meeting of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014, Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and provisions of DPE guidelines & Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 along with rules made there under respectively.

(K) APPOINTMENT OF CMD

During the financial year under review, Shri Uday A. Kaole has taken over the charge of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Company in place of Shri Keshav Rao w.e.f 19.12.2023. Further, Shri Keshav Rao, Director (Personnel), MCL took over the additional charge of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Company in place of Shri O. P. Singh w.e.f 01.11.2023.

(L) APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL PART-TIME INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

During the financial year under review, with approval of the president of India Shri Rajesh Kumar Verma and Shri Dayashankar C Tiwari were appointed as non-official part time Independent directors on the board of directors of MCL for a period of three years with effect from the date of notification of the appointment or until further orders whichever is earlier.

We further report that based on the information provided by the Company during the Audit Period and also on the review of quarterly compliance reports by the concerned department taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, in our opinion, adequate systems and processes and control mechanisms exist in commensurate with its size and operations, to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable general laws, rules, regulations and guidelines

We further report that as informed, the company has responded appropriately to notices received from various statutory/regulatory authorities including initiating actions for corrective measures, wherever found necessary.

We further report that as per explanations and management representations obtained and relied upon by us, during the audit period there is no such specific events/actions having major bearing on the Company's affairs had taken place.

Place: Kolkata

Date: 25th May, 2024



For J.K Das And Associates
Company Secretaries



CS J.K. Das, C. P. No. 4250
Membership No. FCS 7268
UDIN: F007268E000344110
Peer Review Certificate No.1748/2022

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as **Annexure A** form an integral part of this report.



To,
The Members
M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
Jagruti Vihar Burla,
Sambalpur-768020
Orissa, India

Dear Sir,

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility:

The responsibilities of the management of the Company are as under:

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices, and the processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Account of the Company or examined any books, information or statements other than Books and Papers.
4. We have not examined any other specific laws except as mentioned above.
5. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of aforesaid Laws, Rules, Regulations, Standards, Guidelines and happening of events etc.
6. The compliance of the provisions of corporate laws and other applicable Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
7. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Kolkata

Date: 25th May, 2024

For J.K Das And Associates
Company Secretaries



CS J.K. Das, C. P. No. 4250
Membership No. FCS 7268
UDIN: F007268E000344110

Peer Review Certificate No.1748/2022

ANNEXURE TO DIRECTORS' REPORT**1. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY****1 (A). Electrical Energy Conservation Measures Taken**

The highlights of this year's power position are furnished below with comparative statement.

- I. Specific consumption of power (for Coal) during 2023-24 is 1.81 kWh/Te in comparison to 1.77 kWh/Te in 2022-23 i.e. increase of 2.26%.
- II. Specific consumption of power (for Composite Production) (i.e. Coal + O.B Removal) during 2023-24 is 0.93 kWh/CuM in comparison to 0.95 kWh/CuM for 2022-23 i.e. % decrease of 2.12%.
- III. A total rebate of ₹ 236.89 lakhs was availed from TPWODL (formerly WESCO) and TPCODL (formerly CESU) during 2023-24 for prompt payment of monthly electricity bills of all supply points within the rebate date of every month.

1. (B) Renewable Energy Development (Solar Energy)**a) 2MW Solar Power Plant:**

- I. 2 MWp Solar Plant was commissioned on 13/10/2014.
- II. The plant has generated 20,44,965 kWh units of electric energy during FY 2023-24 resulting in saving of power cost to the tune of ₹ 50,03,735/-.
- III. Achieved reduction of 16,76,871 kgs carbon emission (CO₂) as carbon offset in FY 2023-24.
- IV. Long Term Open Access agreement signed on dated 27.04.2023 between TPWODL & MCL to avail 1MVA load at JV Corporate office from 2MW Solar Power Plant resulting in saving of energy cost of ₹ 33,56,808.00 in FY 2023-24.
- V. Earned ₹ 3,40,340.00 through selling of REC's (Renewable Energy Certificates) of power generated from 2MW Solar Power Plant in FY 23-24. And, earned ₹ 2,21,09,690.00 through selling of REC's (Renewable Energy Certificates) till date.
- VI. Till 31.03.2024, the plant has generated 1,61,91,485 kWh units of electric energy and reduced 1,32,77,017 kgs of carbon emission (CO₂) as carbon offset.

b) 1.21MW Roof top Solar Power Plant:

- i. 1.21 MWp Roof top Solar Power Plant was commissioned at 10 nos. non-residential buildings of MCL by 13/05/2022.
- ii. The plant has generated 13,48,002 kWh units of electric energy during FY 2023-24 resulting in saving of power cost to the tune of ₹ 78,18,411/-
- iii. Achieved reduction of 11,05,362 kgs carbon emission (CO₂) as carbon offset in FY 2023-24.
- iv. Till 31.03.2024, the plant has generated 29,25,264 kWh units of electric energy and reduced 23,98,716 kgs of carbon emission (CO₂) as carbon offset.

c) 50 MW Ground mounted Solar Power plant:

- Work for installation & commissioning of 50 MW Solar Power Plant was awarded to EPC contractor in Nov'2021.
- About 70.39 acres of land is procured in FY 2023-24 and in total 201 acres out of 240 acres of land is procured till 31.03.2024.
- Solar PV modules of 12 MW have been erected in FY 2023-24 and 31MW are erected till 31st March 2024.
- Erection of 32 nos. towers out of 34 nos. towers is completed for 132 kV transmission line to evacuate power to OPTCL Grid at Patnagarh.

d) 2.5 MWp Roof top Solar Power Plants:

- Work of installation and commissioning 2.5MWp capacity solar roof top power plant including CAMC for a period of 05(five) years after successful completion of one year warranty period at different residential / non-residential buildings of MCL is awarded on 01/09/2023.
- Till 31.03.2024, 502.27kWp has been commissioned at 12 nos. locations of MCL.

e) 20 MW Ground Mounted Solar Power Plants:

- Total 35 Ha of Land has been identified at Jagannath Area (20Ha) for 10MW & Lakhanpur Area (15Ha) for 10MW for installation of 20MW Ground Mounted Captive Solar Power Plants.
- MCL Board approved the DPR on 30/11/2023.

The total target given to MCL to become Net Zero Energy Company is 182 MW out of which 3.71 MW solar plants are already



commissioned & 52 MW capacity is under execution. Solar Plant of 20 MW is approved for tendering. Further, the process for identification of land for installation of balance renewable power plants is in progress to make MCL a NET ZERO energy company by 2029-30.

1 (C). Steps taken wherever feasible/ possible for reduction in power consumption for effective conservation of energy.

- I. Maintaining the power factor near to unity:
The overall average power factor of various sub-station feeding power to mines, townships and offices of MCL, during the FY 22-23 was 0.97.
- II. Procurement of Air conditioners of only higher star rating: All new Window and Split Air-conditioners being purchased are of BEE five-star rating. A total of 493 nos. five star rated Air Conditioners are procured in the FY 23-24 and 266 nos. are under procurement process.
- III. Procurement of 5 star rated BLDC fans.
1912 nos. of 5 star rated BLDC fans were procured in MCL in the FY 23-24, and 5019 nos. are under procurement.
- IV. 22086 nos. of LED lights were procured in MCL in 23-24 and 100% replacement of HPSV with LED done in mines.
- V. Energy efficient electrical motors are being procured. Procurement details are as mentioned below:
 - 58 nos. of Energy Efficient Motors are procured at MCL in the FY 23-24.
 - Order placed for 9 nos. of Energy efficient motors in the FY 23-24.
 - 75 nos. of Energy Efficient Motors are under procurement process.
- VI. Procurement of energy efficient water heater.
91 nos. of energy efficient water heaters were procured in MCL in the FY 23-24, and 12 nos. are under procurement.
- VII. Energy efficiency in pumping.
 - Leakages in pipelines used in water supply and dewatering of mines, are arrested.
 - Size of suction and delivery lines is maintained properly as per design of pumps.
 - The regular loads such as pumping are being operated during off-peak hours to reduce peak demand of power and also to avail TOD (Time of the day) incentive.
- VIII. Overall Load Factor of Industrial connections was maintained at ~64% i.e. above 60%, at MCL during FY 23-24, to avail incentive of ₹ 1.10 for each unit of consumption above 60% load factor. An amount of ₹ 3.27 Crores was availed as load factor incentive in the FY 23-24.
- IX. Energy Audit – Energy Audit has been conducted at Kaniha OCP, Hirakhand Bundia Mine, Orient Mine no.2 and Lingaraj OCP in the FY 23-24.
- X. E- Vehicle:
17 nos. of Electric Vehicles are presently running at MCL.
- XI. Total energy Savings due to Energy efficient measures in is 42991482.86 kWh/ annum and a consequent carbon offset of 35253015.95 kgCO₂.

2. A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

A. Fuel & Lubricants:

Efforts to reduce the consumption of fuel and lubricant is as below:

1. Periodic maintenance are being carried out as per OEM Schedule to ensure optimum performance of the equipment.
2. Continuous monitoring of Specific Diesel Consumption to ensure compliance with norms set by CMPDI.
3. Regular checking of tire inflation to optimize fuel efficiency.
4. Periodic inspection of hoses and their clamping to minimize the leakage from the system.
5. Awareness has been provided to operator to minimize the equipment idling.
6. Routine inspection of all Auto electrical items like self-starters, alternators, and batteries.
7. Provision of an adequate number of batteries to ensure the self-start capabilities of equipment.
8. Action has been taken to install the Fuel Level Monitoring System in Equipment's to prevent the pilferage.

The recovery of burnt oil has improved by 5.75 % in FY: 2023-24 over FY: 2022-23. Burnt oil recovery: FY2023-24: 46 % & FY 2022-23: 40.25 % which indicates better health of HEMM and good maintenance practices.

2. B. Impact of measures of (a) for Energy Consumption and consequent impact on the parameters of production.

DESCRIPTION	20232-24	2022-23	% change over previous year
Electrical Energy			
(i) Specific Consumption of power (for Coal), in kWh/Tonnes	1.81	1.77	2.26%(A)
(ii) Specific Consumption of power (for Composite Production) (i.e. Coal + O.B removal), in KWh/Cu.M	0.93	0.95	-2.12%(F)
Fuel and Lubricants			
(i) Consumption of HSD, in Ltrs/Cum for Departmental Production.	1.09	1.05	3.80(A)
(ii) Consumption of lubricants, in Ltrs/Cum for Departmental Production.	0.0239	0.0236	1.271(A)
(iii) Consumption of HSD, in Ltrs/Tonne of Coal Production	1.219	1.215	0.329(A)
(iv) Consumption of Lubricants, in ltrs/Tonne of Coal Production.	0.0268	0.0273	-1.831(F)

F – FAVOURABLE

A – ADVERSE

2. C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING and OUTGO

- (i) Activities relating to exports, initiatives taken to increase exports, : Company is not engaged in export activities development of new export markets for products export activities services and export plans.
 Activities relating to exports, initiatives taken to increase exports, : Company is not engaged in export activities. development of new export markets for products export activities services and export plans.
- (ii) Foreign Exchange used and earned

(₹in crore)

Description	Current Year	Previous Year
(a) Foreign Exchange used :		
(i) CIF value of imports		
a) Components, Stores and Spare parts	0.00	0.00
b) Capital goods	0.00	0.00
(ii) Travelling	0.16	0.06
(iii) Interest	0.04	0.04
(iv) Others	0.05	0.63
(b) Foreign Exchange earned :	0.00	0.00



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To

The Members

M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

I have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by **M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited** (herein after referred as “the Company”), for the year ended on 31st March, 2024 as stipulated in Department of Public Enterprise (DPE), Government of India Guidelines on Corporate Governance.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. My examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me and the representation made by the Management, I certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the above mentioned DPE Guidelines, subject to the observations mentioned at “**Annexure-1**”.

I further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Nisha Upadhyay
(Company Secretary)

Nisha Upadhyay

CS Nisha Upadhyay, ACS

Proprietor

M No. 52744, CP No. 19692

Place: Sambalpur

Date: 16.05.2024

UDIN: A052744E000364110

Annexure-1

Composition of Board of Directors: -

The Constitution of Board of Directors of MCL includes 05 Functional Directors, 02 Official Part time Directors (01 Govt. Nominee and 01 CIL nominee Director), 04 Independent Directors and 01 Permanent Invitee from East Cost Railway. Out of the 04 Independent Directors, the Company has only 03 (three) Independent Director and other 01 (one) posts of Independent Directors are lying vacant at the end of financial year ending March'2024. Out of the 05 (Five) Functional Directors, the Company has 05 (Five) Functional Director.

**For Nisha Upadhyay
(Company Secretary)**

Nisha Upadhyay

**CS Nisha Upadhyay, ACS
Proprietor
M No. 52744, CP No. 19692**

Place: Sambalpur

Date: 16.05.2024

**REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE****COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY:**

Corporate Governance as a business philosophy is being integrated more deeper into the organisational system of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) with an aim to ensure transparency, greater organisational justice and corporate sustainability.

With the directives from the Central Government for complying with the Guidelines on Corporate Governance from 2010-11, the Guidelines have been re-looked with fresh perspective and due diligence.

Equity, justice, transparency, accountability etc. being touchstones of good governance have been accepted as core values to be practised to the best extent in every sphere of business activities pertaining to MCL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In adherence to the principle of optimum combination of functional, nominee and independent directors on the Board, the Board of Directors of MCL is comprised of 10 (Ten) Directors as on

31st March 2024 categorized as below.

- 05 (Five) Functional Directors (including Chairman-cum-Managing Director).
- 03 (Three) Independent Directors.
- 02 (Two) Official part-time Directors (Nominee).

Besides, Chief Operation Manager, East Coast Railway, Bhubaneswar is also appointed as a Permanent Invitee to the Board.

The Board met Twelve (12) times during the year 2023-24 on date 24.04.2023, 28.04.2023, 03.06.2023, 14.07.2023, 25.07.2023, 25.09.2023, 07.10.2023, 28.10.2023, 30.11.2023, 27.12.2023, 18.01.2024 & 04.03.2024 with attendance of 100% of all Directors (eligible to attend the meetings).

A table is prepared with details on composition of the Board, attendance of the Directors in the Board meeting and in the last AGM and number of Directorship in other Companies.

Name and Designation	Category	Board meetings			Directorships in other Companies	Attended last AGM	Membership in other Committee	
		Held during the tenure	Attended	%			Attendance in Audit Committee	Member in Other Committee
Shri O. P. Singh (Till 19.12.2023)	Chairman	08	08	100%	Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	Yes		02
Shri Keshav Rao	Functional	12	12	100%	(i) Mahanadi Basin Power Limited (ii) Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	Yes		03
Shri D C Tiwari	Independent	10	09	90%	(i) Nagpur Environmental Services Limited (ii) Nagpur Smart and Sustainable City Development Corporation Limited.	No	04	01
Shri Rajesh Kumar Verma	Independent	10	09	90%	(i) Coal India Limited (ii) Tripura Medical Services Corporation Limited	No	04	01
Shri. Uday A.Kaole	Chairman	03	03	100%	(i) Bharat Cooking Coal Limited (ii) Eastern Coalfields Limited	No		01
Dr. Asha Lakra	Independent	12	12	100%	NIL	No	06	02
Shri J K Borah	Functional	12	12	100%	(i) MNH Shakti Limited	Yes	04	04
Shri A S Bapat	Functional	09	09	100%	NIL	Yes		02
Shri A K Behura	Functional	12	12	100%	(i) MJSJ Coal Limited (ii) Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	Yes	00	04

Shri Mukesh Choudhary	Govt Nominee	12	12	(i) Coal India Limited (ii) Western Coalfields Limited (iii) Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (iv) NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited. (v) Central Coalfields Limited. (vi) The Singareni Collieries Company Limited. (vii) South Eastern Coalfields Limited.	Yes	06	00
Shri Sanjeev Kassi	Govt Nominee	12	12	(i) Jammu Power Distribution Company Limited. (ii) NTPC Bhel Power Projects Private Limited	No	05	00

Certain items of governance like the Annual Accounts, Capital expenditure, Coal sale contracts, Manpower budgets, statutory compliance reports etc. are reserved for Board's review and approval.

Remuneration of Directors:

A) Whole time Directors

SL No	Name	Relationship with other Directors	Business relationship with the Company if any	Remuneration for the year 2023-24
				All elements of remuneration package i.e. Salary, Performance linked incentive Scheme, PF contribution, Pension etc. (Rs.)
1	Shri O P Singh	Nil	Chairman-cum-Managing Director (Ex.)	56,90,614.32
2	Shri U A Kaole	Nil	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	12,15,231.48
3	Shri Keshav Rao	Nil	Director (Personnel)	67,55,682.64
4	Shri A K Behura	Nil	Director (Finance)	59,44,824.64
5	Shri J K Borah	Nil	Director (OP)	65,57,288.25
6	Shri A S Bapat	Nil	Director (P&P)	61,86,330.81

B) Official Part- time Directors

No remuneration is paid to the official Part-time Directors by the Company.

C) Non Official Part- time Directors

No remuneration except Sitting Fee for attending the Board/Committee meetings is paid to the Non-official Part-time Directors.

D) Service Contracts, Notice Period, Severance Fees::

All the Functional Directors of the Company are appointed by the Hon'ble President of India. The appointment may be terminated by either side on 03 months' notice or on payment of 03 months' salary in lieu thereof.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD:

i. Audit Committee

MCL believes that a well comprised Audit Committee with proper autonomy and defined `scope of work can be efficient machinery for smooth conduct of business. The Committee meets at regular intervals and addresses the issues as early as possible. Meetings of the Audit Committee are also very structured with proper agenda and action taken reports put in place timely.

The Audit Committee has access to financial and other data/information of MCL. Observation made by the Committee is reported to MCL Board. The Committee meets as often as desired but is expected to meet at least once in a Quarter.

Scope of work

The scope of work and authority vested with the Audit Committee is as per provision of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (meeting of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014.

**Composition and meeting details of the Audit Committee:**

The Audit Committee met for 06 times on 28.04.2023, 11.07.2023, 25.07.2023, 20.09.2023, 27.10.2023 & 17.01.2024 during the year and the details of Directors attending the meetings are given as under:

Sl. No	Name	Status	No of meetings held during tenure	Attendance
1.	Dr. Asha Lakra	Chairman	06	06
2.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Kassi	Member	06	05
3.	Shri D C Tiwari	Member	04	04
4.	Shri Mukesh Choudhary	Member	06	06
5.	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Verma	Member	04	04
6.	Shri J K Borah	Member	06	04

In Audit Committee meetings, Director (Finance) is permanent invitee, Chief of Internal Audit, and Statutory Auditors are invited to clarify the matters relating to Finance, Accounts, Audit and Internal Control System.

In addition to the existing Audit Committee, following Sub-committees have been constituted in the 134th and 135th Board meeting during 2011-12, keeping in view, further strengthening of Company's strategic and technical decision-making process, adherence to Corporate Governance in true letter and spirit, value addition through HR and urgency of R & R.

ii) Technical Sub-committee:**Scope of work:**

Evaluation, appraisal and recommendation of projects for approval of MCL Board.

Composition and meeting details of the Sub-committee:

The Technical Sub Committee met for 01 times on 29.09.2023 during the year and the details of Directors attending the meetings are given as under:

Sl. No	Name	Status	No of meetings held during tenure	Attendance
1.	Shri O P Singh	Chairman	01	01
2.	Shri J K Borah	Member	01	01
3.	Shri A K Behura	Member	01	01
4.	Shri A S Bapat	Member	01	01
5.	Shri Keshav Rao	Member	01	01

iii) CSR and Sustainable Development Sub-committee (CSR & SD):**Scope of work:**

The scope of work and authority vested with the reconstituted Committee shall be as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, as per provisions of DPE guidelines and as decided by the MCL Board from time to time.

Composition and meeting details of the Sub-committee:

The CSRSD Sub-committee met 10 (Ten) times during the year on 27.05.2023, 21.07.2023, 20.09.2023, 02.10.2023, 25.10.2023, 25.11.2023, 22.12.2023, 12.01.2024, 29.02.2024 & 11.03.2024 with attendance of members as under:

Sl. No	Name	Status	No of meetings held during tenure	Attendance
1.	Shri Keshav Rao	Chairman	10	10
2.	Dr. Asha Lakra	Member	10	10
3.	Shri JK Borah	Member	10	09
4.	Shri A K Behura	Member	10	10

iv) Risk Management Committee (RMC):**Scope of work:**

The scope of the Committee is as per the policy of CIL & provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Composition and meeting details of the Sub-committee:

The Risk Management Sub-committee met 01 (one) times during the year with attendance of members as under:

Sl. No	Name	Status	No of meetings held during tenure	Attendance
1.	Shri J K Borah	Chairman	01	01
2.	Shri A S Bapat	Member	01	01
3.	Shri A K Behura	Member	01	01

v) Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

Scope of work:

The scope of work and authority vested with the Committee shall be as per Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 subject to the exemption granted to Govt. Company as per notification in the Official Gazette.

Composition and meeting details of the Sub-committee:

No meeting was held during the year 2023-2024.

vi) Sub-committee for Land oustee cases:

Scope of work:

To consider and approve all the cases of employment, cash compensation etc. as per existing norms of R&R Policy being followed by the Company.

Composition and meeting details of the Sub-committees:

The Sub-committee for Land oustee cases met 27 (Twenty Seven) times during the year on date 12.04.2023,13.05.2023,17.05.2023,25.05.2023,16.06.2023,29.06.2023,07.07.2023,10.07.2023,16.07.2023,29.07.2023,01.08.2023,11.08.2023,24.08.2023,10.09.2023,23.09.2023,06.10.2023,20.10.2023,10.11.2023,22.11.2023,11.12.2023,15.12.2023,26.12.2023,23.01.2024,03.02.2024, 16.02.2024,23.02.2024 & 05.03.2024 with attendance of members as under:

Sl. No	Name	Status	No of meetings held during tenure	Attendance
1.	Shri O. P. Singh	Chairman	20	20
2.	Shri Uday A Kaole	Chairman	06	06
3.	Shri Keshav Rao	Member	27	27
4.	Shri A S Bapat	Member	23	23
5.	Shri J K Borah	Member	27	26
6.	Shri A K Behura	Member	27	26

Statutory Auditors

Under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the following Audit Firms were appointed as Statutory/Branch Auditors for the year 2023-24.

Statutory Auditors:	Branch Auditors:
<p>1. M/s Shiv & Associates Near Sakhigopinath Mandir, Sakhipada Sambalpur - 768004, Odisha</p>	<p>2. M/s B N MISRA & CO. S -29, Maitri Vihar, Phase - II In front of Tech Mahindra, Bhubaneswar - 751023, Odisha</p>

Type of Audit	Remuneration (₹)	Remarks
Statutory Audit for the year 2023-24	Rs. 19,41,405.00 (including GST) (Rs 12,03,125.00 to Principal auditor and ₹ 7,38,280.00 to Branch auditor)	Reimbursement/payment of Out of Pocket expenses at actual subject to maximum to 50% of Audit fees. (Audit Fees of Principal Auditor is inclusive of fees for review of Consolidation of Accounts of MCL, with its four subsidiaries)
Compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance	Rs. 30,000.00	All inclusive.

**General Meetings of Shareholders:**

Details of the General Meetings of the Shareholders held during last 03 F.Y. years are as under:

Annual General Meeting

Year	Date	Time	Location	Special Resolution, if any
2020-21	13.08.2021	10:20 AM	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur	NIL
2021-22	13.08.2021	10:00 AM	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur	NIL
2022-23	25.07.2022	10:00 AM	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur	NIL

Extraordinary General Meeting: EGM Details held in last three Financial Year.

Year	Date	Time	Location	Special Resolution, if any
2021-22	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2022-23	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2023-24	17.10.2023	11.30AM	Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha-768020	01

Code of business conduct and ethics for Board members and Senior Management Personnel in MCL.

The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel in its 94th meeting held on 29th March, 2008 at Kolkata and the same has been posted at Company's website www.mahanadicoal.in.

Report on Internal Financial Controls (IFC):

All the Internal Auditors of MCL has submitted their reports on Internal Financial Control prevailing in MCL. All the Auditors have opined that MCL has, in all material respects, laid down internal Financial Controls (including operational Controls) and that such controls are adequate and were operating effectively during the year 2023-24.

Risk Management:

Due importance is given for risk identification, assessment and its control in different functional areas of the Company for an effective risk management process because of inherent risk, external and internal, necessary control measures are regularly taken. Acquisition of land, forest clearance, land oustee problems are some of the critical factors which are monitored continuously by the Management. Due importance is also given to the internal factors like preventive maintenance of machinery, security, industrial relations etc. for ensuring smooth operation of the Company. At an apex level, a separate Sub-committee of the Board has been formed in the year 2011-12 for reviewing the functioning of risk management mechanism at MCL. Further, to comply with the provisions of the requirements of Section 134(3)(n) of the Companies Act, 2013, the said Committee has been re-constituted on 09.02.2016 by MCL Board named as "Risk Management Committee" (RMC). General Manager (S&R), MCL has been nominated to act as Chief Risk Officer (CRO), a representative of MCL's RMC to co-ordinate and comply with the matters related to Risk Management at MCL.

Whistle Blower Policy:

Pursuant to Section 177(9) & (10) of Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 22 of SEBI LODR Regulations 2015, the company had to formulated Whistle Blower Policy to enable the individual employees to freely communicate the concerns about illegal and unethical practices in the company. A policy in the line with the Policy of CIL has been framed and the same is being followed.

This Policy was approved in 222nd Board meeting held on 12th August, 2011 and is applicable to CIL and its Subsidiaries. As required under SEBI (Prohibition and Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulation 2018, the company revised the policy and the same was approved in 390th Board meeting held on 13th August, 2019 with the objective to build and strengthen a culture of transparency and trust in the organization and to provide employees with a framework/procedure for reporting improper activities. CIL had provided ample opportunities to encourage directors and employees to become whistle blowers (Directors and employees who voluntarily and confidentially want to bring the unethical practices, actual or suspected fraudulent transactions in the organization to the notice of competent authority for the greater interest of the organization and the nation). It has also ensured a very robust mechanism within the framework to protect them (whistle blowers) from any kind of harm. It is hereby affirmed that no personnel have been denied access to the Audit committee.

Accounting Treatment:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable mandatory Accounting Standards and relevant requirements under the Companies Act, 2013.

Means of Communication:

Operational and Financial Performance of the Company are published in Leading English Newspapers and in local dailies. In addition to above, the financial results are displayed in the Company's Website.

Audit Qualifications:

It is always the Company's endeavour to present unqualified Financial Statements. Management Reply to the Statutory Auditors' observations on the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 are furnished as an Annexure to Directors' Report. Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under the provisions of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Accounts of MCL for the year ended 31st March, 2024 is also enclosed.

Training of Board Members:

The Functional Directors, by virtue of their possessing the requisite expertise and experience in their respective functional areas, are aware of the business model of the Company as well as the risk profile of the Company's business. The Part-time Directors are fully aware of the Company's business model. However, having aimed at better familiarity with Corporate Governance practices, the Independent Directors are nominated for undergoing training programmes organised by Top Institutions. A suitable Training Policy for Directors in line with DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance is also in place.

Compliance on Corporate Governance as per DPE Guidelines

Your Company has implemented the Guidelines issued by DPE as per OM No.DPE/14(38)/10-Fin Dated 28.06.2011 and a certificate has been given by CEO for compliance of DPE Guidelines.

Your Company has achieved an annual score of 95% in Corporate Governance for the year 2023-24, which entails 'Excellent' grading.



MAHANADI COALFIELDS LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

A. INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT:

Coal - Primary source of Energy:

Coal is the dominant, sustainable and reliable source of energy. Globally, use of coal for commercial energy has been going down since 1950, largely because of environmental considerations and availability of cheap oil and gas. However, in India the scenario is totally different. Here coal is likely to play a dominant role in power generation because of its abundant reserve and cheap availability coupled with limited oil reserve within the country.

Coal Reserve:

Coal accounts for 97% of the fossil resources in our country. The National Coal Inventory places the hard coal resources at 378.207 Billion Tonne (BT) up to 1200 meter depth in 69 different coalfields as on 01.04.2023, details are as below:

SL NO	STATE	NO. OF CF	COAL RESERVE (BT)	% OF INDIA
1	JHARKHAND	12	87.838	23.22
2	ODISHA	2	94.519	24.99
3	CHHATTISGARH	13	80.774	21.36
4	WEST BENGAL	4	33.933	8.97
5	M.P.	8	32.219	8.52
6	TELENGANA	1	23.186	6.13
7	MAHARASHTRA	5	13.336	3.53
8	NE STATE	21	1.770	0.47
9	A.P.	1	4.172	1.10
10	U.P.	1	1.062	0.28
11	BIHAR	1	5.398	1.43
TOTAL		69	378.207	100

Odisha stands 1st in the reserve position in India. Total coal reserve of Odisha as on 1st April 2023 is estimated to be 94.519 Billion Tonnes which is around 24.99 % of the total National coal reserve. The two coalfields of Odisha, namely Talcher and Ib-valley Coalfield are under command area of MCL; Talcher being the largest coalfield (54.689 BT) and Ib-valley being the 3rd largest (39.830 BT) coalfield of India. Out of 94.519 Billion Tonnes of coal reserve, the measured coal reserve is 52.046 BT (55.06 %).

Talcher and Ib-valley coalfields of Odisha are the store house of huge thermal grade non-coking coal having most favourable quarriable prospects. Demand of coal for existing thermal plants and upcoming ones of southern and western India is in a growing trend.

Coal off-take and dispatch:

Off-take programme for MCL the year 2024-25 has been planned for 225.00 Mt.

Sector-wise actual coal off-take of MCL for 10 years i.e. from 2014-15 to 2023-24 & Projection for 2024-25

Sectors	Years (Fig. in Million Tonne)										
	2014-15	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Actual	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 BE
Power	87.717	91.173	98.550	99.274	102.527	92.679	98.20	127.22	149.028	150.165	166.00
Cement	0.432	0.24	0.257	0.186	0.221	0.206	0.17	0.09	0.115	0.120	0.187
Fertilizer	0.024	0.004	0.00	0.052	0.053	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	00	0.000
Others	34.828	48.797	44.204	38.750	39.505	41.131	47.64	48.85	43.612	48.734	58.813
Total	123.001	140.214	143.011	138.262	142.306	134.016	146.01	176.16	192.755	199.019	225.00

Mode-wise actual coal movement of MCL for last 10 and Projection for 2023-24

Offtake Mode	Years (Fig. in Million Tonne)										
	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Actual	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 BE
Rail	81.260	89.079	90.776	89.442	87.384	76.809	96.25	115.6	117.826	116.821	140.320

Offtake Mode	Years (Fig. in Million Tonne)										
	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Actual	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 BE
Road	25.152	34.515	38.210	34.816	42.780	43.261	33.39	47.4	62.875	71.667	73.000
MGR	15.166	15.231	12.611	12.588	10.567	12.432	15.15	13.2	12.054	10.531	11.680
Others	1.423	1.389	1.410	1.416	1.575	1.514	1.21	0.00	00	00	0.000
Total	123.001	140.214	143.007	138.262	142.306	134.016	146.01	176.2	192.755	199.019	225.000

Coal Availability:

The actual coal production from 2014-15 to 2023-24 and production projection for the FY 2023-24 from existing mines, completed projects and on-going projects in MCL, is given below:

Projects	Years (Fig. in Million Tonne)										
	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Actual	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Actual	2024-25
Existing Mines	1.127	0.981	0.8936	0.91	0.764	0.751	0.459	0.44	0.38	0.40	0.43
Completed Projects	70.906	76.220	77.5699	68.817	59.381	51.872	55.319	60.49	65.96	90.59	61.20
On-Going & New Pro-jects	49.346	60.70	60.7549	73.331	84.006	87.734	92.232	107.23	126.92	115.11	163.37
Total	121.379	137.901	139.2084	143.058	144.151	140.357	148.01	168.17	193.262	206.10	225.00

Productivity:

In MCL the Coal production and OB removal from OCPs is done contractually as well as departmentally. In most of the projects OBR has been outsourced. The OMS position of MCL is as below:

Projects	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 Actual	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 BE
UG	0.77	0.67	0.65	0.74	0.73	0.86	0.60	0.57	0.60	0.71	0.70
OC	22.11	24.24	25.72	31.52	29.45	26.71	32.30	39.41	40.89	41.27	38.64
OVERALL	17.10	18.88	20.08	24.22	23.71	22.67	27.15	32.76	35.45	36.65	34.479

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strength:

- The Largest Coal Producer among subsidiaries of CIL.
- Strong track record of growth in terms of Coal production, productivity & revenues.
- Good work culture- Skilled, experienced and dedicated Work force.
- Strong Capabilities of exploration & mine planning
- Mining Operations spread across the coal mining region in the states of Odisha and serving major consumers in the country.
- Flag bearer of implementation of SAP in CIL

Weakness:

- Loss making UG operations.
- Evacuation of coal largely dependent on external agencies & lack of evacuation infrastructure facilities in growing coalfields.
- Dominance of low-grade coal in available resources.

Opportunities:

- Huge demand of coal in the country especially for power generation.
- Huge potentiality of coal mining in MCL
- Power Plants located in the northern India are also linked to MCL.
- Railways and Shippers.
- Addition of 30 Mty handling capacity at Paradip Port by doubling to the existed 30 Mty capacity
- To set up FMC Projects
- Diversification to power
- JV for coal gasification and coal to chemicals.

**Threat:**

- Coal amenable to opencast mining thus requirement of more land and also resulting to employment of unskilled workforce (PDF)
- Land acquisition and consequent social displacement.
- Rehabilitation and resettlement issues.
- Proneness of opencast mining to Environmental pollution.
- Inadequacy of Railways in coal transportation.
- Majority of consumers are far away from coalfields i.e. increase in rail freight means high landed cost to the consumers.
- The Coastal based TPPs have option to use imported coal.
- Captive Mining /Commercial– Allotment of blocks to MCLs consumers, some Central PSUs and State PSUs, for power generation and coal mining by State Govt. companies for sale of coal in the market.

B. PERFORMANCE:

Covered in the main report.

C. OUT LOOK

Members may be aware that at present, there are 40 completed projects in MCL with rated capacity of 78.78 Mt (Including capacity of exhausted mines), out of which 03 projects with rated capacity of 1.95 Mt have been exhausted during XI Plan period. There are 11 On-going projects under implementation (as on March 2024) with rated capacity of 362.78 Million tonne. Production from these On-going projects during 2023-24 is 115.11 Million tonne.

Basundhara Area (known as Gopalpur Tract) of Ib-valley coalfield has enough potentiality, but the only bottle neck is coal evacuation arrangement. The company has completed 52 KMs long railway line from Basundhara Area (Sardegga Siding) to Jharsuguda Railway Station to augment the Coal transportation. MCL has also taken up Doubling of the above rail line along with Barpali Bulb with four RLS and three SILOs to augment the evacuation capacity, with the increase of coal production from Basundhara Area.

Similarly, in Talcher coalfield, construction of Balaram-Angul link railway line is already completed. This will facilitate unidirectional movement of empty rail rakes from Angul side and the loaded rakes will be evacuated through Talcher side. This has increased the rake movement capacity of Talcher coalfield, thus will increase the coal evacuation by 20 to 25 MT. MCL has also taken up for Doubling of Internal Spur Lines at Talcher Coalfield to facilitate the movement of Empty and Loaded Rakes.

D. RISKS AND CONCERNS:

- Delay in obtaining forestry clearance and environmental clearance.
- High cost of Rehabilitation and resettlement
- Demand of employment by land oustees beyond the prescribed norms resulting in frequent law and order problems and obstruction of mining and coal transportation operation.
- Long lead time to procure HEMMs and other E&M items.

E. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY:

Covered in the main report.

F. DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE:

Covered in the main report.

G. MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HUMAN RESOURCES/ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS FRONT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED

Covered in the main report.

H. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGICAL CONSERVATION, RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION.

Covered in the main report.

I. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Covered in the main report.

**COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)
(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MAHANADI COALFIELDS
LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

The preparation of financial statements of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139 (5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 20 April 2024.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 under section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

Based on my supplementary audit, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under section 143(6)(b) of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the financial statements and the related audit report.

A. Comments on Disclosure

A.1 Additional Notes to the Financial Statements (Note-16)

Contingent Liabilities

Others — Miscellaneous - Land & others: ₹ 29.95 crore

This does not include differential compensation amount of ₹ 1282.86 crore awarded by Hon'ble Claims Commission against MCL under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (R&R) for the villagers of Tumulia and Jhupurunga under Basundhara Area. MCL did not agree with the final compensation arrived and approached Hon'ble Supreme Court for revisiting the final compensation rolls. Hon'ble Supreme Court, however, vide order dated 10 October 2023 directed MCL to approach Hon'ble High Court before whom the matter is presently sub-judice.

A reference is invited to Paragraph 10 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets which states that a contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

This resulted in understatement of Contingent Liabilities by ₹ 1282.86 crore.

¹Hon'ble Claims Commission awarded an additional compensation amount of ₹ 1433.95 crore against which MCL worked out their liability at ₹ 151.09 crore and deposited this amount (along with interest) before the High Court of Odisha.

A.2 Balance Sheet

Assets

Other Current Assets (Note-6.2)

Input Tax Credit Receivable: ₹ 2036.68 crore

As per the Ind AS-01, an entity has to provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of any of them. It further states that an entity has to disclose information about the assumptions which it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

MCL has accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) Receivable amounting to ₹2036.68 crore as on 31st March 2024. The ITC receivable is accumulated and increasing every year, mainly due to the Inverted Tax Structure, since GST liability on sale of coal is 5 per cent while inputs are taxed at different rates ranging between 5 per cent to 28 per cent. Further, Ministry of



Finance. Government of India, vide Notification No.09/2022-Central Tax (Rate) dated 13 July 2022 discontinued refund on ITC. Presently, ITC on GST paid on input materials / services is only available for utilization against GST on output.

In view of the fact that the amount of ITC receivable had been steadily increasing over the years and the utilization thereof each year had been falling short of the input tax credited for the year added with the balance of ITC carried forward from earlier years, the probability of consequential adjustments in future years is unascertainable. However, neither MCL in the Notes to the Financial Statements, nor Statutory Auditors in their Report, have disclosed the above-mentioned facts in detail and their explanations to carry forward the Input Tax Credit, which is in violation of Ind AS- 01.

Non-disclosure of facts which are integral to the understanding of the users of financial statements in taking informed decisions resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements.

The issue was commented in the financial statements of MCL for the year 2022-23. but no action has been taken by the Management.

A.3 Material Accounting Policies (Note 2)

Stripping Activity (Note 2.20)

Material Accounting Policy on Stripping Activity of MCL. inter alia, mentioned that when the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalized to the stripping activity asset. ***The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine.***

Pursuant to change in Accounting Policy concerning Stripping Activity by Coal India Limited (CIL), systematically reversing the balance of- Ratio Variance Reserve without further addition (Policy 2.24). and creation of only Stripping Activity Assets (Policy 2.20). all Subsidiaries were instructed through Uniform Process Notes to follow the same. By virtue of this change in accounting policy. Stripping Activity Asset is being consistently featured under Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 3.1) w.e.f. 01.04.2022 onwards with retrospective effect of change, instead of the existing policy of adjusting the figure of such asset with ratio variance as and when the situation arose that was followed till 2022-23. The sentence 'The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine' was also inserted by virtue of the above change in accounting policy.

Generally, amortization is given effect to on three account heads, viz.. Leasehold Land, Intangibles, and Stripping Activity Asset. Unlike Leasehold Land and Intangibles where the amortization for the related asset is charged in the same year. MCL chose to amortize Stripping Activity Asset in the following year on the plea that the benefits to be accrued from advance stripping would only be realized from the succeeding year onwards. However, this deviation adopted by the Company from the usual application of amortization was not disclosed in the Material Accounting Policy. Further, the said policy was also silent on the fact whether the Stripping Activity Asset would be amortized over the 'entire' life of the mine or the 'balance* life of the mine.

Paragraph 29 of Ind AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors states that when a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy: (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information. Further, Paragraph 121 of Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements states that an accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations.

Stripping activity being an integral part of the operations of a coal mine, disclosure about the basis and method of amortization on Stripping Activity Asset alongwith reasons thereto was necessary to cater to the requirements of the users of financial statements in taking informed decisions which, incidentally, was absent in the policy statement.

Thus, ***disclosure on Material Accounting Policy No.2.20 on Stripping Activity is deficient to that extent.***

A.4 Balance Sheet

Assets

Non-Current Assets

Property , Plant and Equipment (Note 3.1)

Paragraph 16 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets states that in almost all cases it will be clear whether a past event has given rise to a present obligation. In rare cases, it may be disputed either whether certain events have occurred or whether those events result in a present obligation. In such a case, an entity determines whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by taking account of all available evidence, including the opinion of experts.

Paragraph 118 of Ind AS-1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that it is important for an entity to inform users of the measurement basis or bases used in the financial statements because the basis on which an entity prepares the financial statements significantly affects users' analysis.

Coal India Limited (CIL) obtained (2021) an expert opinion from their statutory- auditors (M/s Kay & Ray), wherein it was opined that in respect of estimate amount payable to the PDF, a provision should be recognized based on best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation on the date of acquisition of land from such PDF irrespective of fulfilment of various conditions.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited acquired land under the Coal Bearing Act (CBA) 1957 through a Government Notification. MCL, after obtaining approval of competent authority, paid the compensation in respect of the above notified land, to the affected parties/families. MCL (vide Note 3.1.1) is accounting the compensation on the basis of notification transferring the ownership of land for which reliable estimate / compensation roll has been determined and the capitalisation shall be adjusted after the sanctioned order. Further, land acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 has been capitalized on the basis of possession certified by State Authorities. However, some of the group subsidiaries are accounting the compensation on actual payment basis against the total sanctioned amount on the plea that land could be capitalized as an asset only after the completion of acquisition process'.

Despite having the opinion, CIL and its subsidiaries has neither framed any uniform accounting policy nor made any uniform disclosure as to what constitute "Acquisition of Land" and when to carry out capitalization of Land and to create liability for payment of compensation. Consequently, diverse approach has been adopted among the group subsidiaries for accounting the recognition of liability and accounting of Land in the Financial Statements. Thus, there is inconsistency in respect of the above among the group subsidiaries.

Thus, the accounting policy as well as disclosure in respect of accounting treatment of obligation towards compensation is deficient to the above extent.

**For and on behalf of the
Comptroller & Auditor General of India**



**(Bibhudutta Basantia)
Director General of Audit (Coal)
Kolkata**

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 27 June 2024



**Management's reply to comments of C&AG on Standalone Financial statement of
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31.03.2024**

Sl. No.	Comments of C&AG	Management's Reply
A-1.	<p>Comment on Disclosure</p> <p>Additional Notes to the Financial Statements (Note-16)</p> <p>Contingent Liabilities</p> <p>Other – Miscellaneous- land & Others: ₹ 29.95 crore</p> <p>This does not include differential compensation amount of ₹1282.86 crore¹ awarded by Hon'ble Claims Commission against MCL under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (R&R) for the villagers of Tumulia and Jhupurunga under Basundhara Area. MCL did not agree with the final compensation arrived and approached Hon'ble Supreme Court for revisiting the final compensation rolls. Hon'ble Supreme Court, however, vide order dated 10 October 2023 directed MCL to approach Hon'ble High Court before whom the matter is presently sub-judice.</p> <p>A reference is invited to Paragraph 10 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets which states that a contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.</p> <p>This resulted in understatement of Contingent Liabilities by ₹1282.86 crore.</p> <p>¹Hon'ble Claims Commission awarded an additional compensation amount of ₹1433.95 crore against which MCL worked out their liability at ₹151.09 crore and deposited this amount (along with interest) before the High Court of Odisha.</p>	<p>As per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding applicability & payment of compensation under RFTCLARR Act, 2013, Claim Commission has submitted an additional compensation of ₹1433.95 crores.</p> <p>Upon reviewing the compensation calculation prepared by the Claim Commission, a basic error was revealed i.e., two times the impact of solatium & interest factors have been considered in the said compensation calculation.</p> <p>MCL, on the other hand, calculated the compensation amount with single impact of solatium and interest, as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The total compensation of two villages worked out to be ₹ 813.03 crores & ₹ 711.63 crores for Tumulia village & Jhupurunga village respectively.</p> <p>Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 10.10.2023 directed MCL to approach High Court, Odisha and also directed the amount lying in deposits shall be transferred to High Court. Accordingly, MCL has filed the case with High Court and deposited the amount in the designated bank account amounting to ₹153.71 crores.</p> <p>The compensation calculated by MCL considering the provisions of RFTCLARR Act, 2013 has already been capitalized in the books of account.</p> <p>As per para 86 of Ind AS 37, “unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, an entity shall disclose for each class of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period”.</p> <p>Considering the methodology of calculation made by Claims commission, the Management is of the view the possibility of the outflow is remote and accordingly as per the para 86 of Ind AS 37, the same has not been disclosed under contingent liability in the financial statements.</p> <p>On the basis of outcome of the case pending with High Court, necessary accounting entry or disclosure shall be made in subsequent financial statements.</p>

Sl. No.	Comments of C&AG	Management's Reply
A-2..	<p>Balance Sheet</p> <p>Assets</p> <p>Other Current Assets (Note -6.2)</p> <p>Input Tax Credit Receivable: ₹ 2036.68 crore</p> <p>As per the Ind AS-01, an entity has to provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of any of them. It further states that an entity has to disclose information about the assumptions which it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.</p> <p>MCL has accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) Receivable amounting to ₹2036.68 crore as on 31st March 2024. The ITC receivable is accumulated and increasing every year, mainly due to the Inverted Tax Structure, since GST liability on sale of coal is 5 per cent while inputs are taxed at different rates ranging between 5 per cent to 28 per cent. Further, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, vide Notification No.09/2022-Central Tax (Rate) dated 13 July 2022 discontinued refund on ITC, and presently, ITC on GST paid on input materials/services is only available for utilization against GST on output.</p> <p>In view of the fact that the amount of ITC receivable had been steadily increasing over the years and the utilization thereof each year had been falling short of the input tax credited for the year added with the balance of ITC carried forward from earlier years, the probability of consequential adjustments in future years is unascertainable. However, neither MCL in the Notes to the Financial Statements, nor Statutory Auditors in their Report, has disclosed the above-mentioned facts in detail and their explanations to carry forward the Input Tax Credit, which is in violation of Ind AS-01.</p> <p>Non-disclosure of facts which are integral to the understanding of the users of financial Statements in taking informed decisions resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements.</p> <p>The issue was commented in the financial statements of MCL for the year 2022-23, but no action has been taken by Management.</p>	<p>Pursuant to C&AG comment on the financial statements of FY 2022-23, in note no. 6.2.4, the Company has disclosed that the accumulated amount of ₹2036.68 Crore represents the input tax credit pertaining to GST paid on input materials/ services that can be utilized against the GST on output. This accumulation has occurred as a result of the inverted tax structure.</p> <p>The fact is suitably disclosed in the financial statements. Utilisation of GST credit is done from the total availed GST ITC balance lying in the books. There is neither any time limit to carry forward the availed ITC nor any restriction on immediate utilisation of availed ITC.</p> <p>Company expects to realise the asset for possible utilisation in future, due to change in factors like GST rate rationalisation, new business developments not having inverted duty structure etc.</p> <p>Therefore there is no uncertainty in ITC utilization, and factual disclosure already exist in the financial statements.</p> <p>However to comply with the observation given in supplementary audit, the matter will be referred to CIL for detailed disclosure, if necessary from the next financial year 2024-25 and onwards.</p>



Sl. No.	Comments of C&AG	Management's Reply
A-3	<p>Material Accounting Policy (Note 2) Stripping Activity (Note 2.20)</p> <p>Material Accounting Policy on Stripping Activity of MCL, inter alia, mentions that when the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalized to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine.</p> <p>Pursuant to change in Accounting Policy concerning Stripping Activity by Coal India Limited (CIL), systematically reversing the balance of Ratio Variance Reserve without further addition (Policy 2.24), and creation of only Stripping Activity Assets (Policy 2.20), all Subsidiaries were instructed through Uniform Process Notes to follow the same. By virtue of this change in accounting policy, Stripping Activity Asset is being consistently featured under Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 3.1) w.e.f. 01.04.2022 onwards with retrospective effect of change, instead of the existing policy of adjusting the figure of such asset with ratio variance as and when the situation arose that was followed till 2022-23. The sentence 'The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine' is also inserted by virtue of the above change in accounting policy.</p> <p>Generally, amortization is given effect to on three account heads, viz., Leasehold Land, Intangibles, and Stripping Activity Asset. Unlike leasehold land and intangibles where the amortization for the related asset is charged in the same year, MCL chose to amortize stripping activity asset in the following year on the plea that the benefits to be accrued from advance stripping would only be realized from the succeeding year onwards. However, this deviation adopted by the Company from the usual application of amortization is not disclosed in the Material Accounting Policy. Further, the said policy was also silent on the fact whether the Stripping Activity Asset would be amortized over the 'entire' life of the mine or the 'balance' life of the mine.</p> <p>Paragraph 29 of Ind AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors states that when a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy, (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant Information. Further, Paragraph 121 of Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements states that an accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations.</p> <p>Stripping activity being an integral part of the operations of a coal mine, disclosure about the basis and method of amortization on stripping activity asset alongwith reasons thereto was necessary to cater to the requirements of the users of financial statements in taking informed decisions which, incidentally, was absent in the policy statement.</p> <p>Thus, disclosure on Material Accounting Policy No.2.20 on Stripping Activity is deficient to that extent.</p>	<p>As per Para 15 of the Appendix B of Ind AS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment', 'the Stripping Activity Asset shall be depreciated or amortised on a systematic basis, over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.'</p> <p>The Accounting Policy of the Company states that the stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine.</p> <p>It is implied that the Stripping activity asset will be amortised over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.</p> <p>Further the depreciation/amortisation of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets are covered by different policies.</p> <p>The aforesaid policy is also similar in other mining companies which comply Ind AS or IFRS.</p> <p>However to comply with the observation given in supplementary audit, the matter will be referred to CIL to review and modify the policy of amortisation of Stripping activity asset suitably from the next financial year 2024-25 and onwards.</p>

Sl. No.	Comments of C&AG	Management's Reply
A-4	<p>Balance Sheet</p> <p>Assets</p> <p>Non-Current Assets</p> <p>Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 3.1)</p> <p>Paragraph 16 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets states that in almost all cases it will be clear whether a past event has given rise to a present obligation. In rare cases, it may be disputed either whether certain events have occurred or whether those events result in a present obligation. In such a case, an entity determines whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by taking account of all available evidence, including the opinion of experts.</p> <p>Paragraph 118 of Ind AS 1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that it is important for an entity to inform users of the measurement basis or bases used in the financial statements because the basis on which an entity prepares the financial statements significantly affects users' analysis.</p> <p>Coal India Limited (CIL) obtained (2021) an expert opinion from their statutory auditors (M/s Ray & Ray), wherein it was opined that in respect of estimate amount payable to the PDF, a provision should be recognized based on best estimate of the expenditure require to settle the obligation on the date of acquisition of land from such PDF irrespective of fulfilment of various conditions.</p> <p>Mahanadi Coalfields Limited acquired land under the Coal Bearing Act (CBA) 1957 through a Government Notification. MCL, after obtaining approval of competent authority, paid the compensation in respect of the above notified land, to the affected parties/families. MCL (vide Note 3.1.1) is accounting the compensation on the basis of notification transferring the ownership of land for which reliable estimate/compensation roll has been determined and the capitalisation shall be adjusted after the sanctioned order. Further, land acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 has been capitalized on the basis of possession certified by State Authorities. However, some of the Group subsidiaries are accounting the compensation on actual payment basis against the total sanctioned amount on the plea that land can be capitalized as an asset only after the completion of 'acquisition process'.</p> <p>Despite having the opinion, CIL, and its subsidiaries has neither framed any uniform accounting policy nor made any uniform disclosure as to what constitute "Acquisition of Land" and when to carry out capitalization of Land and to create liability for payment of compensation. Consequently, diverse approach has been adopted among the group subsidiaries for accounting the recognition of liability and accounting of Land in the Financial Statements. Thus, there is inconsistency in respect of the above among the group subsidiaries.</p> <p>Thus, the accounting policy as well as disclosure in respect of accounting treatment of obligation towards compensation is deficient to the above extent.</p>	<p>The Company has consistently applied the uniform material accounting policy under Ind AS 16 for Property, Plant, and Equipment, as well as Ind AS 37 for Provisions, Contingent liabilities, and Contingent assets, regarding the capitalization of land acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.</p> <p>The accounting treatment has also been clearly disclosed in Note 3.1.1 as, "Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 has been capitalized on the basis of notification transferring the ownership of land for which reliable estimate /compensation roll has been determined and the capitalization shall be adjusted after the sanction order. Land acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Orissa Government Land Settlement Act 1962 has been capitalized on the basis of possession certified by State Authorities"</p> <p>Accordingly, the accounting policy and disclosure pertaining to the treatment of obligations for compensation are in compliance with the applicable Ind AS standards. The issue related to diverse approach followed for recognising assets and corresponding liabilities by other subsidiaries, will be referred to CIL HQ for review and if necessary, for issue of instruction for uniformity.</p>



COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) READ WITH SECTION 129(4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139 (5) read with section 129 (4) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 read with section 129 (4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 05 June 2024, which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 20 April 2024.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 under section 143(6)(a) read with section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of MJSJ Coal Limited and Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited, but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of MNH Shakti Limited and Mahanadi Basin Power Limited for the year ended on that date. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records. The Audit Report has been revised by the statutory auditor to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit.

In addition, I would like to highlight the following significant matters under section 143(6)(b) read with section 129(4) of the Act of the Act which have come to my attention and which in my view are necessary for enabling a better understanding of the consolidated financial statements and the related audit report:

A. Comments on Disclosure

A.1 Additional Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Note-16)

Contingent Liabilities

Others - Miscellaneous — Land & others: ₹ 29.95 crore

This does not include differential compensation amount of ₹ 1282.86 crore awarded by Hon'ble Claims Commission against MCL under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (R&R) for the villagers of Tumulia and Jhupurunga under Basundhara Area. MCL did not agree with the final compensation arrived and approached Hon'ble Supreme Court for revisiting the final compensation rolls. Hon'ble Supreme Court, however, vide order dated 10 October 2023 directed MCL to approach Hon'ble High Court before whom the matter is presently sub-judice.

Hon'ble Claims Commission awarded an additional compensation amount of ₹ 1433.95 crore against which MCL worked out their liability at ₹ 151.09 crore and deposited this amount (along with interest) before the High Court of Odisha

A reference is invited to Paragraph 10 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets which states that a contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

This resulted in understatement of Contingent Liabilities by ₹ 1282.86 crore.

A.2 Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets

Other Current Assets (Note-6.2)

Input Tax Credit Receivable: ₹ 2037.25 crore

As per the Ind AS -01, an entity has to provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of any of them. It further states that an entity has to disclose information about the assumptions which it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the earnings amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

MCL has accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) Receivable amounting to ₹ 2037.25 crore as on 31st March 2024. The ITC receivable is accumulated and increasing every year, mainly due to the Inverted Tax Structure, since GST liability on sale of coal is 5 per cent while inputs are taxed at different rates ranging between 5 per cent to 28 per cent. Further, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, vide Notification No.09/2022-Central Tax (Rate) dated 13 July 2022 discontinued refund on ITC. Presently, ITC on GST paid on input materials / services is only available for utilization against GST on output.

In view of the fact that the amount of ITC receivable had been steadily increasing over the years and the utilization thereof each year had been falling short of the input tax credited for the year added with the balance of ITC carried forward from earlier years, the probability of consequential adjustments in future years is unascertainable. However, neither MCL in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, nor Statutory Auditors in their Report, have disclosed the above-mentioned facts in detail and their explanations to carry forward the Input Tax Credit, which is in violation of Ind AS- 01.

Non-disclosure of facts which are integral to the understanding of the users of consolidated financial statements in taking informed decisions resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements.

The issue was commented in the consolidated financial statements of MCL for the year 2022-23. but no action has been taken by the Management.

**A.3 Material Accounting Policies (Note 2)
Stripping Activity (Note 2.20)**

Material Accounting Policy on Stripping Activity of MCL. inter alia, mentions that when the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalized to the stripping activity asset. **The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine.**

Pursuant to change in Accounting Policy concerning Stripping Activity by Coal India Limited (CIL), systematically reversing the balance of Ratio Variance Reserve without further addition (Policy 2.24). and creation of only Stripping Activity Assets (Policy 2.20). all Subsidiaries were instructed through Uniform Process Notes to follow the same. By virtue of this change in accounting policy, Stripping Activity Asset is being consistently featured under Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 3.1) w.e.f. 01.04.2022 onwards with retrospective effect of change, instead of the existing policy of adjusting the figure of such asset with ratio variance as and when the situation arose that was followed till 2022-23. The sentence 'The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine' was also inserted by virtue of the above change in accounting policy.

Generally, amortization is given effect to on three account heads, viz., Leasehold Land, Intangibles, and Stripping Activity Asset. Unlike Leasehold Land and Intangibles where the amortization for the related asset is charged in the same year. MCL chose to amortize Stripping Activity Asset in the following year on the plea that the benefits to be accrued from advance stripping would only be realized from the succeeding year onwards. However, this deviation adopted by the Company from the usual application of amortization was not disclosed in the Material Accounting Policy. Further, the said policy was also silent on the fact whether the Stripping Activity Asset would be amortized over the 'entire' life of the mine or the 'balance' life of the mine.

Paragraph 29 of Ind AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors states that when a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy; (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information. Further, Paragraph 121 of Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements states that an accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations.

Stripping activity being an integral part of the operations of a coal mine, disclosure about the basis and method of amortization on Stripping Activity Asset alongwith reasons thereto was necessary to cater to the requirements of the users of consolidated financial statements in taking informed decisions which, incidentally, was absent in the policy statement.

Thus, **disclosure on Material Accounting Policy No.2.20 on Stripping Activity is deficient to that extent.**

**A.4 Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets
Non-Current Assets
Property , Plant and Equipment (Note 3.1)**

Paragraph 16 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets states that in almost all cases it will be clear whether a past event has given rise to a present obligation. In rare cases, it may be disputed either whether certain events have occurred or whether those events result in a present obligation. In such a case, an entity determines whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by taking account of all available evidence, including the opinion of experts.

Paragraph 118 of Ind AS 1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that it is important for an entity to inform users of the measurement basis or bases used in the financial statements because the basis on which an entity prepares the financial statements significantly affects users' analysis.



Coal India Limited (CIL) obtained (2021) an expert opinion from their statutory auditors (M/s Ray & Ray), wherein it was opined that in respect of estimate amount payable to the PDF, a provision should be recognized based on best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation on the date of acquisition of land from such PDF irrespective of fulfilment of various conditions.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited acquired land under the Coal Bearing Act (CBA) 1957 through a Government Notification. MCL, after obtaining approval of competent authority, paid the compensation in respect of the above notified land, to the affected parties/families. MCL (vide Note 3.1.1) is accounting the compensation on the basis of notification transferring the ownership of land for which reliable estimate / compensation roll has been determined and the capitalisation shall be adjusted after the sanctioned order. Further, land acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 has been capitalized on the basis of possession certified by State Authorities. However, some of the group subsidiaries are accounting the compensation on actual payment basis against the total sanctioned amount on the plea that land could be capitalized as an asset only after the completion of 'acquisition process'.

Despite having the opinion, CIL and its subsidiaries has neither framed any uniform accounting policy nor made any uniform disclosure as to what constitute "Acquisition of Land" and when to carry out capitalization of Land and to create liability for payment of compensation. Consequently, diverse approach has been adopted among the group subsidiaries for accounting the recognition of liability and accounting of Land in the Financial Statements. Thus, there is inconsistency in respect of the above among the group subsidiaries.

Thus, the accounting policy as well as disclosure in respect of accounting treatment of obligation towards compensation is deficient to the above extent.

**For and on behalf of the
Comptroller & Auditor General of India**

**(Bibhudutta Basantia)
Director General of Audit (Coal)
Kolkata**

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 27 June 2024

**Management's reply to comments of C&AG on Consolidated Financial statement of
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31.03.2024**

Sl. No.	Comments of C&AG	Management's Reply
A-1.	<p>Comment on Disclosure</p> <p>Additional Notes to the Financial Statements (Note-16)</p> <p>Contingent Liabilities</p> <p>Other – Miscellaneous- land & Others: ₹ 29.95 crore</p> <p>This does not include differential compensation amount of ₹1282.861 crore awarded by Hon'ble Claims Commission against MCL under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (R&R) for the villagers of Tumulia and Jhupurunga under Basundhara Area. MCL did not agree with the final compensation arrived and approached Hon'ble Supreme Court for revisiting the final compensation rolls. Hon'ble Supreme Court, however, vide order dated 10 October 2023 directed MCL to approach Hon'ble High Court before whom the matter is presently sub-judice.</p> <p>A reference is invited to Paragraph 10 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets which states that a contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.</p> <p>This resulted in understatement of Contingent Liabilities by ₹1282.86 crore.</p> <p>¹Hon'ble Claims Commission awarded an additional compensation amount of ₹1433.95 crore against which MCL worked out their liability at ₹151.09 crore and deposited this amount (along with interest) before the High Court of Odisha.</p>	<p>As per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding applicability & payment of compensation under RFTCLARR Act, 2013, claim commission has submitted an additional compensation of ₹1433.95 crores.</p> <p>Upon reviewing the compensation calculation prepared by the Claim Commission, a basic error was revealed i.e., two times the impact of solatium & interest factors have been considered in the said compensation calculation.</p> <p>MCL, on the other hand, calculated the compensation amount with single impact of solatium and interest, as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The total compensation of two villages worked out to be ₹ 813.03 crores & ₹ 711.63 crores for Tumulia village & Jhupurunga village respectively.</p> <p>Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 10.010.2023 directed MCL to approach High Court, Odisha and also directed the amount lying in deposits shall be transferred to High Court. Accordingly, MCL has filed the case with High Court and deposited the amount in the designated bank account amounting to ₹153.71 crores.</p> <p>The compensation calculated by MCL considering the provisions of RFTCLARR Act, 2013 has already been capitalized in the books of account.</p> <p>As per para 86 of Ind AS 37, “unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, an entity shall disclose for each class of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period”.</p> <p>Considering the methodology of calculation made by Claims commission, the Management is of the view the possibility of the outflow is remote and accordingly as per the para 86 of Ind AS 37, the same has not been disclosed under contingent liability in the financial statements.</p> <p>On the basis of outcome of the case pending with High Court, necessary accounting entry or disclosure shall be made in subsequent financial statements.</p>



A-2.	<p>Balance Sheet</p> <p>Assets</p> <p>Other Current Assets (Note -6.2)</p> <p>Input Tax Credit Receivable: ₹ 2037.25 crore</p> <p>As per the Ind AS-01, an entity has to provide information that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements but is relevant to an understanding of any of them. It further states that an entity has to disclose information about the assumptions which it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.</p> <p>MCL has accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) Receivable amounting to ₹2037.25 crore as on 31st March 2024. The ITC receivable is accumulated and increasing every year, mainly due to the Inverted Tax Structure, since GST liability on sale of coal is 5 per cent while inputs are taxed at different rates ranging between 5 per cent to 28 per cent. Further, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, vide Notification No.09/2022-Central Tax (Rate) dated 13 July 2022 discontinued refund on ITC, and presently, ITC on GST paid on input materials/services is only available for utilization against GST on output.</p> <p>In view of the fact that the amount of ITC receivable had been steadily increasing over the years and the utilization thereof each year had been falling short of the input tax credited for the year added with the balance of ITC carried forward from earlier years, the probability of consequential adjustments in future years is unascertainable. However, neither MCL in the Notes to the Financial Statements, nor Statutory Auditors in their Report, has disclosed the above-mentioned facts in detail and their explanations to carry forward the Input Tax Credit, which is in violation of Ind AS-01.</p> <p>Non-disclosure of facts which are integral to the understanding of the users of financial Statements in taking informed decisions resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements.</p> <p>The issue was commented in the financial statements of MCL for the year 2022-23, but no action has been taken by Management.</p>	<p>Pursuant to C&AG comment on the financial statements of FY 2022-23, in note no. 6.2.4, the Company has disclosed that the accumulated amount of ₹2037.25 Crore represents the input tax credit pertaining to GST paid on input materials/services that can be utilized against the GST on output. This accumulation has occurred as a result of the inverted tax structure.</p> <p>The fact is suitably disclosed in the financial statements. Utilisation of GST credit is done from the total availed GST ITC balance lying in the books. There is neither any time limit to carry forward the availed ITC nor any restriction on immediate utilisation of availed ITC.</p> <p>Company expects to realise the asset for possible utilisation in future, due to change in factors like GST rate rationalisation, new business developments not having inverted duty structure etc.</p> <p>Therefore there is no uncertainty in ITC utilization, and factual disclosure already exist in the financial statements.</p> <p>However to comply with the observation given in supplementary audit, the matter will be referred to CIL for detailed disclosure, if necessary from the next financial year 2024-25 and onwards.</p>
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<p>A-3</p>	<p>Material Accounting Policy (Note 2) Stripping Activity (Note 2.20)</p> <p>Material Accounting Policy on Stripping Activity of MCL, inter alia, mentions that when the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalized to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine.</p> <p>Pursuant to change in Accounting Policy concerning Stripping Activity by Coal India Limited (CIL), systematically reversing the balance of Ratio Variance Reserve without further addition (Policy 2.24), and creation of only Stripping Activity Assets (Policy 2.20), all Subsidiaries were instructed through Uniform Process Notes to follow the same. By virtue of this change in accounting policy, Stripping Activity Asset is being consistently featured under Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 3.1) w.e.f. 01.04.2022 onwards with retrospective effect of change, instead of the existing policy of adjusting the figure of such asset with ratio variance as and when the situation arose that was followed till 2022-23. The sentence 'The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine' is also inserted by virtue of the above change in accounting policy.</p> <p>Generally, amortization is given effect to on three account heads, viz., Leasehold Land, Intangibles, and Stripping Activity Asset. Unlike leasehold land and intangibles where the amortization for the related asset is charged in the same year, MCL chose to amortize stripping activity asset in the following year on the plea that the benefits to be accrued from advance stripping would only be realized from the succeeding year onwards. However, this deviation adopted by the Company from the usual application of amortization is not disclosed in the Material Accounting Policy. Further, the said policy was also silent on the fact whether the Stripping Activity Asset would be amortized over the 'entire' life of the mine or the 'balance' life of the mine.</p> <p>Paragraph 29 of Ind AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors states that when a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy, (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information. Further, Paragraph 121 of Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements states that an accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations.</p> <p>Stripping activity being an integral part of the operations of a coal mine, disclosure about the basis and method of amortization on Stripping Activity Asset alongwith reasons thereto was necessary to cater to the requirements of the users of financial statements in taking informed decisions which, incidentally, was absent in the policy statement.</p> <p>Thus, disclosure on Material Accounting Policy No.2.20 on Stripping Activity is deficient to that extent.</p>	<p>As per Para 15 of the Appendix B of Ind AS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment', 'the Stripping Activity Asset shall be depreciated or amortised on a systematic basis, over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.'</p> <p>The Accounting Policy of the Company states that the stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine.</p> <p>It is implied that the Stripping activity asset will be amortised over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.</p> <p>Further the depreciation/amortisation of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets are covered by different policies.</p> <p>The aforesaid policy is also similar in other mining companies which comply Ind AS or IFRS.</p> <p>However to comply with the observation given in supplementary audit, the policy of amortisation of Stripping activity asset will be modified suitably from the next financial year 2024-25 and onwards.</p>
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A-4	<p>Balance Sheet</p> <p>Assets</p> <p>Non-Current Assets</p> <p>Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 3.1)</p> <p>Paragraph 16 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets states that in almost all cases it will be clear whether a past event has given rise to a present obligation. In rare cases, it may be disputed either whether certain events have occurred or whether those events result in a present obligation. In such a case, an entity determines whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by taking account of all available evidence, including the opinion of experts.</p> <p>Paragraph 118 of Ind AS 1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that it is important for an entity to inform users of the measurement basis or bases used in the financial statements because the basis on which an entity prepares the financial statements significantly affects users' analysis.</p> <p>Coal India Limited (CIL) obtained (2021) an expert opinion from their statutory auditors (M/s Ray & Ray), wherein it was opined that in respect of estimate amount payable to the PDF, a provision should be recognized based on best estimate of the expenditure require to settle the obligation on the date of acquisition of land from such PDF irrespective of fulfilment of various conditions.</p> <p>Mahanadi Coalfields Limited acquired land under the Coal Bearing Act (CBA) 1957 through a Government Notification. MCL, after obtaining approval of competent authority, paid the compensation in respect of the above notified land, to the affected parties/families. MCL (vide Note 3.1.1) is accounting the compensation on the basis of notification transferring the ownership of land for which reliable estimate/compensation roll has been determined and the capitalisation shall be adjusted after the sanctioned order. Further, land acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962 has been capitalized on the basis of possession certified by State Authorities. However, some of the Group subsidiaries are accounting the compensation on actual payment basis against the total sanctioned amount on the plea that land can be capitalized as an asset only after the completion of 'acquisition process'.</p> <p>Despite having the opinion, CIL, and its subsidiaries has neither framed any uniform accounting policy nor made any uniform disclosure as to what constitute "Acquisition of Land" and when to carry out capitalization of Land and to create liability for payment of compensation. Consequently, diverse approach has been adopted among the group subsidiaries for accounting the recognition of liability and accounting of Land in the Financial Statements. Thus, there is inconsistency in respect of the above among the group subsidiaries.</p> <p>Thus, the accounting policy as well as disclosure in respect of accounting treatment of obligation towards compensation is deficient to the above extent.</p>	<p>The Company has consistently applied the uniform material accounting policy under Ind AS 16 for Property, Plant, and Equipment, as well as Ind AS 37 for Provisions, Contingent liabilities, and Contingent assets, regarding the capitalization of land acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.</p> <p>The accounting treatment has also been clearly disclosed in Note 3.1.1 as, "Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 has been capitalized on the basis of notification transferring the ownership of land for which reliable estimate /compensation roll has been determined and the capitalization shall be adjusted after the sanction order. Land acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Orissa Government Land Settlement Act 1962 has been capitalized on the basis of possession certified by State Authorities"</p> <p>Accordingly, the accounting policy and disclosure pertaining to the treatment of obligations for compensation are in compliance with the applicable Ind AS standards. The issue related to diverse approach followed for recognising assets and corresponding liabilities by other subsidiaries, will be referred to CIL HQ for review and if necessary, for issue of instruction for uniformity.</p>
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To,

The Members of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

Subject: Corrigendum to the Independent Auditor's Report on standalone financial statements dated 20/04/2024 for the year ended 31.03.2024

Due to the typographical error in "Annexure 3A" of Independent auditor's report issued on standalone financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2024, the financial year "2023-24" had been wrongly mentioned as "2022-23". Please replace/read the financial year "2022-23" as "2023-24".

We hereby confirm that the above corrigendum does not have any impact on the opinion issued by us vide our audit report of dated 20.04.2024 for the financial year 31.03.2024.

For Shiv & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.009989N



CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No. 085084

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05.06.2024



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its Profit (including other comprehensive income), the change in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter:

We draw your attention to the following matters:

1. Refer note no. 16 (8) of the financial statements, which describes that company has changed its accounting policy in respect to Stripping activity expenses/adjustment during the year which has increased profit before tax by ₹ 655.71 crore. The Company has restated the previous year financial statements which have decreased net profit by ₹ 5.05 crore. No retrospective change with respect to component of equity prior to previous financial year has been taken into account.
2. Refer Note no. 16 (7)(i) for the purpose of income tax computation for the current year, the stripping activity asset created as on 01.04.2022 amounting to ₹841.54 crores on account of restatement of financials made on the revision in policy for stripping activity adjustment, has been considered as deduction in the computation for income tax provision.
3. Refer Note no. 16 (3)(e) the Company has not recognised any income as inflated mileage approved by the railway board on 27.02.2023 for Jharsuguda-Barpali-Saradega railway line as the railways has not finalized the calculation and payable amount yet.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our

audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

SI No	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1	<p>Accuracy of revenue recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in accordance with Ind AS 115.</p> <p>The revenue recognition being a significant matter involving material adjustment for Grade Slippage requiring judgements and estimates for past trend, etc., has been considered to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We have assessed the company's process to identify the impact of revenue accounting standard Ind AS 115.</p> <p>Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Obtained and evaluated trend of past results prepared on the basis of outcome of test from mutually agreed quality testing laboratory or Referee quality testing laboratory; ii) Obtained and evaluated calculation and working of grade slippage provision; iii) Evaluated the controls in place for estimation, recognition and disclosure in standalone financial statements; iv) Reviewed the agreement with the customers and invoices raised considering the terms and conditions thereof; v) We have performed tests to establish the basis of estimation of the consideration and whether such estimates are in accordance with the accounting policy of the company; vi) Reviewed the Adequacy of the disclosure as per Ind AS 115; vii) Quality parameters and assessment, require technical knowledge and therefore reliance have been placed on technical findings and reports in this respect.
2	<p>Contingent Liabilities:</p> <p>There are a number of litigations including direct and indirect taxes, various claims, etc. pending before various forums against the Company and the management's judgement is required for estimating the amount to be provided and/or disclosed as contingent liability.</p> <p>We identified this as a key audit matter because the estimates and assessment with respect to these involve a significant degree of management's judgement, interpretations, and may therefore require an adequate attention to arrive at the required conclusion.</p> <p>(Refer Note No. 16(1)(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements, read with the Significant Accounting Policy No. 2.22)</p>	<p>Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at the conclusion regarding reasonableness of disclosure of contingent liability and recognition of provisions includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) We have obtained an understanding of the Company's internal instructions and procedures in respect of estimation, assessment and disclosure of contingent liabilities; ii) Understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management for obtaining all relevant information for pending litigation cases; iii) Discussed with the management regarding any material developments thereto and latest status of legal matters; iv) Read various correspondences and related documents pertaining to litigations involved and relevant external legal opinions obtained by the management and performed substantive procedures on estimation supporting the disclosure of contingent liabilities; v) Examined management's judgements and assessments in respect of whether provisions are required; vi) Reviewed the management's assessments of those matters which have not been provided for or disclosed as contingent liability since the probability of material outflow has been considered to be remote; vii) Reviewed the adequacy and completeness of disclosures; <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the estimation of provision and disclosures for contingent liabilities have been considered to be adequate and reasonable.</p>



Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's information, but does not include the standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the Annual Report, If we conclude that there is a material misstatement there in; we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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

The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the stand-alone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the directions, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of the Company in the standalone financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Other Matters

- i. The audit of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 was conducted by the predecessor statutory auditor of company, who had expressed unqualified opinion on those financial statements.
- ii. We did not audit the financial statements of eight branches/areas included in the standalone financial statements whose annual financial statements reflects total assets of ₹ 22,670.97 crores as at 31st March 2024 and total income of ₹ 14,924.70 crores & Net profit before tax of ₹ 6,480.11 crores for the year then ended as considered in the standalone financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by the branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these branches is based solely on the audit reports of such branch auditors. Our opinion is not modified in relation to the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the branch auditor.
- iii. Orient Area Office has incurred a loss of ₹ 347.92 Crores during financial year 2023-24. This is apparently due to selling price being far lower than the cost of production. Against the weighted average cost per tonne of ₹ 5905.89, average selling price has been kept at ₹ 1432.29 tonne in case of HB Mine while in case of M2, the cost of production is ₹ 5386.28 pmt against the selling price of ₹ 1531.94 pmt. This will negatively contribute to the reserves of organization. Likewise Talcher area has incurred a loss of ₹ 321.75 crore during the FY 2023-24 as selling price has been kept at ₹ 2088.52 pmt against cost of production is 31888.20 pmt.
- iv. As per FSA MCL charges performance incentive in case the lifting by purchaser exceeds 90 % of the Annual Contracted quantity (ACQ) and compensation cess (Penalty) in case the lifted quantity falls short of 75% or 70% of the ACQ as the case may be. As per FSA MCL is required to raise invoice for the performance incentive or compensation cess as per quantity lifted by the purchaser, by the end of the year but no invoices have been raised on the due dates. The delay in raising above tax invoices may result into following consequences:-
 - i) Financial Loss to the company: Loss of opportunity cost in terms of bank interest.
 - ii) Legal consequences:- As per section of 50 of the CGST Act, interest on late issue of Tax Invoice could attract interest @ 18% from due date of raising invoice till the date of raising invoice.



- iii) Loss of revenue if invoice is raised late and the buyer discontinues its business operations with MCL as observed. Invoices against performance incentive and Compensation Cess for the year 2022-23 have been issued in the month of August and September 2023 amounting to ₹ 258.97 Crores delayed by 5-6 months from the due date. Further, no reconciliation has been done with the parties.
- v. No reconciliation of TDS as per form 26AS/AIS with TDS as per books has been carried out.
- vi. Income Tax Refunds of earlier years starting from Assessment Year 2019-20 to 2023-24 amounting to ₹ 3392 Crores are pending with the Income Tax Departments. Substantial amount of refundable tax is stuck with the Department and the company is loosing good amount as opportunity cost per year in terms of bank interest. The company could have saved the amount by better tax planning /better Advance Tax projections and by following up for early refund of the excess taxes paid. Refund for the Assessment Year 2022-23 ₹ 38 Crore has been released after adjusting ₹ 315 crore on account of various demands by passing order u/s 143(1)(a) in July,2022. Another Order u/s 143(1)(a) has been passed in July,2023 for Assessment Year 2021-22 and a demand has been raised for ₹ 26 Crore in place of refund of ₹ 81 Crore. No rectification application or appeal has been filed against any of these two cases where these demands of earlier years have been adjusted against the refunds.
- vii. MCL is pursuing various CSR activities like plantation of saplings and maintenance of plants through Forest Department of Odisha (DFO) for which no bills for services rendered have been raised. Only utilization details for the fund released have been provided. The forest department through which MCL avail the aforesaid services does not charge GST to MCL. Professional advice in this respect about the inapplicability of GST on the aforesaid services from some professional firms have been obtained by MCL. However, attention is drawn to the following:
- a) Clarification No. POL-56/2017/policy 9160/CT, dated 21.06.2018 by Additional Commissioner CT & GST Policy specifically commenting on the chargeability of the plantation activity is invited where it has been clearly mentioned that services by way of plantation and plantation maintenance activity has been done by OFDC on behalf of different PSUs including MCL are chargeable to GST @ 18%.
- Further, West Bengal Appellate Authority has ruled that these activities shall be classified as environment protection activities as carried out by the appellant with the sole objective for the environmental protection and fight against climate change and shall be covered under Sl. No. 32 of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28/06/2017 having SAC 9994 and therefore shall attract tax @ 18% as has been rightly decided by the WBAAR. In view of the above, the issue needs to be addressed and an opinion may be sought in this regard from Authority for Advance rulings under the GST Act.
- viii. A forensic Audit of Coal Sales Realization of MCL against different coal consumers under Fuel Supply Agreement Scheme for the period 01.04.2008 to 22.06.2019 was carried by Forensic Auditors and loss to MCL has been reported by way of manipulating/fraudulent entries in the books. According to information provided to us, the report has not been adopted so far.
- ix. Area offices have received demand of ₹ 21.33 crore from Indian Railways in respect of demurrage charges pertaining to financial year 2019-20 to 2023-24 for which no provision has been created but the disclosure has been made through contingent liability.
- x. Verification of Store and spare during 2023-24 has not been undertaken. There exist Store items which are older than 10 years but provision has been made @50% in such cases. Operational life of such parts has not been assessed.
- xi. In case of SR/IR clearing account ₹ 97.16 crore is outstanding for more than 1 year while in GR/IR clearing account ₹ 8.42 crore are outstanding for more than 1 year. As the services or goods have been received in such cases but no bills have been received, Company is required to review these accounts for payment.
- xii. Balance from debtors/ creditors/ advances for balances appearing at the balance sheet date are subject to confirmation.
- xiii. As informed, the technical evaluation on useful life of HEMM equipment's is done by holding company (Coal India Limited) on periodic basis.
- xiv. The Company has not identified the balances/transactions with strike off companies for the year under audit.
- xv. The company has not fully identified the amount outstanding to MSME creditors as on 31.03.2024.
- xvi. The Company has not taken any insurance coverage on its assets like Fixed Assets (except some of the assets such as HEMM & vehicles plying on the road), Stores & Spares and Closing Stock of Coal for fire, burglary and allied activities.
- xvii. Balance lying with Electronic Credit ledger at GST portal and that showing in books of accounts as on 31.03.2024 has not been reconciled.
- xviii. Reversal of GST Input Tax Credit in respect of exempted supplies i.e., income from liquidated damage, compensation income, income from forfeiture of BG/EMD is not done as the same is not yet notified by the Govt. as exempted supplies.

We have placed reliance on:

- a) The technical data submitted by management in advance striping, coal exposed, average/standard ratio, current ratio and ratio variance etc. The matter of overburden accounting includes adjustment for variance standard ratio and current ratio.
- b) The mine closure plan prepared by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd (CMPDIL) and approved by management of the company for the purpose of making provision towards mine closure expenses.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of sub section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure – 1**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. Further to our comments in Annexure-1, as required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report to the extend applicable that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The reports on the accounts of the branches of the Company audited under section 143(8) of the Act by the branch Auditor have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report.
 - d) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us.
 - e) In our opinion the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.
 - f) The comment of auditor has no adverse effect on the functioning of the company.
 - g) The provisions of section 164(2) of the Act are not applicable to the company since the company is a Government Company as defined under section 2(45) of the Act.
 - h) The Company has no qualifications relating to maintenance of accounts and other matters connected there with.
 - i) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Financial Statements of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure – 2**.
 - j) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of branch auditors as referred to elsewhere in this report:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements at notes-16(1).
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under applicable law or accounting standard, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii. There is no amount which is required to transfer Investors education and Protection fund as required under section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, question of delay in transferring any amount to the fund does not arise.
 - iv.
 1. The management has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 2. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the



Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

3. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material misstatement

v. As stated in Note No- 7.2 to the financial statement:

- a. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- b. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- c. The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

3. As required by section 143(5) of the Act, we have given in **Annexure-3 and 3A**, a statement on the matters specified in the Directions and additional directions issued by The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Company.

For Shiv & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.009989N

CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No. 085084

UDIN-24085084BKBQMP8576



Place: Burla

Date: 20.04.2024

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the Standalone financial statements of the Company and taking into considerations the information and explanations given to us and the books of accounts and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i)
 - (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment. However, the situation/location of some assets are not clearly available and unique identification number for new assets added are under progress.
 - B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;
 - (b) The addition to Property, Plant and Equipment during the financial year has been physically verified by the management on quarterly basis and any material discrepancies noticed on such verification have been properly dealt with in the books of account. The fixed assets Auditor Report for the fourth quarter is yet to be received.
 - (c) According to information & explanation given to us and records examined by us, the title deed of freehold properties of the company are in the name of company. Freehold properties acquired for rehabilitation & resettlement (R&R) purpose is booked under other land, of which title deeds are in the name of the company. The HQ Commercial has possessed 58.984 Acres of lease hold land at Anand Vihar & Jagruti Vihar for which conveyance deed is yet to be executed. However, there were enabling assets in the financial statement whose title deeds are not in the name of company. We are unable to report the same in the format prescribed in clause (i)(c) of the order due to non-availability of details of enabling assets with the company. The Land acquired by the company under CBA (A&D) Act are in the name of the company though Gazette notification.
 - (d) The Company has not re-valued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.
- (ii)
 - (a) Physical verification of coal has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management on quarterly basis and in our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no discrepancies noticed in excess of 10% or more in aggregate in each class of inventory during the year. In respect of stores and spares we are unable to comment on adequacy of the coverage and procedure, as the report on physical verification of stores is not received till date of our audit.
 - (b) At any point of time during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets; therefore, quarterly returns or statements filling by the Company with such banks or financial institutions is not applicable to the Company.
 - (iii) The company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:
 - (a) the company has provided advances in the nature of loans and guarantee to other entity during the year:
 - (A) The aggregate amount of advance in nature of loan of Rs 16.50 crores was paid to subsidiaries during the year, and balance outstanding of Rs 90.61 crores at the balance sheet date with respect to such advances in nature of loan to subsidiaries;
 - (B) The aggregate amount of guarantee given of ₹ 4.34 crores during the year, and balance outstanding is Rs 618.67 crores at the balance sheet date with respect to guarantees to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates;
 - (b) as per the section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, the rate of interest to be charged on the loan given to subsidiaries should be more than the prevailing yield of Government Security closest to the period of the loan. However, the company has charged the interest at the rate of average yield on deposits as calculated by company on quarterly basis.
 - (c) in respect of advances in the nature of loans, no repayment schedule of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated, therefore regularity of repayment does not arise.
 - (d) as there is no repayment schedule of advances in nature of loan, hence the question of overdue does not arise.
 - (e) no such further advances are given during the year to resettle the over-due amount.
 - (f) the company has granted advances in the nature of loans as mentioned above without specifying any terms or period of repayment. The aggregate amount of loan was ₹ 16.50 crores which is 100% percentage of total advance in nature of loans granted during the year.



- (iv) No investments, guarantee, and security except advance in nature of loan to subsidiary through current account has given by the Company, hence compliance of the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, is not applicable to Company except rate of interest as specified in clause (iii)(b) above.
- (v) As no deposits accepted by the Company or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made there under is not applicable to Company.
- (vi) An independent cost audit is being carried out by the company and we have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company and found the same adequate as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act and Companies (cost Records and Audit) rules 2014.
- (vii)
- (a) the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income- tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities outstanding as on 31st March, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to information and explanation given to us the following statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute: -

Sl. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Pending Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Lingaraj					
1	OET	Entry Tax	0.52	1999-2000	Asst. Commissioner, Angul
2	OET	Entry Tax	0.05	2003-2004	High Court, Odisha
3	OET	Entry Tax	0.05	2004-2005	High Court, Odisha
4	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.01	2007-08 to 2014-15	Asst. Commissioner, Angul
5	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	2.05	2012-13	Asst. Commissioner, Angul
6	Odisha VAT	CST	0.01	1998-99	ACCT, Cuttack II Range
7	Odisha VAT	CST	0.00	2001-02	Commissioner Cuttack
8	Odisha VAT	CST	0.16	2000-01	Commissioner Cuttack
9	Odisha VAT	CST	0.01	2004-05	ACCT, Cuttack II Range
Hingula					
10	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax & Penalty	0.31	2014-15 2015-16	Asst Commissioner GST & Central Excise Angul Division
11	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax, Interest & Penalty	0.15	2013 to 2016	Asst Commissioner Angul Division
12	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.19	April 2016 to June 2017	Asst Commissioner Rourkela Division
13	Orissa Sales Tax Act	OCT	0.58	1993-94	Sales Tax Tribunal
14	Central Sales Tax	CST	0.01	1995-96	Addl. Commissioner of Sales tax, Cuttack
15	Orissa Sales Tax Act	OCT	0.04	2001-02	Addl. Commissioner of Sales tax, Cuttack
16	Orissa Sales Tax Act	OCT	0.04	2003-04	Addl. Commissioner of Sales tax, Cuttack
17	Orissa Sales Tax Act	OCT	1.35	2003-04	Sales Tax Tribunal

Sl. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Pending Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
18	Orissa Sales Tax Act	OCT	0.05	2004-05	Sales Tax Tribunal
Kaniha					
19	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax & Penalty	0.02	2016-17 2017-18 (Upto June'17)	Asst Commissioner, Angul
Talcher					
20	Central Excise Act, 1944	Central Excise Duty	0.17	2013-14 2014-15	Asst. Commissioner, Angul
21	Finance Act	Clean Energy Cess	0.06	2013-14 2014-15	Asst. Commissioner, Angul
22	Central Excise Act, 1944	Central Excise Duty	0.73	Mar,2011- Feb,2015	Writ Petition to be filed at Hon'ble High Court of Odisha
23	Finance Act,1994	Service Tax	0.05	2019	Commissioner, Bhubaneswar
24	Odisha VAT Act 2004	Odisha Sales Tax	0.18		Sales Tax Deposit under Protest
25		Stamp Duty	32.21	2013-14	District Office, Angul
26	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.01	2001	Civil Court, Jr. Division, Talcher
27	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.10	2001	Civil Court, Jr. Division, Talcher
28	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.01	2015	Coal Tribunal, New Delhi
29	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.24	2015	Coal Tribunal, New Delhi
30	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.03	2015	Coal Tribunal, New Delhi
31		DR & SR	0.10	2015	Coal Tribunal, New Delhi
32		DR & Interest	0.11	2015	Coal Tribunal, New Delhi
33	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.87	2023	Coal Tribunal, New Delhi
IB Valley					
34	OET ACT	State Govt-Entry tax	1.24	1.4.2005 to 30.11.2006	REASSMENT PENDING AT CTO, JHARSUGUDA
35	Odisha VAT Act 2004	State Govt-sales tax	6.83	June Quarter '06 (i.e. 1.4.2006 to 30.6.2006)	Commissioner of Sales Tax Cuttack
36	GST ACT	State Govt-sales tax	0.03	2009-10 & 2010-11	Commissioner of Sales Tax Cuttack
37	Odisha VAT Act 2004	State Govt-sales tax	0.56	01-04-16 to 30-06-17	Joint Comm of Sales Tax (Appeals), Territorial range, SBP
38	Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty	8.43	March'11 to March'12	CESTAT, Kolkata



Sl. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Pending Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
39	Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty	10.15	April'12 to February'13	CESTAT, Kolkata
40	Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty	7.94	March'13 to December'13	CESTAT, Kolkata
41	Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty	11.46	January'14 to December'14	CESTAT, Kolkata
42	Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty	2.44	January'15 to March'15	CESTAT, Kolkata
43	Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	0.01	2008-09	CESTAT, Kolkata
44	Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	0.18	2010-11 to 2014-15	CESTAT, Kolkata
45	Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	0.03	2016-17 & 2017-18	Commissioner Appeals, BBSR
46	Employee Provident Fund & Misc. Provision Act. 1952	EPF	1.60	Aug,1995 to July, 2008	Asst. PF Commissioner & Recovery Officer
47	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	17.27	2015	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
48	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	24.28	April 2018 to March 2019	Revision Authority
49	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	18.91	April 2017 to March 2018	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
50	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	10.68	April 2016 to March 2017	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
51	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	2.12	April 2015 to March 2016	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
52	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	0.00	2022-23	Revision Authority
53	Environment (Protection) Act,1986	Environment clearance	1,295.85	2015	Coal Tribunal
Lakhanpur					
54	Central Excise Act, 1944	Clean Energy Cess	24.88	2010-11 to 2014- 15	The Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
55	Central Excise Act, 1944	Central Excise Duty	23.04	2011-12 to 2014- 15	Odisha High Court
56	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty- LKP OCP, BOGM, Lilari	83.58	2007-08 to 2016- 17	Coal Tribunal, New Delhi
57	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	1.34	2016-2017, 2017-18, Oct-2014 to Mar-2017	The Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
Orient					
58	Finance Act,1994	Service tax on Penalty recovered from contractors/ costumers	0.09	2014-15& 2015-16	Service tax Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Pending Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
59	Finance Act, 1994	Short Payment of ST during 20007-08	0.00	2007-08	Service tax Department
60	Finance Act, 1994	Payment of service Tax on renting of Immovable property	0.08	01.01.13-31.03.15	Service tax Department
61	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.29	2015	Coal Tribunal
62	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.18	2015	Coal Tribunal
63	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Environment Clearance	696.21	2018	Coal Tribunal
64	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	0.43	2022	Coal Tribunal
65	GST Act	Sales tax	0.57	2001-2002, 2000-01	High Court Of Orissa
66	MMDR Act, 1957	Short realization of Royalty	0.44	2016-17	Coal Tribunal
Basundhara					
67	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Environment clearance	872.01	2015	Coal Tribunal
68	Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty	6.54	March'11 to March'14	CESTAT, Kolkata
69	Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	0.31	2016-17	Commissioner (Appeals)
70	Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	0.03	2009-2012	Commissioner (Appeals)
71	MMDR Act., 1957	Dead rent & Surface Rent	2.31	1998-2006	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
72	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	25.09	2015	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
73	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	11.20	2017-18	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
74	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	11.95	2018-19	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
Mahalaxmi					
75	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Environment clearance	50.97	2018-19	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
76	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	0.06	2015	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
77	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	4.73	April 2018 to March 2019	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
78	MMDR Act., 1957	State Govt. Royalty	2.22	April 2018 to March 2019	Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India
Jagannath					
79	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.27	1985-86	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
80	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.01	1987-88	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack



Sl. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Pending Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
81	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.01	1990-91	Sales Tax Officer
82	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.07	1991-92	Sales Tax Officer
83	GST Act, 1956	CST	1.24	1992-93	Sales Tax Officer
84	GST Act, 1956	CST	1.90	1993-94	Addl. Commissioner, Cuttack
85	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.04	1994-95	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
86	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.18	1995-96	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
87	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.08	1996-97	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
88	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.00	2001-02	Addl. Commissioner, Cuttack
89	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.15	2003-04	Addl. Commissioner, Cuttack
90	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.32	2005-06	Addl. Commissioner, Cuttack
91	OST Act	OST	0.01	1983-84	Sales Tax Officer
92	OST Act	OST	0.02	1989-90	Addl. Commissioner, Cuttack
93	OST Act	OST	0.01	1991-92	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
94	OST Act	OST	0.74	1992-93	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
95	OST Act	OST	0.01	2001-02	Addl. Commissioner, Cuttack
96	GST Act, 1956	CST	4.89	01-10-2015 to 31-03-2016	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
97	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.24	01-04-2016 to 30-06-2017	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
98	GST Act, 1956	CST	0.27	01-04-2014 to 31-03-2015	Addl. Commissioner (Appeals), Cuttack
99	Odisha Entry Tax	OET	0.05	2004-05	Sales Tax Tribunal, Cuttack
100	Odisha Entry Tax	OET	1.89	01-04-2008 to 31-01-2012	Addl. Commissioner (Appeals), Cuttack
101	Odisha Entry Tax	OET	1.32	01-04-2012 to 31-03-2014	Addl. Commissioner (Appeals), Cuttack
102	Excise Act	Excise Duty on SED and Royalty	0.09	01-03-2011 to 31-03-2015	1st Appeal before CCE, BBSR
103	Excise Act	Non-PMT of Excise Duty on Performance Incentive Bill for the FY 2010-11 (March-11)	2.04	March-2011	1st Appeal before CCE, BBSR
Bharatpur					

Sl. No.	Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Pending Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
104	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.11	June'2007 to March'2012	Asst. Commissioner Central Excise & Service Tax, Angul Division, Angul
105	Finance Act, 1994	Clean Energy Cess	1.75	April'2011 to March'2015	Hon'ble High Court of Odisha
106	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.06	April'16 to June'17	Asst. Commissioner, Angul
107	Central Excise Act	Excise Duty	0.19	April'16 to June'17	Asst. Commissioner, Angul
108	Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.17	April'16 to June'17	Dy. Director, DGCI, Rourkela Regional Unit, Rourkela
109	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	3.49	2015	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal
110	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	2.84	2015	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal
111	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	10.95	2015	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal
112	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	11.89	2018	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal
113	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	13.65	2018	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal
114	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	17.66	2020	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal
115	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	19.81	2020	Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal
116	MMDR Act, 1957	Royalty	1.15	2021	Deputy Director, Mines
Commercial					
117	Central Excise ACT 1944	Clean Energy Cess	196.47	2017-18	Hon'ble. CESTAT, KOLKATA
118	Income Tax Act	Income Tax	826.32	AY 2020-21, AY 2019-20, AY 2018-19, AY 2017-18, AY 2016-17,	CIT(A), Sambalpur
119	Income Tax Act	Income Tax	241.36	AY 2022-23, AY 2017-18	ITAT Cuttack
120	Income Tax Act	Income Tax	3808.65	AY 08-09, AY 09-10, AY 10-11, AY 11-12, AY 12-13, AY 13-14, AY 14-15, AY 2015-16	High Court, Orissa
121	CGST Act 2017	TRAN-1 Credit	0.46	July 2017 to March 2018	Pending for appeal at GST Tribunal
122	CGST Act 2017	TRAN-1 Credit	0.10	July 2017 to March 2018	1st Appellate authority under CGST Act
123	CGST Act 2017	Reversal of Service Tax and Interest	0.59	July 2017 to March 2018	1st Appellate authority under CGST Act




- (viii) There are no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from the lender during the financial year 2022-23. Hence reporting requirement of sub clause (a) to (f) under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) The Company has neither raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year nor made any preferential allotment/private placement of shares/debentures during the year. Hence reporting requirement of sub clause (a) & (b) under clause (x) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi)
- (a) The company has appointed a Chartered Accountants firm on 20th September, 2021 for conducting Forensic Audit of coal sales realisation of MCL against different coal consumers under fuel supply agreements (FSA) scheme for the period 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2019. The report of the forensic auditor is yet to be approved.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;
- (c) As per the information and explanation given to us no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company, hence the reporting requirement of sub clause (a) to (c) under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to Company.
- (xiii) The Company's transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act and disclosed properly as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)
- (a) The Company has an internal audit system in place and it is not commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) Yes, the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit up to March 2024 were considered by us;
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- (xvi)
- (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934)
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non- Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,
- (d) As the Company is not a CIC, hence sub clause (d) of clause (xvi) of the order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There were no instances of any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date;

(xx)

- (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) There is no amount remaining unspent under sub section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for which the Company is required to transfer unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the end of the financial year, to a Special account within a period of 30 days from the end of the said financial year as required under the provision of section 135(6) of the Act.

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.009989N



CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner

Membership No. 085084

UDIN-24085084BKBQMP8576



Place: Burla
Date: 20.04.2024



Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited (the Company) as at and for the year ended on 31.03.2024, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the standalone financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and those receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management of the Company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

**For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.009989N**



CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No. 085084

UDIN-24085084BKBQMP8576

Place: Burla

Date: 20.04.2024





Annexure 3 to the Independent Auditors' Report Report pursuant to Direction under Section 143 (5) of Companies Act 2013 to Statutory Auditors for the financial year 2023-24

1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	The Company has implemented SAP to maintain books of accounts. The Financial transactions are recorded through SAP except processing of calculation of performance income, compensation income and interest income on delayed payment. However, the same has no impact on the integrity of the accounts.
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company)	There is no restructuring and Waiver / write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. in the Company.
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	During, the financial year 2023-24, no CCDA grant was received as capital grant from Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India towards assistance for roads & rails infrastructure works. The outstanding balance is ₹125.15 crores as on 31.03.2024. Out of the above ₹111.25 crores shown under Deferred income (note-10.1) and the current portion of ₹13.90 crores shown under Note 10.2 'Other Current Liabilities'.

Annexure 3A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Report pursuant to Additional Direction under Section 143 (5) of Companies Act 2013 to Statutory Auditors for the financial year 2022-23

1	Whether coal stock measurement was done based on yellow book? Whether physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps in all cases? Whether approval of the competent authority was obtained for new heap, if any, created during the year.	Yes, done based on yellow book. Physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps/3D TLS in all cases. New heaps created during the year have been approved by the competent Authority.
2	Whether the company has conducted physical verification exercise of assets and properties at the time of merger/split/re-structure of an area. If so, whether the concerned subsidiary followed the requisite procedure.	As per information given to us during the year under audit, no merger/split/re-structure of an area was carried out .
3	Whether separate escrow Accounts for each mine has been maintained in CIL and its subsidiary companies. Also examine the utilization of the fund of the account.	The Company is maintaining mine-wise Escrow Accounts. During the year, the Company had not withdrawn any amount from the escrow account during the year.
4	Whether the impact of penalty for illegal mining as imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court/National Green Tribunal/State Pollution Control Board has been duly considered and accounted for.	No Penalty for illegal mining was imposed by Hon'ble supreme court/National Green Tribunal/State Pollution Control Board during the year.
5	Whether any independent Assessment/Certification in respect of migration process of data from Coalnet portal to SAP has been done.	Independent assessment for migration of data from coalnet to SAP for finance module (HQ) and vendor master has been done. Migration audit of other module in SAP is yet to be done.

**For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.009989N**



CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership No. 085084

UDIN-24085084BKBQMP8576



Place: Burla

Date: 20.04.2024



REVISED INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as "the Consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under, of their Consolidated state of affairs of the group as at March 31, 2024, of its consolidated Profit (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated change in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter:

We draw your attention to the following matters:

1. Refer note no. 16 (9) of the consolidated financial statements, which describes that holding company has changed its accounting policy in respect to Stripping activity expenses/adjustment during the year which has increased profit before tax by ₹ 655.71 crore. The holding Company has restated the previous year financial statements which have decreased net profit by ₹ 5.05 crore. No retrospective change with respect to component of equity prior to previous financial year has been taken into account.
2. Refer Note no. 16 (8)(i) for the purpose of income tax computation for the current year, the stripping activity asset created as on 01.04.2022 amounting to ₹841.54 crores on account of restatement of financials made on the revision in policy for stripping activity adjustment, has been considered as deduction in the computation for income tax provision.
3. Refer Note no. 16 (3)(e) the holding Company has not recognised any income as inflated mileage approved by the railway board on 27.02.2023 for Jharsuguda-Barpali-Saradega railway line as the railways has not finalized the calculation and payable amount yet.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

SI No	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	<p>Accuracy of revenue recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in accordance with Ind AS 115.</p> <p>The revenue recognition being a significant matter involving material adjustment for Grade Slippage requiring judgements and estimates for past trend, etc., has been considered to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We have assessed the holding company's process to identify the impact of revenue accounting standard Ind AS 115.</p> <p>Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Obtained and evaluated trend of past results prepared on the basis of outcome of test from mutually agreed quality testing laboratory or Referee quality testing laboratory; ii) Obtained and evaluated calculation and working of grade slippage provision; iii) Evaluated the controls in place for estimation, recognition and disclosure in Consolidated financial statements; iv) Reviewed the agreement with the customers and invoices raised considering the terms and conditions thereof; v) We have performed tests to establish the basis of estimation of the consideration and whether such estimates are in accordance with the accounting policy of the Group; vi) Reviewed the Adequacy of the disclosure as per Ind AS 115; vii) Quality parameters and assessment, require technical knowledge and therefore reliance have been placed on technical findings and reports in this respect.
2	<p>Contingent Liabilities:</p> <p>There are a number of litigations including direct and indirect taxes, various claims, etc. pending before various forums against the holding Company and the management's judgement is required for estimating the amount to be provided and/or disclosed as contingent liability.</p> <p>We identified this as a key audit matter because the estimates and assessment with respect to these involve a significant degree of management's judgement, interpretations, and may therefore require an adequate attention to arrive at the required conclusion.</p> <p>(Refer Note No. 16(1)(a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements, read with the Significant Accounting Policy No. 2.22)</p>	<p>Our Audit procedures based on which we arrived at the conclusion regarding reasonableness of disclosure of contingent liability and recognition of provisions includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) We have obtained an understanding of the Group internal instructions and procedures in respect of estimation, assessment and disclosure of contingent liabilities; ii) Understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management for obtaining all relevant information for pending litigation cases; iii) Discussed with the management regarding any material developments thereto and latest status of legal matters; iv) Read various correspondences and related documents pertaining to litigations involved and relevant external legal opinions obtained by the management and performed substantive procedures on estimation supporting the disclosure of contingent liabilities; v) Examined management's judgements and assessments in respect of whether provisions are required; vi) Reviewed the management's assessments of those matters which have not been provided for or disclosed as contingent liability since the probability of material outflow has been considered to be remote; vii) Reviewed the adequacy and completeness of disclosures; <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the estimation of provision and disclosures for contingent liabilities have been considered to be adequate and reasonable.</p>



Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's information, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the Annual Report, If we conclude that there is a material misstatement there in; we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated Financial Statements, the respective board of directors of companies included in the group are responsible for assessing the Group ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless respective board of directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors included in group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of group.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the holding Company and its subsidiary companies has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities included in the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the directions, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of the Company in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.
- We communicate with those charged with governance of the holding company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Other Matters

- i. We had issued an audit report dated 20.04.2024 (the original report) at Burla on the Consolidated Financial Statements as adopted by the Board of Directors. Pursuant to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, under section 143(6)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, we have revised the said audit report. This audit report supersedes the original report which has been suitably revised to consider the observation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India regarding the name of Holding Company as well as subsidiary companies and together it had to be referred as "the Group" in the Opinion portion of Auditor's Report as well as other relevant portion, refer the consolidated financial statements everywhere in report and typographical error in Annexure 2A where Financial year "2022-23" was wrongly mentioned instead of financial year "2023-24". Our audit procedure on events subsequent to the date of original report is restricted solely to the amendment made to the item mentioned in this paragraph.
- ii. The audit of consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 was conducted by the predecessor statutory auditor of holding company, who had expressed unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.
- iii. We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of four subsidiaries, whose financial statements/ financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 605.38 crore as at 31st March 2024, the total income of ₹ 25.57 crore and net cash flows amounting to ₹ (+)37 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of profit of ₹ 0.37 crore (for the year ended on 31st March, 2024, as consolidated in the consolidated financial statements) which have not been audited by us. This financial statements/financial information have been audited by other Auditors whose Reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.
- iv. Orient Area Office has incurred a loss of ₹ 347.92 Crores during financial year 2023-24. This is apparently due to selling price being far lower than the cost of production. Against the weighted average cost per tonne of ₹ 5905.89, average selling price has been kept at ₹ 1432.29 tonne in case of HB Mine while in case of M2, the cost of production is ₹ 5386.28 pmt against the selling price of ₹ 1531.94 pmt. This will negatively contribute to the reserves of organization. Likewise Talcher area has incurred a loss of ₹ 321.75 crore during the FY 2023-24 as selling price has been kept at ₹ 2088.52 pmt against cost of production is 31888.20 pmt.
- v. As per FSA MCL charges performance incentive in case the lifting by purchaser exceeds 90 % of the Annual Contracted



quantity (ACQ) and compensation cess (Penalty) in case the lifted quantity falls short of 75% or 70% of the ACQ as the case may be. As per FSA MCL is required to raise invoice for the performance incentive or compensation cess as per quantity lifted by the purchaser, by the end of the year but no invoices have been raised on the due dates. The delay in raising above tax invoices may result into following consequences:-

- i) Financial Loss to the holding company: Loss of opportunity cost in terms of bank interest.
- ii) Legal consequences:- As per section of 50 of the CGST Act, interest on late issue of Tax Invoice could attract interest @ 18% from due date of raising invoice till the date of raising invoice.
- iii) Loss of revenue if invoice is raised late and the buyer discontinues its business operations with MCL as observed. Invoices against performance incentive and Compensation Cess for the year 2022-23 have been issued in the month of August and September 2023 amounting to ₹ 258.97 Crores delayed by 5-6 months from the due date. Further, no reconciliation has been done with the parties.

- vi. No reconciliation of TDS as per form 26AS/AIS with TDS as per books has been carried out.
- vii. Income Tax Refunds of earlier years starting from Assessment Year 2019-20 to 2023-24 amounting to ₹ 3392 Crores are pending with the Income Tax Departments. Substantial amount of refundable tax is stuck with the Department and the holding company is loosing good amount as opportunity cost per year in terms of bank interest. The holding company could have saved the amount by better tax planning /better Advance Tax projections and by following up for early refund of the excess taxes paid. Refund for the Assessment Year 2022-23 ₹ 38 Crore has been released after adjusting ₹ 315 crore on account of various demands by passing order u/s 143(1)(a) in July, 2022. Another Order u/s 143(1)(a) has been passed in July, 2023 for Assessment Year 2021-22 and a demand has been raised for ₹ 26 Crore in place of refund of ₹ 81 Crore. No rectification application or appeal has been filed against any of these two cases where these demands of earlier years have been adjusted against the refunds.
- viii. MCL is pursuing various CSR activities like plantation of saplings and maintenance of plants through Forest Department of Odisha (DFO) for which no bills for services rendered have been raised. Only utilization details for the fund released have been provided. The forest department through which MCL avail the aforesaid services does not charge GST to MCL. Professional advice in this respect about the inapplicability of GST on the aforesaid services from some professional firms have been obtained by MCL. However, attention is drawn to the following:
 - i) Clarification No. POL-56/2017/policy 9160/CT, dated 21.06.2018 by Additional Commissioner CT & GST Policy specifically commenting on the chargeability of the plantation activity is invited where it has been clearly mentioned that services by way of plantation and plantation maintenance activity has been done by OFDC on behalf of different PSUs including MCL are chargeable to GST @ 18%.
Further, West Bengal Appellate Authority has ruled that these activities shall be classified as environment protection activities as carried out by the appellant with the sole objective for the environmental protection and fight against climate change and shall be covered under Sl. No. 32 of Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28/06/2017 having SAC 9994 and therefore shall attract tax @ 18% as has been rightly decided by the WBAAR. In view of the above, the issue needs to be addressed and an opinion may be sought in this regard from Authority for Advance rulings under the GST Act.
- ix. A forensic Audit of Coal Sales Realization of MCL against different coal consumers under Fuel Supply Agreement Scheme for the period 01.04.2008 to 22.06.2019 was carried by Forensic Auditors and loss to MCL has been reported by way of manipulating/fraudulent entries in the books. According to information provided to us, the report has not been adopted so far.
- x. Area offices have received demand of ₹ 21.33 crore from Indian Railways in respect of demurrage charges pertaining to financial year 2019-20 to 2023-24 for which no provision has been created but the disclosure has been made through contingent liability.
- xi. Verification of Store and spare during 2023-24 has not been undertaken. There exist Store items which are older than 10 years but provision has been made @50% in such cases. Operational life of such parts has not been assessed.
- xii. In case of SR/IR clearing account ₹ 97.16 crore is outstanding for more than 1 year while in GR/IR clearing account ₹ 8.42 crore are outstanding for more than 1 year. As the services or goods have been received in such cases but no bills have been received, Company is required to review these accounts for payment.
- xiii. Balance from debtors/ creditors/ advances for balances appearing at the balance sheet date are subject to confirmation.
- xiv. As informed, the technical evaluation on useful life of HEMM equipment's is done by holding company (Coal India Limited) on periodic basis.
- xv. The Group has not identified the balances/transactions with strike off companies for the year under audit.
- xvi. The Group has not fully identified the amount outstanding to MSME creditors as on 31.03.2024.
- xvii. The holding Company has not taken any insurance coverage on its assets like Fixed Assets (except some of the assets such as HEMM & vehicles plying on the road), Stores & Spares and Closing Stock of Coal for fire, burglary and allied activities.

- xviii. Balance lying with Electronic Credit ledger at GST portal and that showing in books of accounts as on 31.03.2024 has not been reconciled.
- xix. Reversal of GST Input Tax Credit in respect of exempted supplies i.e., income from liquidated damage, compensation income, income from forfeiture of BG/EMD is not done as the same is not yet notified by the Govt. as exempted supplies.

We have placed reliance on:

- a) The technical data submitted by management in advance striping, coal exposed, average/standard ratio, current ratio and ratio variance etc. The matter of overburden accounting includes adjustment for variance standard ratio and current ratio.
- b) The mine closure plan prepared by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd (CMPDIL) and approved by management of the holding company for the purpose of making provision towards mine closure expenses.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report to the extend applicable that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the holding Company and its subsidiary companies so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Consolidated financial statements dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us.
 - d) In our opinion the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.
 - e) The comment of auditor has no adverse effect on the functioning of the group.
 - f) The provisions of section 164(2) of the Act are not applicable to the company since the company is a Government Company as defined under section 2(45) of the Act.
 - g) The group has no qualifications relating to maintenance of accounts and other matters connected there with.
 - h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure – 1**.
 - i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of branch auditors as referred to elsewhere in this report:
 - i. The group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its consolidated financial statements at notes-16(1).
 - ii. The group has made provision, as required under applicable law or accounting standard, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii. There is no amount which is required to transfer Investors education and Protection fund as required under section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, question of delay in transferring any amount to the fund does not arise.
 - iv.
 - 1. The management holding company has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the holding Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the holding Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - 2. The Management holding company has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the holding Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the holding Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



3. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material misstatement
- v. As stated in Note No- 7.2 to the consolidated financial statement:
 - a. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Holding Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
 - b. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Holding Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
 - c. The Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
 - vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the holding company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.
2. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us for the Company and issued by other auditors for its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports except cash loss incurred by subsidiaries MBPL which is reported under clause (xvii) of the order.
3. As required by section 143(5) of the Act, we have given in Annexure-2 and 2A, a statement on the matters specified in the Directions and additional directions issued by The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Group.

**For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.009989N**



**CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner**

**Membership No. 085084
UDIN-24085084BKBQMT8085**

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05.06.2024

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended on 31.03.2024, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the financial statements of the Holding Company as at that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiaries companies have in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

The respective Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to holding Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and those receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management of the Company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

**For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.009989N**

**CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 085084
UDIN-24085084BKBQMT8085**



Place: New Delhi
Date: 05.06.2024

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditors' Report Report pursuant to Direction under Section 143 (5) of Companies Act 2013 to Statutory Auditors for the financial year 2023-24

1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	The Company has implemented SAP to maintain books of accounts. The Financial transactions are recorded through SAP except processing of calculation of performance income, compensation income and interest income on delayed payment. However, the same has no impact on the integrity of the accounts.
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company)	There is no restructuring and Waiver / write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. in the Company.
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	During, the financial year 2023-24, no CCDA grant was received as capital grant from Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India towards assistance for roads & rails infrastructure works. The outstanding balance is ₹125.15 crores as on 31.03.2024. Out of the above ₹111.25 crores shown under Deferred income (note-10.1) and the current portion of ₹13.90 crores shown under Note 10.2 'Other Current Liabilities'.

**Annexure 2A to the Independent Auditors' Report****Report pursuant to Additional Direction under Section 143 (5) of Companies Act 2013 to Statutory Auditors for the financial year 2023-24**

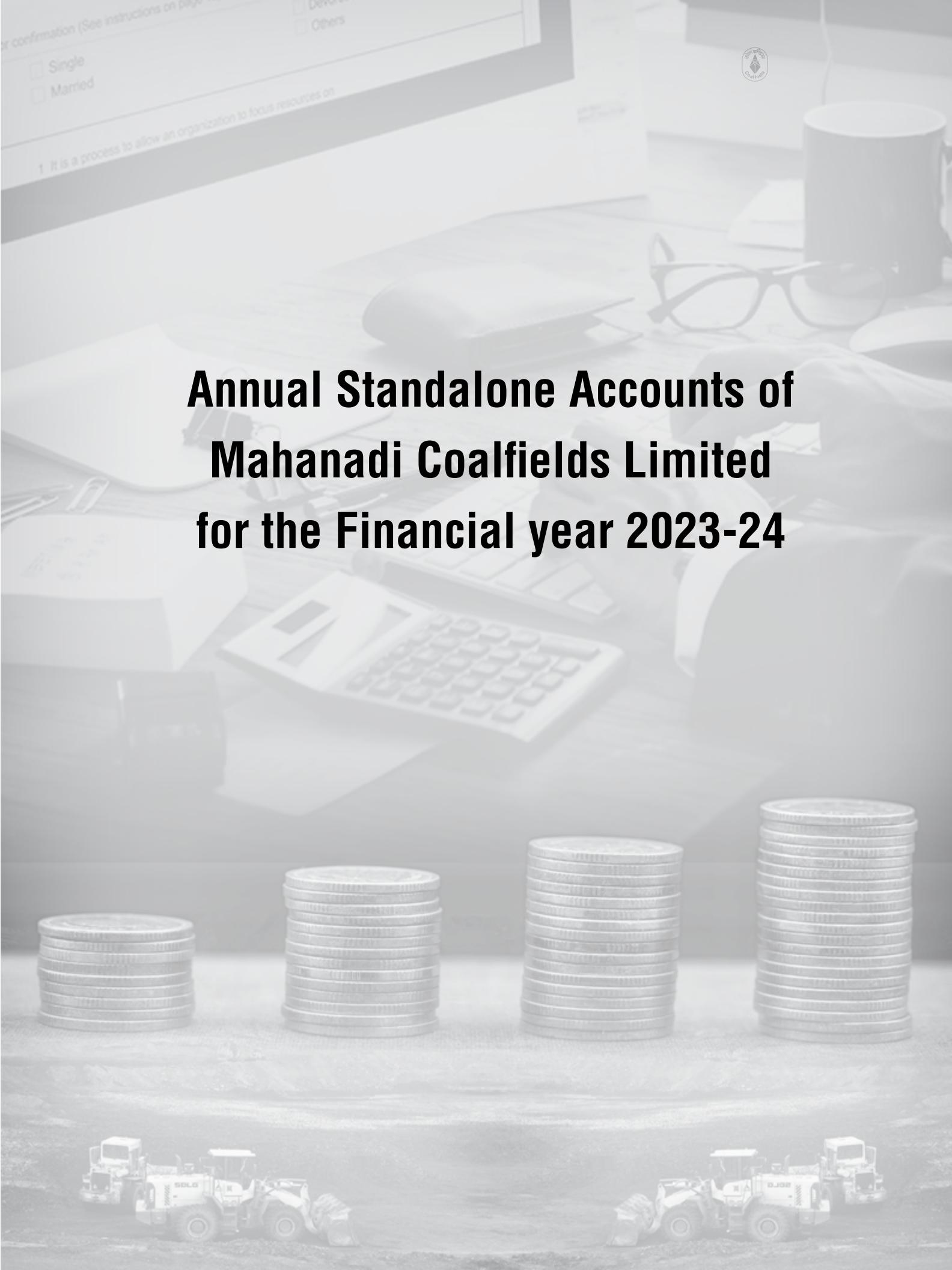
1	Whether coal stock measurement was done based on yellow book? Whether physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps in all cases? Whether approval of the competent authority was obtained for new heap, if any, created during the year.	Yes, done based on yellow book. Physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps/3D TLS in all cases. New heaps created during the year have been approved by the competent Authority.
2	Whether the company has conducted physical verification exercise of assets and properties at the time of merger/split/re-structure of an area. If so, whether the concerned subsidiary followed the requisite procedure.	As per information given to us during the year under audit, no merger/split/re-structure of an area was carried out.
3	Whether separate escrow Accounts for each mine has been maintained in CIL and its subsidiary companies. Also examine the utilization of the fund of the account.	The Company is maintaining mine-wise Escrow Accounts. During the year, the Company had not withdrawn any amount from the escrow account during the year.
4	Whether the impact of penalty for illegal mining as imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court/National Green Tribunal/State Pollution Control Board has been duly considered and accounted for.	No Penalty for illegal mining was imposed by Hon'ble supreme court/National Green Tribunal/State Pollution Control Board during the year.
5	Whether any independent Assessment/Certification in respect of migration process of data from Coalnet portal to SAP has been done.	Independent assessment for migration of data from coalnet to SAP for finance module (HQ) and vendor master has been done. Migration audit of other module in SAP is yet to be done.

**For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.009989N**

**CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 085084
UDIN-24085084BKBQMT8085**



Place: New Delhi
Date: 05.06.2024



Annual Standalone Accounts of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited for the Financial year 2023-24

**STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET**

(₹ in Crore)

		As at		
	NOTE NO.	31.03.2024	31.03.2023 (Restated)	01-04-2022 (Restated)
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	3.1	13,774.09	12,437.70	10,779.89
Capital work in progress	3.2	4,808.34	4,302.10	3,244.24
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	3.3	151.75	132.05	101.88
Intangible Assets	3.4	18.75	22.76	6.37
Intangible Assets under Development	3.5	-	-	6.35
Financial Assets				
Investments	4.1	353.68	145.68	145.68
Loans	4.2	1.67	1.20	1.20
Other Financial Assets	4.6	1,760.35	1,456.47	1,295.29
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	11.2	-	-	-
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	6.1	2,852.74	1,660.89	969.15
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		23,721.37	20,158.85	16,550.05
Current Assets				
Inventories	5.1	1,279.22	985.10	988.20
Financial Assets				
Investments	4.1	1,214.28	1,069.88	3,476.73
Trade Receivables	4.3	2,146.61	1,636.92	1,040.90
Cash and Cash equivalents	4.4	794.61	71.49	983.11
Other Bank Balances	4.5	12,034.18	18,005.08	11,776.50
Loans	4.2	-	0.01	-
Other Financial Assets	4.6	854.19	642.86	707.30
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	4,135.71	3,639.39	2,423.02
Other Current Assets	6.2	4,413.24	3,631.04	3,286.36
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		26,872.04	29,681.77	24,682.12
TOTAL ASSETS		50,593.41	49,840.62	41,232.17
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	7.1	1,323.67	661.84	661.84
Other Equity	7.2	14,782.59	12,641.13	7,550.71
Equity attributable to equityholders of the company		16,106.26	13,302.97	8,212.55
Non-Controlling Interests	7.3	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		16,106.26	13,302.97	8,212.55
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	8.1	3.28	3.92	4.31
Lease Liabilities	8.2	2.47	2.35	2.29
Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	690.85	842.16	654.35
Provisions	9.1	18,856.68	19,432.40	19,606.04
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	11.2	1,509.14	1,226.93	539.46
Other Non-Current Liabilities	10.1	112.39	125.71	139.59
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,174.81	21,633.47	20,946.04

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET (Contd.)

		(₹ in Crore)		
		As at		
	NOTE NO.	31.03.2024	31.03.2023 (Restated)	01-04-2022 (Restated)
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	8.1	0.67	0.66	0.62
Lease Liabilities	8.2	-	-	
Trade Payables	8.3			
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises; and		24.02	2.23	1.55
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		1,545.75	1,589.08	1,464.78
Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	5,027.25	4,182.12	2,930.71
Other Current Liabilities	10.2	5,895.62	7,620.49	7,206.12
Provisions	9.1	819.03	1,509.60	469.80
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	11.1	-	-	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		13,312.34	14,904.18	12,073.58
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		50,593.41	49,840.62	41,232.17

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

On behalf of the Board

For **Shiv & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.
009989N



(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner

Membership No. 085084




Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)


(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)

DIN : 09712877


(S Parida)
Company Secretary


(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-
Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

**STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS**

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
Revenue from Operations (Net of levies)			
Sales	12.1	23,809.42	27,824.55
Other Operating Revenue	12.1	3,351.97	3,252.33
Revenue from Operations (Net of levies)		27,161.39	31,076.88
Other Income	12.2	1,963.05	1,599.23
Total Income		29,124.44	32,676.11
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	13.1	1,082.68	1,394.82
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	13.1(a)	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade and workin-progress	13.2	(263.85)	43.57
Employee Benefits Expense	13.3	4,549.30	4,513.25
Finance Costs	13.4	66.84	81.12
Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment	13.5	966.99	935.64
Stripping Activity Adjustment	13.6	(818.03)	(742.48)
Contractual Expense	13.7	5,861.53	5,420.01
Other Expenses	13.8	2,085.88	2,228.94
Total Expenses		13,531.34	13,874.87
Profit before Share of Joint Venture profit/(loss)		15,593.10	18,801.24
Share of Joint Venture profit/(loss)		-	-
Profit before Tax		15,593.10	18,801.24
Tax Expense			
	14.1		
Current Tax		3,465.49	4,643.61
Deferred Tax		282.21	687.47
Total tax expenses		3,747.70	5,331.08
Profit for the Period		11,845.40	13,470.16
Other Comprehensive Income			
	15.1		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(56.26)	60.48
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		14.16	(15.22)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(42.10)	45.26
Total Comprehensive Income (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		11,803.30	13,515.42
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		11,845.40	13,470.16

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS (Contd.)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
			(₹ in Crore)
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		11,845.40	13,470.16
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		(42.10)	45.26
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		(42.10)	45.26
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		11,803.30	13,515.42
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		11,803.30	13,515.42
Earnings per equity share (Face value ₹ 1000 each): (Restated for PY)			
Basic		8,948.89	10,176.35
Diluted		8,948.89	10,176.35

The Accompanying Notes No. 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

On behalf of the Board

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N


(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084


Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)


(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877


(S Parida)
Company
Secretary


(U A Kaole)
Chairman-
cum-Managing
Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

**STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2023	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance as at 31.03.2024
13236726 no. of Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each	661.84	661.83	1323.67
As at 31.03.2023			(₹ in Crore)
Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2022	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31.03.2023
6618363 no. of Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each	661.84	-	661.84

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign subsidiary (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2023	44.29	3,710.08	8,945.04	(53.23)	-	12,646.18
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	(5.05)	-	-	(5.05)
Restated Balance as at 01.04.2023	44.29	3,710.08	8,939.99	(53.23)	-	12,641.13
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-	11,845.40	(42.10)	-	11,803.30
Interim Dividend	-	-	(7,500.00)	-	-	(7,500.00)
Final Dividend	-	-	(1,500.00)	-	-	(1,500.00)
Addition during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	592.27	(592.27)	-	-	-
Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	(44.29)	(617.55)	-	-	-	(661.84)
Balance as at 31.03.2024		3,684.80	11,193.12	(95.33)	-	14,782.59
Reserves and Surplus						
Particulars	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign subsidiary (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2022	44.29	3,036.32	4,568.59	(98.49)	-	7,550.71

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Contd.)

Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01.04.2022	44.29	3,036.32	4,568.59	(98.49)		7,550.71
Total Comprehensive Income for the period(Restated)			13,470.16	45.26		13,515.42
Interim Dividend			(7,400.00)			(7,400.00)
Final Dividend			(1,025.00)			(1,025.00)
Addition during the year	-	-	-			-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-		-
Transfer to / from General reserve		673.76	(673.76)			-
Buy Back of Shares						-
Tax on Buy back						-
Issue of Bonus Shares						-
Balance as at 31.03.2023 (Restated)	44.29	3,710.08	8,939.99	(53.23)		12,641.13

Refer Note 7.2 for dividend and the nature and purpose of Reserves and Surplus.

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

On behalf of the Board

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N


Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)


(S Parida)
Company Secretary


(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084


(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877


(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

**STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	15,593.10	18,801.24
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	966.99	935.64
Interest and dividend income	(1,450.49)	(1,155.24)
Finance Costs	66.84	81.12
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(3.58)	(4.80)
Liability and provision written back (Net)	(264.66)	(115.10)
Allowances and Provisions made	67.24	25.15
Write off	0.02	0.67
Stripping Activity Adjustment	(818.03)	(742.48)
Foreign Exchange rate variance	0.04	0.28
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	14,157.47	17,826.48
Adjustment for :		
Trade Receivables	(572.83)	(615.92)
Inventories	(297.34)	0.31
Loans and advances and other financial assets	178.94	(98.15)
Other current and non current Assets	(1,019.40)	(501.90)
Trade payables	(21.54)	124.98
Other financial liabilities	43.48	239.62
Other current and non current liabilities	(1,738.19)	400.50
Provisions	(307.35)	2,542.40
Cash Generated from Operation	10,423.24	19,918.32
Income Tax (Paid)	(3,947.65)	(5,875.20)
Net Cash Flow generated from Operating Activities	(A) 6,475.59	14,043.12
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible assets	(3,110.13)	(3,861.39)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	6.30	9.40
Payments for Exploration and Evaluation Asset	(21.97)	(11.86)
Realisation of deposits/(Deposits) with Banks	5,693.98	(6,377.04)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.	(181.00)	2,525.71
Payment for Equity in Joint Venture	-	-
Interest received on Investment	861.24	1,186.24
Dividend received from Mutual Fund	-	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(B) 3,248.42	(6,528.94)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) non current borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) current borrowings	(0.67)	(0.63)
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(0.18)	(0.13)
Interest paid	(0.04)	(0.04)
Receipt of Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund	-	-

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
Dividend paid on Equity shares	(9,000.00)	(8,425.00)
Tax on Dividend on Equity shares	-	-
Buyback of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Tax on Buyback of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(C) (9,000.89)	(8,425.80)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent (A+B+C)	723.12	(911.62)
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	71.49	983.11
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the end of the period	794.61	71.49
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 4.4)		
Cash and Cash equivalents (Net of bank Overdraft)	794.61	71.49
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts	461.33	37.49
- in Current Accounts	132.09	33.84
(b) Bank Balances outside India	-	-
(c) ICDs with Primary Dealers	201.00	-
(d) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	-	-
(e) Cash on hand	-	-
(f) Cash on hand outside India	-	-
(f) Bank Overdraft	-	-
(g) Others e-procurement account/GeM account/Imprest balances	0.19	0.16
Total (Refer note 4.4 for components of Cash and Cash Equivalents)	794.61	71.49

1. Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

For the Year ended 31.03.2024

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	4.58	2.35
Cash flows during the year	(0.67)	-0.18
Non-cash changes due to:		
Acquisitions and unwinding finance cost under finance lease	-	0.30
Accrued Interest on borrowings	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	0.04	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	-
Closing balance as at 31st Mar 2024	3.95	2.47

For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	4.93	2.29
Cash flows during the year	(0.63)	(0.13)
Non-cash changes due to:		
Acquisitions and unwinding finance cost under finance lease	-	0.19



Accrued Interest on borrowings	-	
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	0.28	
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	4.58	2.35

* Includes current maturities of non-current borrowings and interest accrued thereon, refer Note 8.1

- 2 The above statement of cash flow is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in Ind AS 7 - 'Statement of Cash flows.'
- 3 The Company has spent ₹162.88 crores (Refer note no. 13.8) on account of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure during the year ended 31.03.2024 (Previous Year ₹207.97 crores).

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

On behalf of the Board

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N


(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084


Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)


(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877


(S Parida)
Company Secretary


(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: 1

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), a Miniratna Company domiciled in India and limited by shares. The Company was incorporated on 3rd April, 1992 as a 100% Subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) upon taking over of assets and liabilities of South Eastern Coalfields Limited in respect of mines in the State of Odisha. The address of the Company's registered office is Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur--768020, Odisha.

The Company is primarily involved in the mining and production of Coal.

The major consumers of the company are the power and steel sectors. Consumers from other sectors include cement, fertilizers, brick kilns, etc.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has 4 subsidiaries out of which two subsidiaries are coal producing, one subsidiary is engaged in Power Generation and one subsidiaries is engaged in Construct & operate Rail Corridor Projects

B. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Ind ASs issued, notified and made effective till the financial statements are authorized and have been considered for the purpose of preparation of these financial statements.

The accounting policies are applied consistently except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Note 2: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except certain financial instruments that are measured in terms of relevant Ind AS at amortized costs or fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded off to the 'rupees in Crores' up to two decimal points.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

- i. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control and the Control is achieved when the group is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its:
 - a. Power over the investee;
 - b. Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
 - c. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control over the subsidiary is acquired and they are discontinued from the date of cessation of control.

- ii. The Group combines the financial statements of the Holding and its subsidiaries based on a line-by-line consolidation by adding together the book value of like items of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses as per the respective financial statements. Intra-group balances, intra-group transactions, and the unrealised profits on stocks arising out of intra-group transactions have been eliminated.
- iii. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar material transactions and other events in similar circumstances otherwise as stated elsewhere.



- iv. The difference between the costs of investment in the subsidiaries, over the net assets at the time of acquisition of shares in the subsidiaries is recognised in the consolidated financial statements as Goodwill or Capital reserve as the case may be. The said goodwill is not amortised, however, it is tested for impairment at each balance sheet date, and impairment loss, if any is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.
- v. Non-controlling interest's share of the net profit of subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the revenue of the Group in order to arrive at the net revenue attributable to the owners of the Holding Company. The excess of loss for the year over the non-controlling interest is adjusted in the owner's interest.
- vi. Non-controlling interest's share of net assets of subsidiaries is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separate from liabilities and the equity of the Holding Company's shareholders.
- vii. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary which does not result in a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.
- viii. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets, liabilities, carrying amount of any non-controlling interests and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost, with the resulting gain/ loss recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss.

Business Combination and Goodwill

The Group except for combination of group entities which are under common control applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition date fair values.

In case of combination of entities under control, business combination are accounted for under pooling of interest method whereby the assets and liabilities are combined at the carrying amount and no adjustments are made to reflect their fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the combination date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

2.2.2 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but no control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.

The Group impairs its net investment in the associates on the basis of objective evidence.

2.2.3 Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are those arrangements where the Group is having joint control with one or more other parties.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of the arrangement which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint Arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

2.2.4 Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements on line by line basis with similar items in the consolidated financial statements or otherwise under the appropriate heads of accounts.

2.2.5 Joint ventures

- i) A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby parties that have joint control of the arrangement having rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and thereafter accounted for using the equity method.
- ii) Investments in Joint venture are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.
- iii) The Group impairs its net investment in the joint venture on the basis of objective evidence, When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its investment in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.
- iv) Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are also eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where the accounting policies of joint ventures are different from those of the Group, appropriate adjustments are made for like transactions and events in similar circumstances to ensure conformity with the policies adopted by the group.
- v) Any gain or loss on dilution arising on a reduced stake in the joint venture, but still retaining the joint control, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- vi) When the investment ceases to be a joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The fair value of the retained interest becomes the initial carrying amount for the purpose of accounting for the retained interest as a financial asset. Any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that joint venture are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.2.6 Equity Method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the investee. The Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income of the investee are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the Group. Dividends received or receivable from joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity

2.2.7 Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any fair value of consideration paid or received is recognised within equity

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.



If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.3 Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Having regard to the nature of the business being carried out by the Company, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is principally derived from the sale of coal, related ancillary services, and products. Revenue from sales of products is recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, and the risks of loss have been transferred in accordance with the sales contract. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which the Company is or expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the variable consideration as per the sales contract, using the most likely method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The amount of consideration does not contain a significant financing component as payment terms are less than one year as per the sales contracts.

The Company has a number of long-term contracts to supply products to customers in future periods. Generally, revenue is recognized on an invoice basis, as each unit sold is a separate performance obligation, and therefore the right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with our performance completed to date.

2.5 Grants from Government

Government Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that there is reasonable certainty that grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises the related expenses or costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

Grants related to income (i.e. grant related to other than assets) are presented as part of statement of profit and loss under the head 'Other Income'.

A government grant/assistance that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs, is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable.

The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution is recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.6 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.6.1 Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates of these leases. Lease liabilities are premeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset are separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are classified as financing cash flows. Lease liability obligations is presented separately under the head "Financial Liabilities".

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

2.6.2 Company as a lessor

Assets are given on lease either as finance lease or operating lease.

Finance Lease: A lease is classified as finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Initially, asset held under finance lease is recognised in Balance Sheet and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on Company's net investment in the lease.

Operating Lease: A lease which is not classified as a finance lease is an operating lease. The Company recognises lease payments in case of assets given on operating leases as income on a straight line basis.

2.7 Non-current assets held for sale

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

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,



- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current asset or disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Depreciation

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. Cost of land includes expenditures which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.
- Interest on Borrowings utilized to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

Subsequent cost of replacing parts which are significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continuing use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land)	: Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building (incl. Roads)	: 3-60 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 1-40 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the companies act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of the assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year.

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except for some items of assets such as other land, site restoration asset, other mining infrastructure, surveyed off assets. Useful life has been technically estimated to be one year with nil residual value for items such as Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes and safety lamps etc.

Depreciation on the assets added/disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / disposal.

Value of "Other Land" includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013, Long term transfer of government land etc., which are amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

Assets that are fully depreciated and retired from active use are disclosed separately as surveyed off assets at its residual value under Property, Plant Equipment and are tested for impairment.

Capital Expenses incurred by the Company on the construction/development of certain assets which are essential for production, supply of goods or for the access to any existing Assets of the Company are recognised as Enabling Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company elected to continue with the carrying value as per the cost model (for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous GAAP.

2.9 Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

The Company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The Company estimates its obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be incurred to settle the obligation. The Company records a corresponding asset associated with the liability for final reclamation and mine closure. The obligation and corresponding assets are recognised in the period in which the liability is incurred. The asset representing the total site restoration cost (as estimated by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited) as per the mine closure plan is recognised as a separate item in PPE and amortised over the balance project/mine life.

The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as a financial expense.

Further, a specific escrow fund account is maintained for this purpose as per the approved mine closure plan.

The progressive mine closure expenses incurred on year to year basis forming part of the total mine closure obligation are initially recognised as receivable from the escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

2.10 Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise costs that are attributable to the search for coal and related resources, pending the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource which comprises inter alia the following:

- acquisition of rights to explore
- researching and analysing historical exploration data;



- gathering exploration data through topographical, geo-chemical and geo-physical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching, and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- Conducting market and finance studies.

The above includes employee remuneration, cost of materials and fuel used, payments to contractors etc.

As the intangible component represents an insignificant/indistinguishable portion of the overall expected tangible costs to be incurred and recouped from future exploitation, these costs along with other capitalised exploration costs are recorded as exploration and evaluation assets.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project-by-project basis pending the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project and disclosed as a separate line item under non-current assets. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment/provision.

Once proved reserves are determined and the development of mines/projects are sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to “Development” under capital work in progress. However, if proved reserves are not determined, the exploration and evaluation asset is derecognised.

2.11 Development Expenditure

When proved reserves are determined and the development of mines/projects are sanctioned, capitalised exploration and evaluation cost is recognised as assets under construction and disclosed as a component of capital work in progress under the head “Development”. All subsequent development expenditure is also capitalised. The development expenditure capitalised is net of proceeds from the sale of coal extracted during the development phase.

Commercial Operation

The project/mines are brought to revenue; when commercial readiness of a project/mine to yield production on a sustainable basis is established either on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on the basis of the following criteria:

- (a) From the beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per the approved project report, or
- (b) 2 years of touching coal, or
- (c) From the beginning of the financial year in which the value of production is more than total, expenses.

Whichever event occurs first;

On being brought to revenue, the assets under capital work in progress are reclassified as a component of property, plant, and equipment under the nomenclature “Other Mining Infrastructure”. Other Mining infrastructures are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or the working life of the project whichever is less.

2.11 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An item of Intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed

at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies (i.e. for blocks not earmarked for CIL) are however, classified as Intangible Assets and tested for impairment.

Expenditure on research is charged to expenditure as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

2.13 Impairment of Assets (other than financial assets)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The Company considers individual mines as separate cash-generating units for the purpose of a test of impairment.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.14 Investment Property

Property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of businesses are classified as an investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

2.15.1 Financial Instruments

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

2.15.1 Financial assets

2.15.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

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

2.15.1.2 Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

2.15.1.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.



After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.15.1.2.2 Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

2.15.1.2.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2.15.1.2.4 Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures

In accordance of Ind AS 101 (First time adoption of Ind AS), the carrying amount of these investments as per previous GAAP as on the date of transition is considered to be the deemed cost. Subsequently Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

In case of consolidated financial statement, Equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted as per equity method as prescribed in para 10 of Ind AS 28.

2.15.1.2.5 Other Equity Investment

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes of an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as "other income" when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2.15.1.3 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither

transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.15.1.4 Impairment of financial assets (other than fair value)

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

2.15.2 Financial liabilities

2.15.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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

2.15.2.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.15.2.2.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.15.2.2.2 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

2.15.2.3 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in profit or loss.



2.15.2.4 Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

2.15.2.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.15.2.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed for such measurement:

- Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly for the asset or liability.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements who regularly review significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and fair value hierarchy under which the valuation should be classified.

2.15.3 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.16. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as and when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of related asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.17 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from “profit before income tax” as reported in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.18 Employee Benefits

2.18.1 Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

All short-term employee benefits are recognized in the period in which the services are rendered by employees.

2.18.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits



2.18.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays a fixed contribution into a fund maintained by a separate body and the Company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.18.2.2 Defined benefits plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about the discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in the benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprises actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as an expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.18.3 Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits include items which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

For other long-term employee benefits, net total of the following amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss:

- (a) Service cost
- (b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)
- (c) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)

2.19 Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the Company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

2.20 Stripping Activity

The process of removing overburden to access coal is referred to as stripping. Stripping is necessary to obtain access to coal and occurs throughout the life of an opencast mine. Stripping costs during development and production phases are classified as other mining infrastructure in property, plant, and equipment. Stripping costs are accounted for separately for individual mines.

The Company accounts for stripping activities as follows:

Stripping costs during the Development phase

These are initial overburden removal costs incurred to obtain access to coal to be extracted. These costs are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and costs can be measured reliably. Once the production phase begins, capitalised development stripping costs are amortised over the mine life.

Stripping costs during the production phase:

These are overburden removal costs incurred after the mine has been brought to revenue as per the policy of the Company. Stripping costs during the production phase can give rise to two benefits, the extraction of coal in the current period and improved access to coal which will be extracted in future periods. Stripping costs during the production phase are allocated between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset using a standard strip ratio (overburden-to-coal). The standard strip ratio is the total volume of Overburden expected to be removed over the life of the mine against the total coal to be extracted over the life of the mine. When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortised over the life of the mine. Changes in geo-mining conditions may have an impact on the standard strip ratio. Changes to the ratio are accounted for prospectively. Stripping activity asset are included separately under Property, plant, and equipment.

The Company recognises Stripping activity asset for stripping costs during the production phase in the mines with a rated capacity of one million Tonnes per annum and above.

2.21 Inventories

2.21.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories are calculated using the Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is up to +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stocks are valued at net realisable value or cost whichever is lower. Coke is considered as a part of the stock of coal.

Coal & coke-fines are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and considered as a part of the stock of coal.

Slurry (coking/semi-coking), middling of washeries, and by products are valued at net realisable value and considered as a part of the stock of coal.

2.22 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of the judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

2.23 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted



average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.24 Ratio Variance

The recognition of the Ratio Variance Reserve has consistently adhered to a policy instituted by CIL since its inception. This accounting method has been substantiated and validated by a multitude of authoritative bodies and forums, including income tax authorities.

The carrying amount of the ratio variance reserve shall be reversed systematically whenever the situation of reversal of provision/asset arises. Such reversal should be specific to mines for which the same provision/asset has been recognized.

In the case of a mine, where the ratio variance reserve has a credit balance, an excess Volume of overburden extracted over the volume of overburden expected multiplied by the opening average rate of stripping activity shall be recognised as stripping activity adjustment in the statement of profit and loss with corresponding debit to the ratio variance reserve.

In the case of a mine, where the ratio variance reserve has a Debit balance, an excess of Volume of overburden expected over the volume of overburden extracted multiplied by the opening average rate of stripping activity shall be recognised as stripping activity adjustment in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding credit to the ratio variance reserve.

Where the Volume of overburden expected is the Volume of Coal extracted multiplied by the Standard Strip ratio where the Standard Strip ratio is the Total Overburden to be extracted during the mine life divided by the Total Coal to be extracted during the mine life.

2.25 Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Application of accounting policies involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.25.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

2.25.1.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgment in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

- a) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and
- b) reliable in that financial statements: and
 - (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company; (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias; (iv) are prudent; and (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

In making the judgment management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

- (a) the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and
- (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgment, management considers the most recent pronouncements of the International Accounting Standards Board and in the absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to

develop accounting standards, other accounting literature, and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the Indian accounting Standard and accounting policies and practices as stated in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, and development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geo-mining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution, the Company continues to strive to develop accounting policies in line with the development of accounting literature and any development therein shall be accounted for prospectively as per the procedure laid down above more, particularly in Ind AS 8.

2.25.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the items. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

With effect from 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the Company.

2.25.1.3 Operating lease

Company has entered into lease agreements. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

2.25.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The application of accounting policies that require critical judgements and accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed here in below:

2.25.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

There is an indication of impairment if, the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to other mining infrastructures. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, are disclosed and further explained in respective notes.

**2.25.2.2 Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.25.2.3 Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

2.25.2.4 Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a project report is formulated and approved.

2.25.2.5 Provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

In determining the fair value of the provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost of site restoration and dismantling and the expected timing of those costs. The Company estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/mine based on

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal, Government of India
- The discount rate (pre-tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

2.26 Abbreviation used:

a.	CGU	Cash generating unit	l.	ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
b.	DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	m.	BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
c.	FVTOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	n.	CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
d.	FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss	o.	SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
e.	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles	p.	MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
f.	Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards	q.	NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
g.	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income	r.	WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
h.	P&L	Profit and Loss	s.	CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
i.	PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment	t.	NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
j.	SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest	u.	IICM	Indian Institute of Coal Management
k.	EIR	Effective Interest Rate	v.	CIL	Coal India Limited

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.1 : PROPERTY , PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land ¹	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs ³	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Tele-communication	Railway Sidings	Other Mining Infrastructure	Stripping Activity Assets ^{3.1.7}	Surveyed off Assets	Rail Corridor	Others ⁵	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:																
As at 1st April, 2022	2.43	6,925.50	382.78	979.75	2,494.95	29.84	29.82	31.59	39.55	394.78	315.97	841.54	38.63	1,124.36	0.52	13,632.01
Additions	4.66	1,296.48	25.37	244.28	160.11	6.56	6.60	10.93	3.10	17.60	370.79	496.06	5.28	-	-	2,647.82
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(34.97)	(1.09)	(0.35)	(79.69)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(2.11)	(0.01)	-	-	-	(6.28)	-	-	(124.57)
As at 31st March, 2023	7.09	8,187.01	407.06	1,223.68	2,575.37	36.35	36.40	40.41	42.64	412.38	686.76	1,337.60	37.63	1,124.36	0.52	16,155.26
As at 1st April, 2023	7.09	8,187.01	407.06	1,223.68	2,575.37	36.35	36.40	40.41	42.64	412.38	686.76	1,337.60	37.63	1,124.36	0.52	16,155.26
Additions	-	901.65	24.09	165.06	584.66	7.68	0.74	9.10	14.37	0.02	222.82	419.54	5.02	-	-	2,354.75
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.17)	0.34	(46.97)	36.89	(104.25)	0.66	(1.65)	(5.43)	(1.58)	0.07	(30.47)	-	(6.59)	-	0.91	(158.24)
As at 31st March 2024	6.92	9,089.00	384.18	1,425.63	3,055.78	44.69	35.49	44.08	55.43	412.47	879.11	1,757.14	36.06	1,124.36	1.43	18,351.77
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment 3.1.4																
As at 1st April, 2022	-	1,083.05	185.84	240.21	736.00	13.46	15.20	15.80	26.68	118.61	97.51	-	19.40	300.34	0.02	2,852.12
Charge for the year	-	217.34	19.08	94.61	227.84	4.46	3.00	8.32	2.28	27.81	189.13	74.71	1.64	73.53	0.05	943.80
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(74.34)	-	-	(2.34)	-	2.75	-	-	(1.68)	(2.75)	-	(78.36)
As at 31st March, 2023	-	1,300.39	204.92	334.82	899.50	17.92	18.20	21.78	28.96	149.17	286.64	74.71	19.36	371.12	0.07	3,717.56
As at 1st April, 2023	-	1,300.39	204.92	334.82	899.50	17.92	18.20	21.78	28.96	149.17	286.64	74.71	19.36	371.12	0.07	3,717.56
Charge for the period	-	270.67	13.57	70.20	219.52	3.19	2.91	7.13	2.99	28.67	110.76	162.32	0.38	73.53	0.08	965.92
Deletions/Adjustments	-	1.29	-	(15.26)	(79.67)	0.18	(1.44)	(2.48)	(0.13)	-	(4.47)	-	(3.87)	-	0.05	(105.80)
As at 31st March 2024	-	1,572.35	218.49	389.76	1,029.35	21.29	19.67	26.43	31.82	177.84	392.93	237.03	15.87	444.65	0.20	4,577.68



	Freehold Land	Other Land1	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs3	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Tele-communication	Railway Sidings	Other Mining Infrastructure	Stripping Activity Assets3.1.7	Surveyed off Assets	Rail Corridor	Others5	Total
Net Carrying Amount																
As at 31st March 2024	6.92	7,516.65	165.69	1,035.87	2,026.43	23.40	15.82	17.65	23.61	234.63	486.18	1,520.11	20.19	679.71	1.23	13,774.09
As at 31st March, 2023	7.09	6,886.62	202.14	888.86	1,685.87	18.43	18.20	18.63	13.68	263.21	400.12	1,262.89	18.27	753.24	0.45	12,437.70

3.1.1. Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 has been capitalized on the basis of notification transferring the ownership of land for which reliable estimate /compensation roll has been determined and the capitalization shall be adjusted after the sanction order. Land acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Orissa Government Land Settlement Act 1962 has been capitalized on the basis of possession certified by State Authorities.

3.1.2. Depreciation has been provided based on useful life as mentioned in Note 2.8. However, pending completion of technical assessment to segregate the value of certain assets embedded within a different class of asset, depreciation has been provided on these assets on the basis of useful life of the un-segregated class of assets.

3.1.3. Land Reclamation/Site Restoration cost comprises of estimated cost to be incurred at the stage of mine closure duly escalated for inflation (5% p.a.) and then discounted at 8 % discount rate that reflects current market rate of fair value and the risk.

3.1.4. Movement in accumulated impairment

As at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-	0.23	0.19	-	0.01	-	-	-	2.95	-	19.40	-	-	22.78
Charge for the year	-	-	-	1.17	(0.11)	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	(0.04)	-	1.64	-	-	2.65
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.68)	-	-	(1.68)
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-	1.40	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	2.91	-	19.36	-	-	23.75

As at 1st April, 2023

Charge for the period

Deletions/Adjustments

As at 31st March 2024

3.1.5. Others include solar project (gross carrying) amounting to ₹1.43 crores.

3.1.6. Component accounting is being followed as per the committee recommendation dated 17.04.2017 circulated from CIL

3.1.7 Refer Note 16 (8) for consequential impact of reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment in note 9.1 as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

3.1.8 The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets during the current year or previous year.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.2 : CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(₹ in Crore)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipment	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Rail Corridor under Construction	Solar Project	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:								
Gross Carrying Amount:								
As at 1st April, 2022	427.40	1,132.41	138.60	1,211.20	430.63	1.41	-	3,341.65
Additions	100.05	553.38	137.46	486.91	203.92	184.91	-	1,666.63
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(213.09)	(51.96)	(16.77)	(311.59)	(0.52)	(1.88)	-	(595.81)
As at 31st March, 2023	314.36	1,633.83	259.29	1,386.52	634.03	184.44	-	4,412.47
As at 1st April, 2023	314.36	1,633.83	259.29	1,386.52	634.03	184.44	-	4,412.47
Additions	163.92	495.61	277.97	527.24	44.82	110.14	-	1,619.70
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(104.54)	(80.35)	(11.20)	(918.26)	0.89	-	-	(1,113.46)
As at 31st March 2024	373.74	2,049.09	526.06	995.50	679.74	294.58	-	4,918.71
Accumulated Impairment								
As at 1st April, 2022	3.41	12.88	0.12	81.00	-	-	-	97.41
Charge for the year	12.72	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	12.96
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	16.13	12.88	0.12	81.24	-	-	-	110.37
As at 1st April, 2023	16.13	12.88	0.12	81.24	-	-	-	110.37
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	16.13	12.88	0.12	81.24	-	-	-	110.37
Net Carrying Amount								
As at 31st March 2024	357.61	2,036.21	525.94	914.26	679.74	294.58	-	4,808.34
As at 31st March, 2023	298.23	1,620.95	259.17	1,305.28	634.03	184.44	-	4,302.10

1. Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in Progress (Gross):

	Amount in Capital work in Progress as at 31.03.2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	64.12	55.30	15.66	238.66	373.74
Plant and Equipments	122.93	325.74	1,043.42	557.00	2,049.09
Railway Sidings	271.01	9.29	3.94	241.82	526.06
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	150.86	89.80	190.56	516.37	947.59
Rail Corridor under Construction	0.89	73.40	-	605.45	679.74
Solar Project	2.69	290.89	-	1.00	294.58
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	-	-	-	47.91	47.91
Total	612.50	844.42	1,253.58	2,208.21	4,918.71

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.2 : CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS (contd.)**

	Amount in Capital work in Progress as at 31.03.2023				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	125.11	40.06	16.91	132.28	314.36
Plant and Equipments	334.81	537.69	97.60	663.73	1,633.83
Railway Sidings	96.43	18.24	72.39	72.23	259.29
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	677.94	461.70	77.95	88.07	1,305.66
Rail Corridor under Construction	-	612.36	21.67		634.03
Solar Project	183.44	1.00	-		184.44
Others					-
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)					-
Plant and Equipments					-
Railway Sidings					-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				80.86	80.86
Total	1,417.73	1,671.05	286.52	1,037.17	4,412.47

Amount incurred during the year for any running project are considered as expenditure incurred in the year of project initiation for the purpose of aging schedule.

NOTE 3.2 : Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) (Gross) as on 31.03.2024

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Development of MT Hostel				
P&L D.I pipeline in RAMPUR		0.50	-	
Making garland drain and setting tank at coal stoc		0.36	-	
Providing and laying main pipeline at OSA colony		-	0.14	
Providing and laying main pipeline at OSA colony		-	0.14	
RCC welcome gate at Basundhara		0.11	-	
Road		70.10	-	
Const of 928 qtrs		15.42	-	
Plant and Equipments				
Scheme, e-NIT and estimate for providing Automatic		0.24		
fabrication of 52set goalpost for man riding syst		0.01		
Automatic RFID based Boom Barrier System at entry/		2.74		
Recov of drive head for installation of man riding		0.02		
UNDERGROUND MINE 2 CLEANING		0.11		
Shifting of Wesco OH line from 33/11 substation to Polish Phandi		0.46		
Wheel washing system of Kulda		0.74		

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.2 : Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) (Gross) as on 31.03.2024 (contd.)

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
7 no Weighbridge	1.71			
Const of RLS	303.43			
coal evacuation system by belt conveyors and disp	2.34			
Railway Sidings				
Rail infrastructure for 6 no Bulb in Barpali				19.50
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
PIEZOMETER CONSTRUCTION-CMPDI	0.05	-	-	-
MDO doc. for Orient Mine No.03	0.14	-	-	-
NIT-183- CONST OF 05 SEC. STOPPINGS	0.35	-	-	-
NIT-186-CONST OF 10 SEC STOPPINGS	0.43	-	-	-
CONST. OF 17 SECTIONALISATION STOPPINGS	0.51	-	-	-
CONST. OF 03 AIR CROSSINGS AT OC-1&2	0.20	-	-	-
Construction of 04 Nos. R.C.C explosion proof Isol	0.09	-	-	-
CONSTN OF 10 NOS BRICK PILLARS OC1&2	0.06	-	-	-
Cleaning work of UG Galleries OC1&2	0.04	-	-	-
Drilling of in seam bore hole at HR SecIV	0.07	-	-	-
Construction of UG Strats Bunker at 56L/2DN HR Sec	0.01	-	-	-
Construction of Piezometers at Orient-CMPDI	0.03	-	-	-
Road from Bankibahal to Bedhabahal	433.60	-	-	-
CMPDIL for Int. kulda Garjanbahal OCP	-	15.88	-	-
PR preparation cost of Basundhara west extension OCP	-	-	-	8.70
Name of the Project				
Rail Corridor under Construction				
Name of the Project				
Projects temporarily suspended:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Name of the Project				
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
Name of the Project				
Other Heads..				
Name of the Project				
Total	833.86	16.16	-	28.20

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.3 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

(₹ in Crore)

	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April, 2022	101.88
Additions	11.86
Transfer to PPE/Capital Work in Progress/ Deletions	18.31
As at 31st March, 2023	132.05
As at 1st April, 2023	132.05
Additions	21.97
Transfer to PPE/Capital Work in Progress/ Deletions	(2.27)
As at 31st March 2024	151.75
Accumulated Impairment	
As at 1st April, 2022	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March 2024	151.75
As at 31st March, 2023	132.05

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.3 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

Exploration and Evaluation

1. Ageing schedule Exploration and Evaluation (Gross)

	Amount in Exploration and Evaluation as at 31.03.2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Exploration and Evaluation	21.96	11.86	40.48	77.45	151.75
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Exploration and Evaluation					-
Total	21.96	11.86	40.48	77.45	151.75

	Amount in Exploration and Evaluation as at 31.03.2023				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Exploration and Evaluation	22.40	35.73	4.74	69.19	132.05
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Exploration and Evaluation					-
Total	22.40	35.73	4.74	69.19	132.05

2. Overdue material Exploration and Evaluation

	Less than 1 year	To be completed in			Total
		1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress:					
Exploration and Evaluation					
Hemgiri Sector-1				5.79	5.79
Madhupur				5.22	5.22
PRAJAPARA				2.02	2.02
BAITARANI				0.01	0.01
GAUTAMDHARA				0.01	0.01
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Exploration and Evaluation					-
Total	-	-	-	13.05	13.05

Amount incurred during the year for any running project are considered as expenditure incurred in the year of project initiation for the purpose of aging schedule.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.4 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	(₹ in Crore)				
	Computer Software	Intangible Exploratory Assets	Rail Corridor	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:					
As at 1st April, 2022	2.53	4.57	-	-	7.10
Additions	20.15	-	-	-	20.15
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	22.68	4.57	-	-	27.25
As at 1st April, 2023	22.68	4.57	-	-	27.25
Additions	0.04	-	-	-	0.04
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	22.72	4.57	-	-	27.29
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment ^{3.4.1}					
As at 1st April, 2022	0.73	-	-	-	0.73
Charge for the year	3.76	-	-	-	3.76
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	4.49	-	-	-	4.49
As at 1st April, 2023	4.49	-	-	-	4.49
Charge for the year	4.05	-	-	-	4.05
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	8.54	-	-	-	8.54
Net Carrying Amount					
As at 31st March 2024	14.18	4.57	-	-	18.75
As at 31st March, 2023	18.19	4.57	-	-	22.76
3.4.1. Movement in accumulated impairment					
As at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.5 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

	ERP under Development	Rail Corridor under Development	Total
Carrying Amount:			
As at 1st April, 2022	6.35		6.35
Additions	13.46		13.46
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(19.81)		(19.81)
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-
Additions			
Capitalisation/ Deletions			
As at 31st March 2024	-	-	-
Accumulated Impairment			
As at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-
Charge for the year			
Deletions/Adjustments			
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-
Charge for the year			
Deletions/Adjustments			
As at 31st March 2024	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount			
As at 31st March 2024	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-

Intangible Assets under Development

1. Ageing schedule intangible assets under development

Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 31.03.2024					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
ERP under Development	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor Under Development	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended :					
Project Name	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 31.03.2023					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
ERP under Development	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor Under Development	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended :					
Project Name	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

2. Overdue material Intangible Assets under development

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
ERP under development				
Total	-	-	-	-

Amount incurred during the year for any running project are considered as expenditure incurred in the year of project initiation for the purpose of aging schedule.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 4.1 : INVESTMENTS**

		(₹ in Crore)
	% of Holding	As at 31.03.2024
		As at 31.03.2023
NON-CURRENT		
Investment in Co-operative shares (Unquoted)		-
Investment in Secured Bonds (Quoted)		-
Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies		
Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited 64000000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (64000000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	71.11% (71.11%)	64.00
Mahanadi Basin Power Limited 50000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (50000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	100% (100%)	0.05
MJSJ Coal Limited 57060000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (57060000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	60% (60%)	57.06
MNH Shakti Limited 24570000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up (24570000 no. of shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	70% (70%)	24.57
		145.68
Other Investments		
Interest Free loan to MCRL (Quasi Equity)		208.00
		145.68
TOTAL		353.68
CURRENT		
		As at 31.03.2024
		As at 31.03.2023
Mutual Fund (Quoted)	Units	NAV (₹)
SBI Mutual Fund - Ultra Magnum	1907056.26 (P.Y.1645893.141)	5542.058 (P.Y.5158.42)
SBI Mutual Fund - Liquid Fund	380824.884 (P.Y.521659.375)	3779.282 (P.Y.3523.30)
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund	537.456 (P.Y.32116.777)	2893.527 (P.Y.2696.71)
Union KBC Mutual Fund	55462.152 (P.Y.26531.082)	2328.516 (P.Y.2169.45)
Bank of Baroda Mutual Fund	1366.305 (P.Y.87221.661)	2784.781 (P.Y.2595.47)
		1,214.28
		1,069.88
Others		
Others (Investment in Secured Bonds- Quoted)		-
		1,214.28
TOTAL		1,069.88

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.1 : INVESTMENTS (Contd.)

4.1.1 Detail of market value of Quoted/Unquoted Investment

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:	353.68	145.68	-	-
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	-	-	1,214.28	1,069.88
Market value of Quoted Investment:	-	-	1,214.28	1,069.88
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	-	-	-	-

NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
NON-CURRENT		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
	-	-
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	1.67	1.20
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	1.67	1.20
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans4.2.1	-	-
	1.67	1.20
Deferred Asset on Non Interest Bearing Advance	-	-
TOTAL	1.67	1.20
CURRENT		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans4.2.1	-	-
	-	-
Loans to other than related parties		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	-	0.01
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	-	0.01
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
TOTAL	-	0.01

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS (Contd.)****4.2.1 The details of movement in Allowance for doubtful loans balances (Current and Non-Current)**

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Recognised during the period	-	-
Utilised during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	-	-

4.2.2 For Loan to related parties - Refer Note 16 - (2)(vii)**NOTE - 4.3: TRADE RECEIVABLES**

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Secured considered good	-	-
Unsecured considered good	2,146.61	1,636.92
Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	105.94	42.80
	<u>2,252.55</u>	<u>1,679.72</u>
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	105.94	42.80
TOTAL	<u>2,146.61</u>	<u>1,636.92</u>

4.3.1 The Group has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix in determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of receivables that are due and the rates used in provision matrix.

The details of movement in allowance for expected credit loss

Balance at the beginning of the year	42.80	22.90
Recognised during the period	63.86	22.36
Utilised during the period	(0.72)	(2.46)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>105.94</u>	<u>42.80</u>

4.3.2 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16- (2)(vii)

4.3.3 Trade receivables above is decreased by Coal quality variance & provision for excess surface moisture of ₹ 100.11 Crores (P.Y. decreased by ₹ 17.40 Crores)

4.3.4 Trade Receivable above includes estimated PI & Compensation amounting to ₹263.04 Crores. (PY ₹ 208.38 crores)

4.3.5. Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31.03.2024

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	263.04	1,135.72	544.62	197.28	3.64	0.03	2,144.33
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						17.62	17.62
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good						2.28	2.28
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						88.32	88.32
Total	263.04	1,135.72	544.62	197.28	3.64	108.25	2,252.55
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts						105.94	105.94
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.87%	4.70%

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.3 : TRADE RECEIVABLES (Contd.)

As at 31.03.2023

Trade Receivables ageing schedule Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	208.38	1,216.42	126.08	3.57	47.51	15.47	1,617.43
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired							-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good				2.86	13.20	3.43	19.49
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired					12.80	30.00	42.80
Total	208.38	1,216.42	126.08	6.43	73.51	48.90	1,679.72
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts					12.80	30.00	42.80
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.41%	61.35%	2.55%

NOTE - 4.4 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Balances with Banks		
-in Deposit Accounts	461.33	37.49
- in Current Accounts	132.09	33.84
Bank Balances outside India	-	-
ICDs with Primary Dealers 4.4.1	201.00	-
Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on hand	-	-
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash on hand outside India	-	-
Others 4.4.2	0.19	0.16
TOTAL	<u>794.61</u>	<u>71.49</u>

4.4.1 ICDs with Primary Dealers are Inter-Corporate Deposits accepted by the Primary Dealers with an original maturity between 7 to 15 days from the date of Investment.

4.4.2 Others include e-procurement account, GeM account, Imprest balances.

4.4.3 Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and at bank, sweep accounts and term deposits held with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 4.5 : OTHER BANK BALANCES**

	<u>As at</u> <u>31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31.03.2023</u>
Balances with Banks		
Deposit accounts	12,022.64	17,991.57
Deposit accounts (For specific purposes 4.5.1)	11.54	13.51
TOTAL	12,034.18	18,005.08

4.5.1 Deposit for specific purposes are bank deposits held under lien/earmarked as per courts order and for other specific purposes.

4.5.2 Other Bank Balances comprise Deposits - for specific purposes and bank deposits which are expected to realise in cash within 12 months after the reporting date. - Refer para 3(d) of Note 16.

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	<u>As at</u> <u>31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31.03.2023</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Security Deposit	52.38	44.33
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits4.6.1	0.13	-
	52.25	44.33
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity 4.6.3	4.85	1.82
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan4.6.2	1,672.90	1,399.01
	1,677.75	1,400.83
Finance lease receivables4.6.4	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivables	30.51	11.47
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits and receivables4.6.1	0.16	0.16
	30.35	11.31
TOTAL	1,760.35	1,456.47
CURRENT		
	<u>As at</u> <u>31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31.03.2023</u>
Security Deposit	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits4.6.1	-	-
	-	-
Current Account Balance with Holding Co. & subsidiaries	95.73	282.11
Less : Allowance for doubtful balances with subsidiaries	-	-
	95.73	282.11
Balance with IICM	0.01	-
Interest accrued	483.59	65.74
Finance lease receivables4.6.4	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivables	274.89	295.01
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits and receivables4.6.1	0.03	-
	274.86	295.01
TOTAL	854.19	642.86

4.6.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful deposit and receivables (Current and Non-Current)

Balance at the beginning of the year	0.16	0.16
Recognised during the period	0.16	-
Utilised during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	0.32	0.16

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Contd.)

4.6.2 Deposit with bank under Mine Closure Plan

Following the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, an Escrow Account has been opened. Up to 50% of the total amount deposited including interest accrued in the ESCROW account may be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. (Refer Note 9.1 for Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure).

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Opening Balance in Escrow Account	1,399.01	1,250.98
Add: Amount deposited during Year	194.28	103.83
Add: Interest Credited during the year (Net of TDS)	79.61	55.76
Less: Amount Withdrawn during year	-	11.56
Balance in Escrow Account on Closing date	<u>1,672.90</u>	<u>1,399.01</u>

4.6.3. Deposit for specific purposes are bank deposits held under lien/earmarked as per courts order and for other specific purposes. Refer para 3(d) of Note 16.

4.6.4 Lease

Finance Lease

(i) Amounts recognised in profit and loss account in respect of Lease Receivables:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Lease Income	-	-
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	-	-
Total	-	-

(ii) Undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and for the remaining years:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Less than One Year	-	-
Between one and two years	-	-
Between two and three years	-	-
Between three and four years	-	-
Between four and five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	-

Operating Lease

(iii) Amounts recognised in profit and loss account in respect of Lease Receivables:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Lease Income	-	-
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	-	-
Total	-	-

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Contd.)**

(iv) Undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and for the remaining years:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Less than One Year	-	-
Between one and two years	-	-
Between two and three years	-	-
Between three and four years	-	-
Between four and five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	-

(v) Changes in the carrying value of assets given on Operating Lease as at 31.03.2024:

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the year / period	Deletion during the year / period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the year	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the year
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

(vi) Changes in the carrying value of assets given on Operating Lease as at 31.03.2023:

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the year / period	Deletion during the year / period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the year	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the year
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

4.6.6 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16 - (2)(viii)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 5.1 : INVENTORIES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Coal (Finished Goods)	1,021.11	757.55
Coal at Development Projects	-	-
Less: Provision for diminution in value 5.1.1	-	-
	1,021.11	757.55
Stores, Spares and other inventories (net) 5.1.3	282.66	250.63
Less: Provision for slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete inventories 5.1.2	24.55	23.08
	258.11	227.55
TOTAL	1,279.22	985.10

5.1.1 The details of movement in provision for diminution in value

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Recognised during the year	-	-
Derecognised during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

5.1.2 The inventory of stores and spares comprises items that fall into the categories of slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete. provisions are recognized for these items as per the company's policy. The details of movement in provisions for slow-moving, non-moving and obsolete Stores, Spares, and other inventories :

Balance at the beginning of the year	23.08	24.10
Recognised during the period	3.22	2.79
Utilised during the period	(1.75)	(3.81)
Balance at the end of the period	24.55	23.08

5.1.3 Other inventories above includes Stock of Workshop Jobs, Stationery, medicine, press jobs etc.

NOTE - 6.1 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital Advances	2,172.61	1,218.30
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances6.1.1	0.50	0.60
	2,172.11	1,217.70
Advances other than capital advances		
Other Deposits and Advances	24.25	0.30
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits6.1.1	-	-
	24.25	0.30
Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred6.1.2	656.38	442.89
Advances to related parties	-	-
TOTAL	2,852.74	1,660.89

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 6.1 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (Contd.)****6.1.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful deposit and receivables (Non-Current)**

Balance at the beginning of the year	0.60	0.60
Recognised during the period	-	-
Utilised during the period	(0.10)	-
Balance at the end of the period	0.50	0.60

6.1.2 The above represents concurrent expenditure recognised as per guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan.

6.1.3 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16 - (2)(vii)

NOTE - 6.2: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Advances other than capital advances		
Advance payment of statutory dues	80.26	36.87
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues 6.2.1	-	-
	80.26	36.87
Other Deposits and Advances 6.2.2 and 6.2.3	2,197.31	2,002.51
Less : Allowance for doubtful other deposits and advances 6.2.1	5.92	6.09
	2,191.39	1,996.42
Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred 6.1.2	104.91	98.01
Input Tax Credit receivable 6.2.4	2,036.68	1,499.74
TOTAL	4,413.24	3,631.04

6.2.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful advances and deposits (Current)

Balance at the beginning of the year	6.09	6.10
Recognised during the period	-	0.00
Utilised during the period	(0.17)	(0.01)
Balance at the end of the period	5.92	6.09

6.2.2 Includes deposit under protest and refund yet to be received for settled cases for :- Income tax ₹ 1588.23 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 1588.23 crore), Sales tax ₹ 15.60 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 17.23 crore), Service Tax ₹ 0.59 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 3.27 crore), Central excise duty ₹ 3.69 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 2.98 crore), GST ₹ 0.03 crore (PY ₹ Nil) & Clean Enegry Cess ₹ 10.00 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 10.00 crore).

6.2.3 Includes Excess CSR ₹ 19.28 crore (P.Y. ₹ 119.33 crore)

6.2.4 The accumulated amount of ₹ 2036.68 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 1499.74 Crore) represents the input tax credit pertaining to GST paid on input materials/services that can be utilized against the GST on output. This accumulation has occurred as a result of the inverted tax structure.

6.2.5 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16 - (2)(vii)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 7.1 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Authorised Capital		
1,39,58,200 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each	1,395.82	775.82
20,41,800 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 1000/- each (Redeemed on as per terms of earliest redemption)	204.18	204.18
 Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital		
13236726 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each fully paid (P.Y. 6618363 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each fully paid)	1,323.67	661.84
TOTAL	1,323.67	661.84

7.1.1 Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares

Name of Shareholders		Number of shares held	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Coal India Limited & its Nominees	As at 31.03.2024	13236726	100.00	0.00%
	As at 31.03.2023	6618363	100.00	0.00%

* The Company has only one promoter holding 100% shares

7.1.2 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:-

Particular	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 31.03.2019	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2021	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	66,18,363	661.84
Bonus Issue @ 1:1	66,18,363	661.83
Balance as on 31.03.2024	1,32,36,726	1,323.67

7.1.3 The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹ 1000/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meeting of shareholders. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after payment of all preferential amount, in proportionate to their shareholdings.

7.1.4 During the year, the Company had issued 6618363 nos. of bonus shares @1:1 i.e. 01 number of fully paid up equity shares of face value of ₹ 1000 for every 01 number of fully paid up existing equity shares as approved in EGM dated 07.11.2023.

NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital Redemption reserve	-	44.29
Capital Reserve	-	-
General Reserve	3,684.80	3,710.08
Retained Earnings	11,097.79	8,886.76
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
TOTAL	14,782.59	12,641.13

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY (Contd.)****(a) Capital Redemption Reserve**

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	44.29	44.29
Addition during the period	-	-
Adjustment during the period	(44.29)	-
Balance at the end of the period	<u>-</u>	<u>44.29</u>

(i) As per Companies Act, 2013 Capital Redemption Reserve is created when company purchases its own share out of free reserve or securities premium, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Details of Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year
	<u>0</u>	<u></u>
Total	0	

(b) Capital Reserve

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Addition during the period	-	-
Issue of Bonus Share	-	-
Adjustment during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) General Reserve

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,710.08	3,036.32
Addition during the period	-	-
Adjustment during the period	(617.55)	-
Transfer to / from General reserve	592.27	673.76
Balance at the end of the period	<u>3,684.80</u>	<u>3,710.08</u>

The general reserve is a free reserve that is used from time to time to transfer profits from/to retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

(d) (i) Retained Earnings

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year (iii)	8,939.99	4,568.59
Profit for the period	11,845.40	13,470.16
Interim Dividend	(7,500.00)	(7,400.00)
Final Dividend	(1,500.00)	(1,025.00)
Adjustment during the year	-	-
Transfer to General reserve	(592.27)	(673.76)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>11,193.12</u>	<u>8,939.99</u>

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY (Contd.)

(d) (ii) Other Comprehensive Income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (i)

Balance at the beginning of the year	(53.23)	(98.49)
Other Comprehensive Income during the period	(42.10)	45.26
Share of other comprehensive income/(expense) of joint ventures	-	-
Adjustment during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	<u>(95.33)</u>	<u>(53.23)</u>
Total (d(i) + (ii))	<u>11,097.79</u>	<u>8,886.76</u>

(i) Includes net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)

(ii) Retained Earnings are the accumulated profit and loss of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

(iii) Refer Note 16 (8) for consequential impact of reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment in note 9.1 as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

(e) Items of other comprehensive income

(Other Comprehensive Income items that will be reclassified to profit or loss)

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income during the period	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income/(expense) of joint ventures	-	-
Adjustment during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTE - 8.1 : BORROWINGS

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Non-Current		
Term Loans		
From Banks		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-
From Others 8.1.1		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	3.28	3.92
	<u>3.28</u>	<u>3.92</u>
Current		
From Bank		
Secured		
Bank overdrafts	-	-
Other loan from banks	-	-
From Others		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-
Current maturities of long-term borrowings 8.1.1	0.67	0.66
	<u>0.67</u>	<u>0.66</u>

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 8.1 : BORROWINGS (Contd.)****8.1.1 Loan Guaranteed by Directors and Others:**

Particulars of Loan	Amount in ₹ Crores	Nature of Guarantee
Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France	3.28	The GOI provided an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee in relation to all our payment obligations.

Current maturities of the long term borrowing for ₹ 0.67 crore (P.Y. ₹ 0.66 crore) in respect of Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France is also guaranteed as above.

Repayment Schedule :Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France: Repayment under these loan facilities will be completed on September 30, 2030.

MCL doesn't have any bank borrowings as on 31.03.2024. Coal India Limited, the Holding Company, on behalf of CIL & its subsidiaries, has entered into a working capital consortium agreement with consortium of banks lead by State Bank of India, for working capital credit limit of ₹ 430.00 crores. The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. & its' subsidiaries has been secured by creating a charge against stock of coal , stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. .

Note - 8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES**Non - Current**

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.35	2.29
Additions during the period	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	0.30	0.19
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.18)	(0.13)
Balance at the closing of the period	2.47	2.35

Current

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the period	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Balance at the closing of the period	-	-

8.2.1 Maturity Analysis of Lease Liability on an undiscounted basis (Non-Current and Current):

Particulars	As at 1.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Upto 1 Year	0.18	0.18
1-5 Years	0.71	0.71
More than 5 Years	13.46	15.83

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES (Contd.)

8.2.2 Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31.03.2024

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the period	Deletion during the period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the period	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the period
Land	2.13			1.97	0.16
Building					
Plant and Equipment					
Furniture and Fixtures					
Vehicles					
Office Equipments					
Telecommunication					
Railway Sidings					
Rail Corridor					
Intangible Assets					

Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31.03.2023

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the period	Deletion during the period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the period	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the period
Land	2.23			2.13	0.10
Building					
Plant and Equipment					
Furniture and Fixtures					
Vehicles					
Office Equipments					
Telecommunication					
Railway Sidings					
Rail Corridor					
Intangible Assets					

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company.

With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Payments made for short-term leases and leases of low value are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company's significant leasing arrangements include assets dedicated for use under long-term arrangements as given in the above table of Right of Use Assets.

8.2.3 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Depreciation and amortisation expense for right-of-use assets	0.16	0.10
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.30	0.19
Expense relating to short-term leases		
Gain or loss arising from sale and leaseback transaction	0.46	0.29

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES (Contd.)****8.2.4 Total Cash outflow for Leases disclosed in the cash flow statement**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(0.18)	(0.13)
Cash Outflow relating to short term leases	(0.18)	(0.13)

NOTE - 8.3 : TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	24.02	2.23
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	1,545.75	1,589.08
TOTAL	1,569.77	1,591.31

8.3.1 Trade Payables aging schedule**As at 31.03.2024**

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	-	24.02	-	-	-	24.02
ii) Others	1,116.70	243.71	-	164.33	21.01	1,545.75
iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,116.70	267.73	-	164.33	21.01	1,569.77

As at 31.03.2023

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	-	2.23	-	-	-	2.23
ii) Others	985.74	376.63	182.84	24.44	19.43	1,589.08
iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	985.74	378.86	182.84	24.44	19.43	1,591.31

NOTE - 8.4 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
NON-CURRENT		
Security Deposits	690.85	842.16
Others	-	-
TOTAL	690.85	842.16

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 8.4 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Contd.)

CURRENT

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Current Account with CIL	-	19.73
Current Account of IICM	-	-
Security Deposits	301.60	153.64
Earnest Money	81.42	64.48
Payable for Capital Expenditure	3,983.16	3,332.82
Liability for Employee Benefits	386.72	294.74
Others	274.35	316.71
TOTAL	5,027.25	4,182.12

NOTE - 9.1 : PROVISIONS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
NON-CURRENT		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	0.00	-
Leave Encashment	29.06	16.68
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	63.05	58.97
Other Employee Benefits	25.27	26.94
	117.38	102.59
Other Provisions		
Site Restoration/Mine Closure9.1.3	836.33	1,028.35
Stripping Activity Adjustment9.1.2	17,902.97	18,301.46
Others	-	-
TOTAL	18,856.68	19,432.40
CURRENT		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	34.42	-
Leave Encashment	49.77	40.51
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	13.60	11.58
Other Employee Benefits9.1.4	453.67	1,216.10
	551.46	1,268.19
Site Restoration/ Mine Closure	-	-
Other Provisions		
Others	267.57	241.41
TOTAL	819.03	1,509.60

9.1.1 The details of movement in Provisions (Current and Non-Current)

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 except those relating to Gratuity, Leave encashment and Post Retirement Medical benefits which are covered under Actuarial Valuation.

		Balance at the beginning of the year	charged during the period	Utilised during the period	Balance at the end of the period
Other Employee Benefits		1,243.04	515.99	(1,280.09)	478.94
Others		241.41	26.16	-	267.57

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 8.1 : PROVISIONS (Contd.)****9.1.2 The details of movement in Stripping Activity Adjustment (Current and Non-Current)****(i) Ratio Variance reserves**

Balance at the beginning of the year	18,301.46	18,547.88
Reversed during the year	(398.49)	(246.42)
Balance at the end of the year	17,902.97	18,301.46

(ii) Refer Note 16 (8) for reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

9.1.3 Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure

The Group's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The estimate of obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate (@8%) that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, so that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses. In reference to above guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan, an escrow account has been opened. (Refer Note - 9)

Reconciliation of Reclamation of Land/ Site restoration /Mine Closure :

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Site restoration provision on opening date	1,028.35	957.52
Addition of Site restoration Provision	24.09	13.26
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged during the period	67.75	69.13
Less: Withdrawal during the period	283.86	11.56
Mine Closure Provision	836.33	1,028.35

9.1.4 As per the National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA-XI) for the Non-Executives, considering the total impact of the increase in all elements of salary and wages an estimated provision of ₹804.45 crore @ ₹ 19,100/- per employee (Non-Executive) per month was recognized in the previous year . However, from June 2023 NCWA-XI has been implemented and salary is being paid at a revised rate. Arrear salary has also been paid during the year ended 31.03.24 to the employees except for few pending cases.

NOTE - 10.1 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Deferred Income (Government Grant)	111.25	125.15
Others	1.14	0.56
TOTAL	112.39	125.71

NOTE - 10.2 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Statutory Dues	1,465.13	1,409.19
Advance from customers / others	4,416.59	6,197.40
Deferred Income (Government Grant)	13.90	13.90
Others liabilities	-	-
TOTAL	5,895.62	7,620.49

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 11.1 : TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Income Tax Assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,769.82	9,894.62
Recognised during the period	4,513.31	5,875.20
Reversal/refund during the period	(565.66)	-
Balance at the Closing of the period	19,717.47	15,769.82
Income Tax Liabilities		
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,130.43	7,471.60
Recognised during the period (Refer 14.1 & 15.1)	3,451.33	4,658.83
Reversal/Adjustment during the period	-	-
Balance at the Closing of the period	15,581.76	12,130.43
Net income tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	4,135.71	3,639.39
Disclosed as:		
Non Current		
Income Tax Assets (net)	-	-
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-
Current		
Income Tax Assets (net)	4,135.71	3,639.39
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-
	4,135.71	3,639.39

NOTE - 11.2 : DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	Balance as on 01.04.2311.2.1	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during the period	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the period	Balance as on 31.03.2024
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims and Debts	13.04	(0.02)		13.02
Employee Benefits	22.06	14.11		36.17
Others	27.52	0.74		28.26
TOTAL OF (A)	62.62	14.83	-	77.45
Deferred Tax Liability:				
Related to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	1,289.55	(19.41)		1,270.14
Others	-	316.45		316.45
TOTAL OF (B)	1,289.55	297.04	-	1,586.59
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (C= A-B)	(1,226.93)	(282.21)	-	(1,509.14)
D. Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan DTL(+)/DTA(-)	-			-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) (E=C+D)	(1,226.93)	(282.21)	-	(1,509.14)
Disclosed as:		As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023
Deferred Tax Assets		1,509.14		1,226.93
Deferred Tax Liability		(1,509.14)		(1,226.93)

11.2.1 Refer Note 16 (8) for reclassification and restatement for deferred tax impact on stripping activity adjustment in note 9.1 as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 12.1 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Sales		
Sales	37,200.78	41,918.77
Less: Statutory Levies	13,391.36	14,094.22
Sales (Net) (A) 12.1.1 and 12.1.2	23,809.42	27,824.55
Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing and Protective Works	-	-
Loading and additional transportation charges	2,261.60	2,200.11
Less : Statutory Levies	107.63	104.77
	2,153.97	2,095.34
Evacuation Facility Charges	1,253.22	1,214.47
Less: Statutory Levies	59.63	57.83
	1,193.59	1,156.63
Revenue from other services	5.21	0.42
Less: Statutory Levies	0.80	0.06
	4.41	0.36
Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)	3,351.97	3,252.33
Revenue from Operations (A+B)	27,161.39	31,076.88

12.1.1 Sale of Coal above has been decreased by estimated Coal Quality variance & provision for surface moisture (Net of reversal) of ₹82.71 crore (P.Y. decrease of ₹130.62 Crores)

12.1.2 Sales include Performance Incentive (PI) recognised during the period ₹340.80 Crore (PY ₹211.34 crore) and Compensation recognised during the period ₹317.57 Crore (PY ₹297.83 crore)

NOTE - 12.2 : OTHER INCOME

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest Income ^{12.2.1}	1,295.98	1,036.38
Dividend Income from Mutual funds	-	-
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)		
Profit on Sale of Assets	3.63	4.92
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	-
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	142.63	162.78
Lease Rent	3.15	8.13
Provision written back ^{12.2.2}	2.73	6.28
Liabilities written back	261.93	108.82
Fair value changes (Net)	28.77	(43.92)
Miscellaneous Income	224.23	315.84
TOTAL	1,963.05	1,599.23

12.2.1 Includes interest on income tax & Other indirect tax refund ₹ 16.89 crores (previous period ₹ Nil, P.Y. ₹ Nil)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 12.2 : OTHER INCOME (Contd.)

12.2.2 Details of provision written back

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)	-	-
For trade receivables (4.3.1)	0.72	2.46
For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)	-	-
For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)	1.75	3.81
For other non current deposits and advances (6.1.1)	0.10	-
For other current deposits and advances (6.2.1)	0.16	0.01
Total provision written back during the period/year	2.73	6.28

NOTE - 13.1 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Explosives	439.63	657.19
Timber	0.18	0.32
Oil and Lubricants	426.19	540.32
HEMM Spares	128.10	115.15
Other Consumable Stores and Spares	88.58	81.84
TOTAL	1,082.68	1,394.82

NOTE - 13.1(a) : Purchase of Stock-in-Trade

Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	-	-
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NOTE - 13.2: CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Change in Inventory of coal		
Stock at the beginning of the year	757.55	806.98
Opening Stock brought to Revenue	-	-
Stock at the closing of the year	1,021.11	757.55
	(263.56)	49.43
Change in Inventory of workshop and press Jobs		
Stock at the beginning of the year	34.88	29.02
Stock at the closing of the year	35.17	34.88
	(0.29)	(5.86)
TOTAL	(263.85)	43.57

NOTE - 13.3 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Salary and Wages 13.3.1 & 13.3.2	3,267.12	3,426.89
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	1,010.42	811.10
Staff welfare Expenses	271.76	275.26
TOTAL	4,549.30	4,513.25

13.3.1 Saary & wages includes allowances, bonus, incentives, performance related pay, overtime pay and sitting fees to independent directors etc.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 13.3 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES (Contd.)**

13.3.2 National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA-XI) for the Non-Executives has been implemented since June 2023, and salary is being paid at a revised rate. Arrear salary has also been paid during the year ended 31.03.2024 except for few pending cases. Provision recognized during the year ended 31.03.2024 was ₹ 80.92 crore and for the year ended 31.03.2023 was ₹737.73 crores. Refer note 9.1.4 .

13.3.3 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of provision made towards various employee benefits except those relating to Gratuity, Leave encashment and Post Retirement Medical benefits which are covered under Actuarial Valuation, are provided in Note 9.1.1.

13.3.4 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefit plans which are covered under actuarial valuation are disclosed in Note 16 (6).

NOTE - 13.4 : FINANCE COSTS

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	66.80	81.08
Fair value changes (net)	-	-
Other Borrowing Costs 13.4.1	0.04	0.04
TOTAL	66.84	81.12

13.4.1 It includes accrued interest on borrowings ₹Nil (Corresponding period of Previous year ₹Nil, Previous Year ₹Nil)

NOTE - 13.5: Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment		
Property , Plant And Equipment (Note 3.1)	965.92	943.80
Capital Work In Progress (Note 3.2)	-	12.96
Exploration And Evaluation Assets (Note 3.3)	-	-
Intangible Assets (Note 3.4)	4.05	3.76
Intangible Assets Under Development (Note 3.5)	-	-
	<u>969.97</u>	<u>960.52</u>
Less:		
Transferred to expenditure during development of coal mines	2.98	24.88
TOTAL	966.99	935.64

During the year, Company has technically evaluated and reviewed the useful life of property plant and equipment. Due to change in accounting estimate, depreciation/amortisation has decreased by ₹19.60 crores during the year. Effect in the future period is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable.

NOTE - 13.6 : Stripping Activity Adjustment

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Advance Stripping adjustment	0.00	-
Ratio Variance reserve 13.6.2	(398.49)	(246.42)
Improved access to coal	(419.54)	(496.06)
	<u>(818.03)</u>	<u>(742.48)</u>

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 13.6 : Stripping Activity Adjustment (Contd.)

13.6.1: Ratio variance reserve: Carrying amount of the ratio variance reserve is being reversed systematically whenever the situation of reversal of provision/asset arises as per material accounting policy of the Company.

13.6.2. Improved access to coal: When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset.

13.6.3. Refer Note 16 (8) for reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'. Also Refer note 9.1

NOTE - 13.7: CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

	<u>For the Year ended 31.03.2024</u>	<u>For the year ended 31.03.2023</u>
Transportation Charges	2,266.93	2,233.43
Wagon Loading	91.38	92.88
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	3,066.37	2,970.71
Other Contractual Work	436.85	122.99
TOTAL	5,861.53	5,420.01

NOTE - 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES

	<u>For the Year ended 31.03.2024</u>	<u>For the year ended 31.03.2023</u>
Power Expense	180.23	164.60
Repairs and Maintenance		
-Building	160.77	149.98
-Plant and Equipment	46.32	54.00
-Others	1.44	1.51
Travelling expenses	27.63	25.20
Training Expenses	5.53	8.30
Telephone and Internet	30.77	24.86
Advertisement and Publicity	15.68	7.95
Freight Charges	-	-
Demurrage	2.88	6.83
Under Loading Charges	87.12	86.81
Coal Sampling Charges	49.01	63.28
Security Expenses	127.64	122.02
Legal Expenses	7.39	6.24
Service Charges of CIL	412.20	386.52
Consultancy Charges	2.22	2.69
Service Charges (CMPDI)	40.69	27.83
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	0.05	0.12
Auditor's Remuneration and Expenses		
For Audit Fees	0.19	0.19
For Taxation Matters	-	0.02
For Other Services	0.17	0.17
For Reimbursement of Expenses.	0.06	0.02
Internal and Other Audit Expenses	3.28	2.85
Rehabilitation Charges	119.46	115.63
Lease Rent and Hiring Charges	91.03	86.25
Rates and Taxes	154.60	428.72

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES (Contd.)**

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Insurance	0.82	0.68
Loss on Exchange rate variance	0.04	0.28
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses	8.25	4.99
Siding Maintenance Charges	44.59	50.93
Research , Development and Survey expenses	0.05	-
Environmental and Tree Plantation Expenses	46.94	39.35
Expenses on Buyback of shares	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses	262.93	195.68
Donations, Rewards and Grant	0.20	70.89
Provisions ^{13.8.1}	67.24	25.15
Write off (Net of past provisions)		
Gross Write off	0.02	0.67
Write back of provisions, recognized earlier on write off	(0.01)	
Write off (Net of Write back of provisions recognized earlier)	0.01	0.67
Miscellaneous expenses	88.45	67.73
TOTAL	2,085.88	2,228.94

13.8.1 Details of provisions

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)	-	-
For trade receivables (4.3.1)	63.86	22.36
For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)	0.16	-
For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)	3.22	2.79
For other non current deposits and advances (6.1.1)	-	-
For other current deposits and advances (6.2.1)	-	0.00
Total provision written back during the period/year	67.24	25.15

13.8.2 Annexure to CSR Expenses

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses (including excess spent):		
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	69.44	74.79
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	33.98	55.77
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	0.34	0.90
Environmental sustainability	8.79	4.30
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	1.25	10.78
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	-	-
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports	14.80	11.40
Contribution to fund set up by the Central government for socio economic development	-	-
Contribution to incubators or research and development projects	-	0.18
Contributions to Universities and Research Institutes	3.12	-
Rural development projects	27.30	48.38
Slum area development	-	0.01
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	0.27	1.46
Administrative Cost	3.59	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES (Contd.)

Total	162.88	207.97		
B. CSR required to be spent and CSR Expenditure Break-up				
(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year (2% of Average net profits of the holding and subsidiary companies made during the three immediately preceding financial years under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013)	262.93	195.68		
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	162.88	207.97		
(c) Amount spent during the year on:				
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	109.25	150.73		
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	53.63	57.24		
Total	162.88	207.97		
C. Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised and CSR Expenses spent				
	2023-24	2022-23		
CSR (including Expenses Spent)	162.88	207.97		
Less: Excess carried forward/(Utilised) during the year	(100.05)	12.29		
Add: Unspent CSR expense on ongoing projects	-	0		
Add: Unspent CSR expense on other than ongoing	-	0		
Amount recognised in P&L	262.93	195.68		
D. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5)]				
	2023-24	2022-23		
Opening Balance	-	-		
Deposited in specific fund of sch. VII within 6 months	-	-		
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	-		
Amount Spent During the year	-	-		
E. Excess amount spent [Section 135(5)]				
Yearwise Details	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2021-22	36.90	181.62	251.76	107.04
2022-23	107.04	195.68	207.97	119.33
2023-24*	119.33	262.93	162.88	19.28
Total				

* For the FY 2021-22 & 2022-23, the excess has been carried forward without adjusting the surplus amount arised from CSR activities. The same has been adjusted during the current year.

Refer footnote to Other Advances and Deposits under Other Current Assets

F. Unspent Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)] (year-wise)	2023-24	2022-23
Opening balance	-	-
	With Company	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	-
Amount spent during the year	-	-
	from companies bank account	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-
Closing balance	-	-
	With Company	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-

G. Provision for Liability of CSR Expenses	2023-24
Opening Balance	61.42
Addition during the period	29.81
Adjustment during the year	-61.42
Closing Balance	29.81

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 14.1 : TAX EXPENSE**

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Current Year	3,465.49	4,643.61
Earlier Years	-	-
Total current tax	3,465.49	4,643.61
Deferred tax ^{14.1.3}	282.21	687.47
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
TOTAL	3,747.70	5,331.08

14.1.1 Reconciliation of Tax Expenses:

Profit/(Loss) before tax	15593.10	18801.24
At income tax rate of 25.168% (31.03.2023: 25.168%)	3,924.47	4,731.90
Less: Tax on exempted Income	-	13.39
Add: Tax on non-deductible expenses/(Additional expenses allowed for tax purpose)	(176.77)	376.88
Adjustment for Tax under MAT provisions	-	-
Adjustment for earlier year tax	-	-
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit and Loss	3,747.70	5,095.39
Effective income tax rate :	24.03%	27.10%

14.1.2 During the year 2023-24, current year tax expense includes ₹ (240.27) crore, due to change in accounting of stripping activity adjustment in accordance with Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.'. Refer Note 16(8).

14.1.3 Refer Note 16 (8) for consequential impact of reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'. For the year ended 31.03.2023 previously reported deferred tax ₹374.20 crores, has been restated by ₹313.27 crores.

14.1.4 Refer Note 11.2 for component of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)

NOTE - 15.1 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans ¹	(56.26)	60.48
	(56.26)	60.48
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	14.16	(15.22)
	14.16	(15.22)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	-	-
	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
	-	-
TOTAL	(42.10)	45.26

15.1.1 Represents figure in respect of Gratuity ₹ (53.02) crores (P.Y. 55.68 crores) and for post retirement medical benefits ₹(3.24) Crore (P.Y. ₹ 4.80 crores).

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024

- 1 a) Contingent Liabilities
I. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt (to the extent not provided for)

(₹ in Crore)

	Central Government	State Government and Local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2023	9,078.30	4,540.95	-	202.32	13,821.57
Addition during the period	561.02	186.08	8.50	17.91	773.51
Claim settled during the period:					
a. From Opening Balance	4,431.60	201.81		24.57	4,657.98
b. Out of addition during the period		16.42			16.42
Closing as on 31.03.2024	5,207.72	4,508.80	8.50	195.66	9,920.68

(₹ in Crore)

	Central Government	State Government and Local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2022	8,656.78	4,695.98	1.13	286.02	13,639.91
Addition during the period	3,235.92	79.51		20.89	3,336.32
Claim settled during the period:					
a. From Opening Balance	2,814.27	234.54	1.13	100.52	3,150.46
b. Out of addition during the period	0.13			4.07	4.20
Closing as on 31.03.2023	9,078.30	4,540.95	-	202.32	13,821.57

(₹ in Crore)

Contingent Liability			
Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023 (Restated)
1	Central Government		
	Income Tax	4,876.43	7,723.93
	Central Excise	270.00	328.14
	Clean Energy Cess	26.68	505.04
	Central Sales Tax		-
	Service Tax	5.19	141.86
	Others	29.42	379.33
	Sub-Total	5,207.72	9,078.30
2	State Government and Local Authorities		
	Royalty	705.10	868.61
	Environment Clearance	2,915.04	2,915.04
	Sales Tax/VAT	20.75	30.26
	Entry Tax	5.29	5.23
	Electricity Duty	-	-
	Others	862.62	721.81
	Sub-Total	4,508.80	4,540.95
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises		
	Arbitration Proceedings	-	-
	Suit against the company under litigation	8.50	-
	Others(Please Specify)	-	-
	Sub-Total	8.50	-
4	Others: (If any)		
	Miscellaneous - Land and Others	29.95	36.89
	Arbitration, Civil Suits, Employee Related Etc.	165.71	165.43
	Sub-Total	195.66	202.32
	Grand Total	9,920.68	13,821.57

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

No interest is expected in the settlement of cases under contingent liabilities, except where management has an adverse view.

The Company's pending litigation comprises of claim against the Company and proceeding pending tax/stutory/ Government authorities. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, and disclosed the contingent liabilities, where applicable, in its Financial Statements. The Company does not expects the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position. Future cash outflows in respect of above are dependent upon th outcome of judgements/decisions.

As per the supreme court order dated 22.11.2022 w.r.t. case file no. 21344/2017, it as directed to pass the back wages or monetary benefits to the plaintiffs. However realistic estimate for reasinable liability couldn't be made int eh absence of readily availability of actual information. Hence the same couldn't be accounted for in the financial statements.

Contingent Assets: A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. During the normal course of business, several unresolved claims are currently outstanding. The inflow of economic benefits, in respect of such claims cannot be measured due to uncertainties that surround the related events and circumstances.

II. Guarantee

As on 31.03.2024 Bank guarantee issued is ₹ 618.67 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 614.33 Crore).

III. Letter of Credit

As on 31.03.2024 outstanding letter of credit is Nil (P.Y. Nil).

b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for : ₹ 4494.56 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 5608.57 Crore) (net of advances ₹2321.95 crore (P.Y. ₹4390.27 crore)).

Other Commitments: ₹ 45658.47 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 45153.56 Crore).

2 Related Party informations**a) Group Information****i) Subsidiary Companies**

S.no.	Name of Entity	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
				31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1	MNH Shakti Ltd.	Coal mining	India	70.00%	70.00%
2	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	Coal mining	India	60.00%	60.00%
3	Mahanadi basin Power Ltd.	Power Generation	India	100.00%	100.00%
4	Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	Construct & Operate Rail Corridor projects	India	71.11%	71.11%

ii) Post Employment Benefit Funds and others

S.No.	Name of Entity	Nature	Country of Incorporation
1	MCL Employees Group Gratuity Scheme Trust Fund	Trust	India
2	Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)	Statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, Gol	India
3	Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust	Trust	India
4	Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non- Executives Modified	Trust	India
5	CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust	Trust	India

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

iii) Key Managerial Personnel

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

Name	Designation	w.e.f.
Shri Uday A Kaole	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	19.12.2023
Shri O. P. Singh	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.01.2022 - 31.10.2023
Shri A. K. Behura	Director (Finance)	01.08.2022
Shri Jugal Borah	Director (Technical-P&P) Director (Technical-OP)	19.04.2022 - 01.06.2023 23.11.2022
Shri K. Rao	Director (Personnel)	18.12.2019
Shri A S Bapat	Director (Technical-P&P)	02.06.2023
Shri Soubhagya Parida	Company Secretary	25.04.2022
Shri Sanjeev Kumar Kassi	Part-Time Official Director	22.02.2023
Shri Mukesh Choudhary	Part-Time Official Director	27.01.2023
Dr. Asha Lakra	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Dayashankar C Tiwari	Independent Director	30.05.2023
Dr. Rajesh Kumar Verma	Independent Director	31.05.2023

iv) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
a.	Payment to Chairman cum Managing Directors, Whole Time Directors, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary	3.73	2.72
b.	Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	0.11	0.06
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits	0.59	0.45
iii)	Other Long-term Benefits		
iv)	Termination Benefits		-
v)	Share Based Payment		
	TOTAL	4.43	3.23

Note:

Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed to use of cars for private journey upto a ceiling of 750 KMs on payment of concessional rate, in accordance with the provisions of Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises O.M No. 2(18)/PC-64 dated 20.11.1964 as amended from time to time.

VI) Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
i)	Amount Payable	-	-
ii)	Amount Receivable	-	-

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

VII) No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member. Further there is no loans to related parties (Directors, Key Managerial Persons and others).

B. Related Party Transactions within Group

Coal India Limited has entered into transactions with its subsidiaries which include Apex charges, Rehabilitation charges, Lease rent, Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries and other expenditure incurred by or on behalf of other subsidiaries through current account.

As per Ind AS 24, following are the disclosures regarding nature and amount of significant transactions

i) Subsidiary Companies

Outstanding balances as on 31.03.2024 and transactions for the period then ended

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend Paid	Sale of Assets/ Store materials	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balances (Payables)/ Receivables
Eastern Coalfields Limited				(0.73)		(1.22)		
Bharat Coking Coal Limited				0.04				
Central Coalfields Limited				(16.04)				
Western Coalfields Limited				0.27				
South Eastern Coalfields Limited				0.42		(3.67)		
Northern Coalfields Limited				0.28				
Coal India Limited	412.20	119.46	9,000.00				5.12	
Mahanadi basin Power Limited					(2.12)		32.41	
Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited*					(9.10)		50.47	
MNH Shakti Limited**					(0.11)		1.81	
MJSJ Coal Limited					(0.38)		5.92	
	412.20	119.46	9,000.00	-15.76	(11.71)	(4.89)	95.73	(31.78)

Figures in brackets denote net income or credit balance.

Others includes for SECL - workshop repair charges and for ECL - LDBM & CITMC charges
ECL, BCCL, CCL, WCL, SECL & NCL are the co-subsidiaries of the Company

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Outstanding balances as on 31.03.2023 and transactions for the period then ended								
Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend Paid	Sale of Assets/ Store materials	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balances (Payables)/ Receivables
Eastern Coalfields Limited				(0.07)		0.27		
Bharat Coking Coal Limited				0.02				
Central Coalfields Limited				0.55				
Western Coalfields Limited				0.01				
South Eastern Coalfields Limited				2.13		(0.36)		
Northern Coalfields Limited				(0.36)				
Coal India Limited	386.52	115.63	8,425.00				(19.73)	
Mahanadi basin Power Limited					(1.54)		29.78	
Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited*					(10.91)		245.70	
MNH Shakti Limited**					(0.07)		1.40	
MJSJ Coal Limited					(0.27)		5.23	
	386.52	115.63	8,425.00	2.28	(12.79)	(0.09)	262.38	(45.27)

c. Transactions with CMPDIL

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Description	Note no.	FY 23-24	FY 22-23
	Statement of Profit & Loss			
1	Capital Expenses	3	15.94	23.85
2		4	39.12	45.56
3		5	4.63	-
4		6.1		-
5		6.2		-
6	CMPDIL Expenses	35	42.26	29.83
7	Environment Expenses	35	31.67	39.51
8	Internal & Other Audit expenses	35	-	0.10
	Balance Sheet		0.64	-
1	Payable for Capital Expenditure	20		
2	Trade Payables	19	5.46	13.96
3	Other Heads of Balance Sheet		26.32	31.31

d. Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by Central Government by holding majority of shares (Refer Note-16). The Company being a Government entity is exempt from the general disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances with the controlling Government and another entity under same Government. The following transactions have been entered at arm's length price with entities under the control of the same Government.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****3 Others****a) Authorised Capital**

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1,39,58,200 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each	1395.82	775.82
20,41,800 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 1000/- each (Redeemed on as per terms of earliest redemption)	204.18	204.18

b) Construction of MCL Institute of Natural Resources And Energy Management (MINREM)

The Company is constructing an Institute 'MCL Institute of Natural Resources And Energy Management (MINREM), Bhubaneswar' with an initial estimated total value of ₹ 138.83 crores through the contractor M/S NBCC. The construction work was stopped because Bhubaneswar Development Authority did not consider the proposal for approval earlier. However on 02.11.2018 BDA have granted necessary permission in favour of MCL. The MOU has been revalidated for a period of two years from 09.01.2020 & the above work to be completed within 12 months and the revised project cost is ₹ 155.33 crores. NBCC had not resumed the work with in 15 days as per the timeline given by Secretary , MOC on 04.08.2021. After several letters , final notice has been served to NBCC to start the work with in 15 days from the date of issue of letter i.e. on 12.10.2021, failing which MCL will have no option left than to proceed with termination of Memorandum of Understanding.

Termination of MOU with NBCC approved by competent authority along with penal provisions as per MOU has been communicated to NBCC on 05.01.2022.

The job of PMC for balance work has been entrusted to CMPDIL, Ranchi vide letter No. MCL/Sambalpur/Civil/21-22/1641 dated 02.02.2022.

The Company has incurred ₹ 122.08 crores towards construction of the institute as on 31.03.2024.

The Company has charged impairment amounting to ₹ 12.72 crore due to damages incurred to the building due to cyclone Fani & theft occurred.

Further as the matter is under dispute, the 11th & 12th RA bill is pending for accounting and adjustment with existing mobilization advance.

c) Land at Baliapanda Mouza, Puri

5 acres of land at Baliapanda Mouza, Puri amounting to ₹ 0.94 crores (including deposit for boundary wall) taken as lease from Puri Municipality with a lease period of 99 years w.e.f. 01.04.1996. However, Tahsildar Puri vide his office memo no. 7206 dated 21.08.2004 addressed to the Collector Puri with a copy to MCL, Bhubaneswar stated that the said area comes under the Sweat water zone and it has been declared as restricted area by the Govt. in Housing and Urban Development Department. Though the said land comes under Sweat Water Zone, Tahsildar, Puri has accepted ground rent along with cess till 2008-09. Further D(P), MCL vide letter no. 4707 dated 08.01.2019, requested to Collector, Puri for early hand over of alternate land to start the stall project. Letter has been written to Collector, Puri by DGM, MCL on 05.12.2019 for allotment of alternative patch of land. Subsequently, Dy. GM , MCL and CM (Mining) met collector , Puri on 18.12.2020. Collector opined that the land was wrongly leased by Municipality to MCL beyond their jurisdiction, hence Municipality cannot allot any alternative land in favour of MCL and suggested for apply of refund of premium of land earlier deposited with Municipality, Puri. MCL has applied for refund or for alternative land with Municipality, Puri and the matter is under process.

d) Deposit Account (for specific purpose) of ₹ 16.99 Crore (PY- ₹ 15.33 crore) are made as per the direction of the Court, various govt. authorities and for issue of B.G shown under Note-4.5 & Note-4.6. Details are as below:

Note 4.5 - ₹ 11.54 crore

- Fixed deposit includes ₹ 7.74 crore made against price difference recovered against explosive rate contracts in the year 2005-06, as per court order
- Fixed deposits includes ₹ 0.24 crore made for 40% Tapering money by the Company in respect of M/S Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd. as per order of Hon'ble High Court , Cuttack till the final outcome of the Writ petition no. 3109 of 2015.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

- iii. Fixed Deposits includes ₹1.61 Crore made against interim order of Hon'ble High court Cuttack (Odisha) i.e. to be deposited in any nationalized bank for remaining amount of compensation involved in the disputed land.
- iv. Bank Deposits of ₹0.45 Crore respectively kept with the bank which has been pledged in favour of Water Dam Division against MOU/agreement signed.
- v. Bank Deposits includes ₹1.07 Crore for issue of BG in favour of TAMDA for obtaining approval of Institutional Building Plan for MIMSR.
- vi. ₹ 0.37 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Executive Engineer, Main Dam Division , Burla.
- vii. ₹ 0.05 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer, Main Dam Division , Burla.

Note 4.6 - ₹ 4.85 Crore

- i. ₹ 1.89 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer, Main Dam Division , Burla.
 - ii. ₹ 1.08 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR s per directives of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha regarding encashment of BG of M/s Hindusthan Dorr oliver.
 - iii. ₹0.24 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer, Angul Irrigation Division .
 - iv. ₹0.07 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer Sundergarh Irrigation Division
 - v. Bank Deposits of ₹1.46 Crore in the shape of TDR for M/s Utkal Highways on the directives of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha
 - vi. ₹ 0.10 crore deposited in shape of TDR for Executive Engineer, Burla Irrigation Division, Burla
 - vii ₹ 0.01 crore issued in favour of Dy. Director of Mines Office, sambalpur for issue of License of Ib-Valley Coal Washery.
- e) Railway Board has approved inflated mileage for the Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail line as per the letter no. 2018/Infra/12/19 dated 27.02.2023 issued by Executive Director (infra-1), Railway Board. Concession agreement for the above has been executed on 11.03.2024 between S.E. Railway & MCL. Agreement, concession repayment through inflated mileage shall come into force from 17.04.2023. Railways has not finalized the calculation and payable amount yet and hence no amount has been released by railways yet. In the absence of amount receivable, no income has been recognised in the books of accounts.
- f) Subsequent to transition to Ind AS from 01.04.2015, the carrying value of the fixed asset has been elected to be continued as per cost model. Accordingly the net carrying value of the asset has been considered as Gross carrying value of the asset and accumulated depreciation has been considered as zero in the accounts, however for the purpose of record keeping of original acquisition cost of the assets, the asset master in Accounting software has not been altered.
- g) Kiripsira village and few part of Ratansara village had been transferred by Union of India by issuing notification dated 13.09.2006 and 17.01.2008 to other companies. However, at the initial stage payment of compensation will be the liability of the MCL and it may be recovering the said liability from the successor company as per point no. 6 (Payment of compensation) of the Supreme Court Order (July 2013). value of compensation with respect to Non-MCL part is ₹656.94 crore. However no compensation payment has been made against the above villages yet.
- h) NTPC has disputed an amount of ₹ 62.29 crores for payment of surface transportation charges for supply of coal for a lead distance of 0-3 kms for the period February 2018 to August 2020. The dispute is pending with AMRCD. However considering the probability of realizing a major part of the dues may not be very high, expected credit loss has been provided against the above debtors during the current year.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****4 Fair Value Measurement****(a) Financial Instruments by Category**

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2024		31.03.2023 (Restated)	
	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST
Financial Assets				
Investments* :				
Secured Bonds		-		-
Mutual Fund	1,214.28		1,069.88	
Loans		1.67		1.21
Deposits & receivable		2,614.54		2,099.33
Trade receivables**		2,146.61		1,636.92
Cash & cash equivalents		794.61		71.49
Other Bank Balances		12,034.18		18,005.08
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		3.95		4.58
Trade payables		1,569.77		1,591.31
Security Deposit and Earnest money		1,073.87		1,060.28
Lease Liabilities		2.47		2.35
Other Liabilities		4,644.23		3,964.00

* Investment in Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies are measured at cost are not considered above.

** Allowance for Coal Quality Variance deducted from Trade Receivable.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31.03.2024		31.03.2023 (Restated)	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund/ ICD	1,214.28	-	1,069.88	-

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at	31.03.2024		31.03.2023 (Restated)	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Secured Bonds		-		0.00
Loans		1.67		1.21
Deposits & receivable		2,614.54		2099.33
Trade receivables		2,146.61		1,636.92
Cash & cash equivalents		794.61		71.49
Other Bank Balances		12,034.18		18005.08
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		3.95		4.58
Trade payables		1,569.77		1591.31
Security Deposit and Earnest money		1,073.87		1060.28
Lease Liabilities		2.47		2.35
Other Liabilities		4,644.23		3964

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

A brief of each level is given below.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investments, security deposits and other liabilities included in level 3.

(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market prices (NAV) of instruments in respect of investment in Mutual Funds.

(d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

At present there are no fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Company considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. The security deposits coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the company, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

5) Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of Public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of Public Enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

The Company risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit Risk:

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the company enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. Our FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities (PPUs) and independent power producers (IPPs);
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants (CPPs)); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

E-Auction Scheme

The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who were not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Coal.

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

Provision for expected credit loss: Company provides for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/ credit impaired assets, by lifetime expected credit losses (Simplified approach). Refer Note - 13, Trade Receivables

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

B. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company.

C. Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency(INR).The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Company also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Company has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from bank deposits with change in interest rate, exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain most of its deposits at fixed rate.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Company manages the risk using guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

D) Capital management

The company being a government entity manages its capital as per the guidelines of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management under Ministry of Finance.

Capital Structure of the company is as follows:		
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Equity Share capital	1,323.67	661.84
Long term debt	3.28	3.92

6) Employee Benefits: Recognition and Measurement (Ind AS-19)

Defined Benefit Plans

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan (the Gratuity Scheme) covering the eligible employees. Gratuity payment is made as per policy of the company subject to maximum of ₹ 20 lacs at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Gratuity Scheme is funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. LIC also provides an insurance coverage (Life Cover Sum Assured- LCSA) in case of death of a member during service, to compensate the shortfall in gratuity amount from estimated payable at normal retirement date based on last drawn salary subject to ceiling of maximum of ₹ 20 lacs.

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives, their spouses and fully financially dependent Divyang child(ren) suffering from not less than 40% of any disability in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives, spouse and dependent Divyang child (ren) taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

C) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post-Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE) to provide medical care to the non-executives and their spouses and Divyang Child(ren) in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time or resigns from the company at the age of 57 Years or above or on death to the spouse and Divyang Child(ren). The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired non-executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 8 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life of Divyang child would be ₹ 2.5 lakh. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Defined Contribution Plans

a) Provident Fund and Pension

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary i.e. 12% and 7% of Basic salary and Dearness Allowance towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively. These funds are governed by a separate statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, Government of India, named Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO). The contribution towards the fund for the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007 (NPS). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, Leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The scheme is funded by qualifying insurance policies from Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

As a part of the social security scheme, the Group has a Life Cover Scheme known as Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited (LCS) which covers all the executive and non-executive cadre employees. In case of death in service, an amount of Rs 1,56,250 is paid to the nominees under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The expected cost of the benefits is recognized when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

c) Settlement Allowances

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of Rs 12000/- is paid to all the non-executive cadre employees governed under NCWA on their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010 as settling-in allowance. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken group insurance scheme from United India Insurance Company Limited to cover the executives of the CIL Group against personal accident known as Coal India Executives Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (GPAIS). GPAIS covers all types of accident on 24 hour basis worldwide. Premium for the scheme is borne by the CIL.

e) Leave Travel Concession (LTC)

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for Bharat Bhraman once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs 10000/- and Rs 15000/- is paid for visiting Home town and Bharat Bhraman, respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

f) Workmen's Compensation Benefits in Mine Accident

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the company provide the benefits admissible under The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923. An amount of Rs 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. In addition, w.e.f 01.06.2023 an exgratia amount of ₹ 90,000/- is paid in case of death or permanent total disablement .The expected cost of the benefits is recognised when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

Funding status of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits plans are as under:

(i) Funded

- o Gratuity
- o Leave Encashment
- o Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)
- o Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

(ii) Unfunded

- o Life Cover Scheme
- o Settlement Allowance
- o Group Personal Accident Insurance
- o Leave Travel Concession
- o Workmen's Compensation Benefits in Mine Accident

Actuarial Provision as on 31.03.2024 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on	Incremental Liability / (adjustment) during the previous year	Opening Actuarial Liability as on	Incremental Liability/ (adjustment) during the period	Closing Actuarial Liability as on
	01.04.2022		01.04.2023		31.03.2024
Gratuity	1,369.18	(40.69)	1,328.49	115.33	1,443.82
Leave	481.22	56.22	537.44	113.98	651.42
Settlement Allowance	16.61	(1.26)	15.35	0.07	15.42
Leave Travel Concession	21.07	0.42	21.49	1.43	22.92
Post Retired Medical Benefits	292.61	5.90	298.51	31.70	330.21
Total	2,180.69	20.59	2,201.28	262.51	2,463.79

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate****ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY LIABILITY AS AT 31.03.2024 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)**

(₹ in Crore)

	Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
	TABLE-1		
A	Profit & Loss (P&L)		
1	Current service cost	49.05	41.40
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	72.78
3	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5	Service cost	49.05	114.18
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.08	(4.91)
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	49.13	109.28
B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	9.81	31.08
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(49.14)	32.08
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(39.33)	63.15
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(16.36)	(10.14)
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-55.68	53.02
C	Defined Benefit Cost	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Service cost	49.04	114.18
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.09	(4.91)
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(55.68)	53.02
4	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	(6.55)	162.29

	TABLE-2	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
	Net Balance Sheet position as at	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position		
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(1,328.49)	1,443.83
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	1,335.05	1,409.41
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	6.55	(34.42)
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	6.55	(34.42)
B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(2.57)	6.55
2	Service cost	(49.05)	(114.18)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(0.87)	4.91
4	Amount recognised in OCI	55.68	(53.02)
5	Employer contributions	2.57	121.32
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits		
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	6.55	(34.42)

TABLE-3		(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets		Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)		
1	DBO at end of prior period	1,369.18	1,328.49
2	Current service cost	49.05	41.40
3	Interest cost on the DBO	88.39	91.38
4	Curtailement (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	72.78
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	9.81	31.08
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(49.14)	32.08
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(138.79)	(153.39)
12	DBO at end of current period	1,328.49	1,443.83
B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	1,366.61	1,335.05
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	88.30	96.29
4	Employer contributions	2.57	121.32
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	16.36	10.14
6	Benefits paid	(138.79)	(153.39)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	1,335.05	1,409.41

TABLE-4		(₹ in Crore)
Additional Disclosure Information		
A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	31.03.2024
1	March 31, 2025	140.11
2	March 31, 2026	147.86
3	March 31, 2027	147.00
4	March 31, 2028	142.39
5	March 31, 2029	143.54
6	March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	571.11
7	Beyond 10 years	1,635.67

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2025	46.79
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	8 years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	1,106.78
E	Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2024	Percentage
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%
	Property	0.00%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
	Other	0.00%
	Total	100.00%
F	Current and Non Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2024	(₹ in Crore)
1	Current Liability	135.45
2	Non Current Liability	1,308.38
3	Liability as at 31 March 2024	1,443.83

TABLE-5

	Sensitive Analysis:		
	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024		1443.83
A	Discount Rate		
	Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024		7.00%
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate		-52.68
	Percentage Impact		-4%
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate		56.79
	Percentage Impact		4%
B	Salary Escalation Rate		
	Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2024		Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate		25.62
	Percentage Impact		2%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% Decrease in Salary Escalation Rate		(26.62)
	Percentage Impact		-2%
C	Assumptions	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
	Discount Rate	7.30%	7.00%
	Salary Escalation Rate	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%
	Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Specimen Mortality rates			
Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Actuarial Valuation of Leave Benefit Scheme under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19

	(₹ in Crore)	
Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
TABLE-1		
A Profit & Loss (P&L)		
1 Current service cost	78.42	91.22
2 Past service cost - plan amendments	-	53.72
3 Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
4 Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5 Service cost	78.42	144.95
6 Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-1.66	-1.86
7 Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	38.44	43.00
8 Cost recognised in P&L	115.21	186.08
B Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1 Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	67.08	28.45
2 Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(26.04)	18.39
3 Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	41.03	46.80
4 Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(2.59)	(3.84)
5 Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-	-
C Defined Benefit Cost	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1 Service cost	78.42	144.94
2 Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(1.66)	(1.86)
3 Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-	-
4 Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	38.44	43.00
5 Defined Benefit Cost	115.21	186.08

TABLE-2

	(₹ in Crore)	
Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 March 2024	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A Development of Net Balance Sheet Position		
1 Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(537.44)	(651.42)
2 Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	481.13	572.59
3 Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(56.31)	(78.83)
4 Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(56.31)	(78.83)

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(10.21)	(56.31)
2	Service cost	(78.42)	(144.94)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	1.66	1.86
4	Amount recognised in OCI	(38.44)	(43.00)
5	Employer contributions	69.11	163.57
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(56.31)	(78.83)

TABLE-3

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 March 2024		(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
		Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)		
1	DBO at end of prior period	481.22	537.44
2	Current service cost	78.42	91.22
3	Interest cost on the DBO	29.57	35.11
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	53.72
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	67.08	28.45
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(26.04)	18.39
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12	Benefits paid	(92.81)	(112.93)
13	DBO at end of current period	573.44	651.42
B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	471.01	481.13
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	31.23	36.97
4	Employer contributions	69.11	163.57
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	2.59	3.84
6	Benefits paid	(92.81)	(112.92)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	481.13	572.59

TABLE-4**Additional Disclosure Information**

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	(₹ in Crore)
		31-Mar-24
1	March 31, 2025	51.48
2	March 31, 2026	55.26

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

3	March 31, 2027	56.00
4	March 31, 2028	58.34
5	March 31, 2029	57.23
6	March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	234.64
7	Beyond 10 years	1,116.66
B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2025	100.15
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	10 Years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	377.87
E	Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2024	Percentage
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%
	Property	0.00%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
	Other	0.00%
	Total	100.00%
F	Current and Non Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2024	(₹ in Crore)
1	Current Liability	49.77
2	Non Current Liability	601.65
3	Liability as at 31 March 2024	651.42

TABLE-5

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024	651.42	
A	Discount Rate		
	Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024	7.00%	
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(30.12)	
	Percentage Impact	-5%	
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	32.93	
	Percentage Impact	5%	
B	Salary Escalation Rate		
	Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2024	Executive 9%	
		Non Executive 6.25%	
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	32.71	
	Percentage Impact	5%	
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% Decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(30.21)	
	Percentage Impact	-5%	
C	Assumptions	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
	Discount Rate	7.30%	7.00%
	Salary Escalation Rate	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Actuarial Valuation of Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19

		(₹ in Crore)	
Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year		Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A	Profit & Loss (P&L)		
1	Current service cost	9.86	9.53
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
3	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5	Service cost	9.86	9.53
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	4.56	4.73
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	14.42	14.27
B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	12.28	-11.54
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(19.49)	11.92
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(7.22)	0.38
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	2.41	2.87
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(4.80)	3.24
C	Defined Benefit Cost		
1	Service cost	9.86	9.53
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	4.56	4.73
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(4.80)	3.24
4	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	9.61	17.51
Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 March 2024		Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position		
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(298.51)	330.21
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	227.96	253.55
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(70.54)	(76.65)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(70.54)	(76.65)
B Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position			
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(73.10)	(70.54)
2	Service cost	(9.86)	(9.53)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(4.56)	(4.73)
4	Amount recognised in OCI	4.8	(3.24)
5	Employer contributions	12.17	11.4
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(70.54)	(76.65)

TABLE-3

	Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 March 2024	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)			
1	DBO at end of prior period	292.61	298.51
2	Current service cost	9.86	9.53
3	Interest cost on the DBO	19.35	21.79
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendements	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	12.28	(11.54)
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(19.49)	11.92
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12	Benefits paid from Planned Assets	(16.10)	-
13	DBO at end of current period	298.51	330.21
C Change in Fair Value of Assets			
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	219.51	227.96
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	14.79	17.06
4	Employer contributions	12.17	11.4
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(2.41)	(2.87)
6	Benefits paid	(16.10)	-
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	227.96	253.55

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****TABLE-4****Additional Disclosure Information**

		(₹ in Crore)
A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	31.03.2024
1	March 31, 2025	14.07
2	March 31, 2026	16.17
3	March 31, 2027	17.92
4	March 31, 2028	19.81
5	March 31, 2029	21.32
6	March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	123.77
7	Beyond 10 years	741.92
B	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	13 Years
C	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	330.21

TABLE-5

Sensitivity Analysis

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024	330.21
A	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024	7.00%
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(19.48)
	Percentage Impact	-6.00%
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	21.57
	Percentage Impact	7.00%
B	Assumptions	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
	Discount Rate	7.30%
	Medical Inflation Rate	7.00%
	Mortality Rate - Inservice	0.00% **
	Mortality Rate - Post retirement	0.00% **
	Average Medical Cost (INR)	
	Indian Assured Lives	Indian Assured Lives
	Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
	Indian Individual Annuitant's	Indian Individual Annuitant's
	Mortality Table (2012-15)	Mortality Table (2012-15)
	Executive Employees:	Executive Employees:
	Domiciliary Benefit - INR	Domiciliary Benefit - INR
	36,000 p.a.	36,000 p.a.
	Hospitalisation Benefit - INR	Hospitalisation Benefit - INR
	35,000 p.a.	35,000 p.a.
	Non Executive Employees:	Non Executive Employees:
	Domiciliary	Domiciliary
	Benefit+Hospitalisation	Benefit+Hospitalisation
	Benefit combined - INR	Benefit combined - INR
	18,000 p.a.	18,000 p.a.
	Spouse Age Difference	Spouse is 5 years younger than Member
	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%

** As agreed with the Company, medical inflation has been considered as nil as the medical cost of the Company is governed by CHGS rates as declared by Government of India

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Specimen Mortality rates

Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate table

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)

Age	Rates
60	0.006349
65	0.010070
70	0.016393
75	0.027379
80	0.046730

Medical Benefits for retired Employees

The Company provides Post-Retirement Medical Facility to the retired employees and their spouse. The facility is covered by separate Post-Retirement Medical scheme for executive and non-executive. Scheme for the medical benefit for executive retired prior to 01.01.2007 is administered through separate Contributory Post-Retirement Medical Scheme for Executive Trust. Liability for the medical benefits are recognized based on actuarial valuation.

7) Other Information

(a) Segment Reporting

The group's main business is Coal mining and related services. All activities of the group revolve around the main business. As such, there are no separate reportable segments for the group.

(b) Earnings per share

Sl. No. Particulars	For the Year ended	For the year ended
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023 (Restated)
i) Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders ₹ in Crore	11845.40	13470.16
ii) Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	13236726	13236726
iii) Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹1000/- per share) considering net profit after tax	₹ 8,948.89	₹ 10,176.35

Pursuant to issue of bonus shares @ 1:1 for each outstanding equity shares on 07.11.2023, the outstanding no. of equity shares has increased to 1,32,36,726 nos. , however for the purpose of Earnings per share calculation, the wighted aaverage number of shares has been considered as if the outstanding shares are available from the beginning of the earliest period being presented. Accordingly EPS for the comparative periods has been restated.

Further refer Note 16 (2) (8) for consequential impact of reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment in note 9.1 as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

(c) Insurance and escalation claims

Insurance and escalation claims are accounted for on the basis of admission/final settlement.

(d) Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.

The value on realisation on current assets, loans and advances in the ordinary course of business would not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the Balance sheet.

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****(e) Balance Confirmations**

The Company has a procedure for obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings from banks & financial institutions. With regard to other parties, reconciliations are made and the balance confirmation letters/emails are also sent on a periodic basis. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, and are not anticipated to materially affect the results.

(f) Disaggregated revenue information:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contract with customers information as per requirement of Ind AS 115, Revenue From Contract with Customer:

(₹ in Crore)

Disaggregated revenue information:	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
Types of goods or service		
- Coal	23,809.42	27,824.55
- Others	4.41	0.36
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,813.83	27,824.91
Types of customers		
- Power sector	14,869.43	16,580.63
- Non-Power Sector	8,939.99	11,243.92
- Others or Services	4.41	0.36
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,813.83	27,824.91
Types of contract		
- FSA	19,657.02	18,485.02
- E Auction	4,152.40	9,339.53
- Others	4.41	0.36
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,813.83	27,824.91
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	23,809.42	27,824.55
- Goods transferred over time	-	-
- Services transferred at a point in time	4.41	0.36
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,813.83	27,824.91

- (g) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company on the date of the Balance Sheet for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.
- (h) Based on the information to the extent available with the Company, there were no transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (i) For the purpose of income tax computation for the current year, the stripping activity asset created as on 01.04.2022 amounting to ₹841.54 crores due to restatement of financials made on account of revision in policy for stripping activity adjustment, has been considered as deduction in the computation for income tax provision.

8) Restatement for the year ended 31st March 2023 and as at 1st April 2022

In accordance with Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements', the Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023 and 1st April 2022

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

(beginning of the preceeding period; as restatement prior to that period is impracticable) and Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2023 for the reasons as stated below:

In case of opencast mining, CIL has consistently adhered to its accounting policy of stripping activity (Overburden removal) since its inception. Under the existing policy stripping activity cost comprises two components viz. Advance stripping and Ratio variance. Advance stripping was recognised as current assets based on physical measurement. Ratio variance recognised as non-current provisions to spread the overburden removal cost evenly over the life of the project, based on Standard Ratio.

During the year, based on an opinion from the Accounting Standard Board (ASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on the stripping activity policy of the company/group, a revised policy on stripping activity in accordance with Appendix B Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine, of Ind AS 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment has been implemented by the company/group. Existing Advance Stripping balance as at 31st March, 2022 has been considered as Stripping Activity Assets as at 01.04.2022 under note 3.1 property plant and equipment, in the restated financial statements.

Reconciliation of financial statement line items which are retrospectively restated are as under:

(i) Reconciliation of financial statement line items which are retrospectively restated are as under:

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2023			As at 01.04.2022		
		As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	11,174.81	1,262.89	12,437.70	9,938.35	841.54	10,779.89
Deferred tax assets	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets		48,577.73	1,262.89	49,840.62	40,390.63	841.54	41,232.17
Non-current provisions	9.1	18,477.73	954.67	19,432.40	18,764.50	841.54	19,606.04
Other equity	7.2	12,646.18	-5.05	12,641.13	7,550.71	-	7,550.71
Deferred tax liability	11.2	913.66	313.27	1,226.93	539.46	-	539.46
Total Equity and Liabilities		48,577.73	1,262.89	49,840.62	40,390.63	841.54	41,232.17

(ii)(a) Reconciliation of restated items of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Improved access to coal		-	(496.06)	(496.06)
Ratio variance reserve		46.11	(292.53)	(246.42)
Advance stripping adjustment		(405.66)	405.66	-
Stripping activity adjustment	13.6	(359.55)	(382.93)	(742.48)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses	13.5	860.93	74.71	935.64
Profit before tax		18,493.02	308.22	18,801.24
Tax Expense	14.1	5,017.81	313.27	5,331.08
Profit for the period		13,475.21	(5.05)	13,470.16
Total Comprehensive Income		13,520.47	(5.05)	13,515.42

(ii)(b) Impact in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Note	Amount
Improved access to coal		(419.54)
Ratio variance reserve		(398.49)
Stripping activity adjustment	13.6	(818.03)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses	13.5	162.32

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

Profit before tax		15,593.10
Tax Expense	14.1	3,747.70
Profit for the period		11,845.40
Total Comprehensive Income		11,803.30

Note: The data in the above table has been provided as per the actual as reported in the P&L account for the FY 2023-24 considering the stripping activity adjustment calculated as per the revised policy.

(iii) Reconciliation of Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Profit before tax	18,493.02	308.22	18,801.24
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses	860.93	74.71	935.64
Stripping Activity Adjustment	(359.55)	-382.93	(742.48)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	17,826.48	-	17,826.48
Provisions	1,204.80	1,337.60	2,542.40
Cash Generated from Operation	18,580.72	1,337.60	19,918.32
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent	(911.62)	-	(911.62)
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	983.11	-	983.11
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the end of the year	71.49	-	71.49

(iv) Reconciliation of Earnings per share

As a result of the above-mentioned adjustments, basic and diluted earnings per share for the financial year 2022-23 changed as below:

Particulars	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Basic and Diluted EPS	20,410.24	(10,233.89)	10,176.35

In addition to restatement of profit after tax due to change in stripping activity adjustment, pursuant to issue of bonus shares @ 1:1 for each outstanding equity shares on 07.11.2023, the outstanding no. of equity shares has increased to 1,32,36,726 nos. , however for the purpose of Earnings per share calculation, the weighted average number of shares has been considered as if the outstanding shares are available from the beginning of the earliest period being presented. Accordingly EPS for the comparative periods has been restated.

9) Ratios

Description	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)	Variance	Reason for variance beyond 25%
(a) Current Ratio: The current ratio indicates a company's overall liquidity position. It is widely used by banks in making decisions regarding the advancing of working capital credit to their clients. Current ratio has been calculated as Current Assets divided by Current liabilities.	2.02	1.99	1%	
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio: Debt-to-equity ratio compares a Company's total debt to shareholders equity. Both of these numbers can be found in a Company's balance sheet. Debt-Equity Ratio has been calculated as total debt divided by Shareholder's Equity.	0.00	0.00	0%	

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

<p>(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio: Debt Service coverage ratio is used to analyse the firm's ability to pay-off current interest and instalments. Debt Service Coverage Ratio is calculated as Earning available for debt service divided by Debt Service. Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc. Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments Net Profit after tax means reported amount of Profit / (loss) for the period and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.</p>	18,134.72	20,688.74	-12%	
<p>(d) Return on Equity Ratio: It measures the profitability of equity funds invested in the Company. The ratio reveals how profitability of the equity-holders' funds have been utilized by the Company. It also measures the percentage return generated to equity-holders. The ratio is computed as: (Net Profits after taxes less Preference Dividend (if any)) divided by Average Shareholder's Equity</p>	0.81	1.25	-36%	The PAT has decreased by 9% and the average equity has increased by 41% due to increase in networth during last year.
<p>(e) Inventory turnover ratio: This ratio also known as stock turnover ratio and it establishes the relationship between the cost of goods sold during the period or sales during the period and average inventory held during the period. It measures the efficiency with which a Company utilizes or manages its inventory. Inventory turnover ratio is calculated as Cost of goods sold OR sales divided by Average Inventory. Average inventory is (Opening + Closing balance / 2) When the information opening and closing balances of inventory is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing COGS OR Sales by closing balance of Inventory.</p>	15.69	18.30	-14%	

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

<p>(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio: It measures the efficiency at which the firm is managing the receivables. Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales / Avg. Accounts Receivable Net credit sales consist of gross credit sales minus sales return. Trade receivables includes sundry debtors and bills receivables. Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2) When the information about credit sales, opening and closing balances of trade debtors is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing total sales by closing balances of trade receivables.</p>	21.52	33.86	-36%	The trade receivable turnoer ratio has decreased due to decrease in gross sales by 10% and increase in avg debtors by 41%.
<p>(g) Trade payables turnover ratio: It indicates the number of times sundry creditors have been paid during a period. It is calculated to judge the requirements of cash for paying sundry creditors. It is calculated by dividing the net credit purchases by average creditors. Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return When the information about credit purchases, opening and closing balances of trade creditors is not available then the ratio is calculated by dividing total purchases by the closing balance of trade creditors.</p>	5.50	5.54	-1%	
<p>(h) Net capital turnover ratio: It indicates a company's effectiveness in using its working capital. The working capital turnover ratio is calculated as follows: net sales divided by the average amount of working capital during the same period. Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns. Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.</p>	1.76	1.88	-7%	

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

<p>(i) Net profit ratio: It measures the relationship between net profit and sales of the business. Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales Net profit shall be after tax. Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.</p>	0.50	0.48	3%	
<p>(j) Return on Capital employed: Return on capital employed indicates the ability of a company's management to generate returns for both the debt holders and the equity holders. Higher the ratio, more efficiently is the capital being employed by the company to generate returns. ROCE = Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability</p>	88.97%	130.12%	-32%	The decrease is due to decrease in EBIT by 18% and increase in tangible networth by 24%
<p>(k) Return on investment (Refer: Note-7): Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit received by the company in relation to its investment cost. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned.</p>				
<p>(i) ROI on Equity Investment in Unlisted Subsidiaries: Dividend/Average Investment in Equity of Subs.</p>	0.00%	0.00%	0%	
<p>(ii) ROI on Equity Investment in Joint ventures: ROI = Dividend Received/ Average Investment in Equity of JV</p>	0.00%	0.00%	0%	
<p>(iii) ROI on Fixed Income Investment (Bonds/Debentures etc.) =Interest income/ Average Investment</p>	0.00%	7.22%	-100%	The tax free bonds available in the last year were fully matured during previous year only.
<p>(iv) ROI on Mutual fund = Dividend+Capital gain+Fair value gain(Loss)/Average Investment</p>	7.12%	5.28%	35%	During the current FY 23-24, Mutual fund has provided higher yield in comprative to PY.
<p>(v) ROI on depoits (With Banks, Fis incl ICDs)= Interest income/ Average Investment</p>	7.04%	6.63%	6%	



10) Miscellaneous Informations

- i. Figures for previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary, in order to make them comparable.
- ii. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 11 form part of the Balance Sheet and 12 to 13 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss . Note – 16 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.
- iii. The Standalone Financial Statement, have been approved by the Board of Directors of the company in their meeting dated 20.04.2024

Signature to Note 1 to 16

As per our Audit report annexed

On behalf of the Board

For Shiv & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 009989N

(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)

Partner

Membership No. 085084

Sanjib Kumar Debnath

General Manager (Finance)

(A K Behura)

Director (Finance)

DIN : 09712877

(S Parida)

Company Secretary

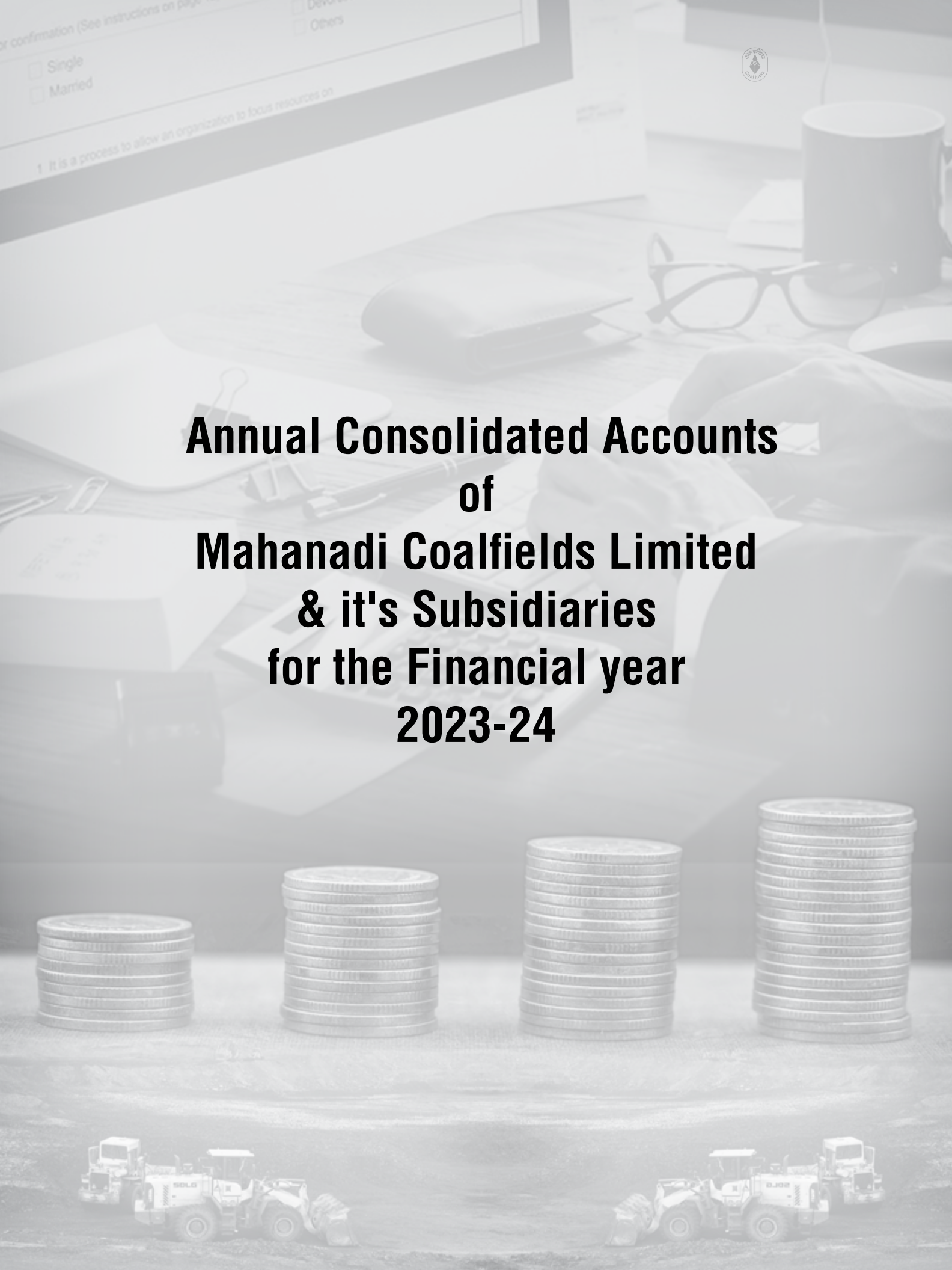
(U A Kaole)

Chairman-cum-Managing Director

DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur



**Annual Consolidated Accounts
of
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
& it's Subsidiaries
for the Financial year
2023-24**



**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

(₹ in Crore)

	NOTE NO.	31.03.2024	31.03.2023 (Restated)	01-04-2022 (Restated)
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	3.1	13,779.29	12,442.96	10,785.19
Capital work in progress	3.2	4,842.22	4,600.44	3,424.59
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	3.3	151.75	132.05	101.88
Intangible Assets	3.4	259.77	22.76	6.37
Intangible Assets under Development	3.5	24.17	-	6.35
Financial Assets				
Investments	4.1	-	-	-
Loans	4.2	1.67	1.20	1.20
Other Financial Assets	4.6	1,761.10	1,457.22	1,296.04
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	11.2	-	-	-
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	6.1	2,913.43	1,729.60	1,006.46
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		23,733.40	20,386.23	16,628.08
Current Assets				
Inventories	5.1	1,279.22	985.10	988.20
Financial Assets				
Investments	4.1	1,214.28	1,069.88	3,476.73
Trade Receivables	4.3	2,160.29	1,636.92	1,040.90
Cash and Cash equivalents	4.4	867.20	107.10	1,021.09
Other Bank Balances	4.5	12,034.18	18,005.08	11,776.50
Loans	4.2	-	0.01	-
Other Financial Assets	4.6	845.72	442.63	603.39
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	4,137.87	3,642.99	2,426.47
Other Current Assets	6.2	4,415.63	3,634.47	3,290.01
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		26,954.39	29,524.18	24,623.29
TOTAL ASSETS		50,687.79	49,910.41	41,251.37
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	7.1	1,323.67	661.84	661.84
Other Equity	7.2	14,700.91	12,563.48	7,485.29
Equity attributable to equityholders of the company		16,024.58	13,225.32	8,147.13
Non-Controlling Interests	7.3	153.30	68.62	68.42
TOTAL EQUITY		16,177.88	13,293.94	8,215.55
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	8.1	3.28	3.92	4.31
Lease Liabilities	8.2	2.47	2.35	2.29
Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	690.85	842.16	654.35
Provisions	9.1	18,856.68	19,432.40	19,606.04
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	11.2	1,509.14	1,226.93	539.46
Other Non-Current Liabilities	10.1	112.39	125.71	139.59
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,174.81	21,633.47	20,946.04
Current Liabilities				

Financial Liabilities	Borrowings	8.1	0.67	0.66	0.62
	Lease Liabilities	8.2	-	-	
	Trade Payables	8.3			
	Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises; and		24.02	2.23	1.55
	Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		1,547.30	1,589.38	1,464.88
	Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	5,048.36	4,260.23	2,946.62
Other Current Liabilities		10.2	5,895.72	7,620.90	7,206.31
Provisions		9.1	819.03	1,509.60	469.80
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		11.1	-	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			13,335.10	14,983.00	12,089.78
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			50,687.79	49,910.41	41,251.37

The Accompanying Notes No. 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N



(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084

On behalf of the Board


Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)


(S Parida)
Company Secretary


(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877


(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS**

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)			
Sales	12.1	23,809.42	27,824.55
Other Operating Revenue	12.1	3,372.90	3,252.33
Revenue from Operations (Net of levies)		27,182.32	31,076.88
Other Income	12.2	1,955.99	1,588.24
Total Income		29,138.31	32,665.12
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	13.1	1,082.68	1,394.82
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	13.1(a)	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade and work-in-progress	13.2	(263.85)	43.57
Employee Benefits Expense	13.3	4,551.14	4,513.61
Finance Costs	13.4	68.00	81.12
Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment	13.5	978.99	935.64
Stripping Activity Adjustment	13.6	(818.03)	(742.48)
Contractual Expense	13.7	5,861.71	5,420.01
Other Expenses	13.8	2,087.75	2,229.55
Total Expenses		13,548.39	13,875.84
Profit before Share of Joint Venture profit/(loss)		15,589.92	18,789.28
Share of Joint Venture profit/(loss)		-	-
Profit before Tax		15,589.92	18,789.28
Tax Expense	14.1		
Current Tax		3,466.16	4,643.67
Deferred Tax		282.21	687.47
Total tax expenses		3,748.37	5,331.14
Profit for the Period		11,841.55	13,458.14
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	15.1	(56.26)	60.48
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		14.16	(15.22)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(42.10)	45.26
Total Comprehensive Income (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		11,799.45	13,503.40
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		11,841.37	13,457.93
Non-controlling interest		0.18	0.21
		11,841.55	13,458.14
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		(42.10)	45.26
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		(42.10)	45.26

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	11,799.27	13,503.19
Non-controlling interest	0.18	0.21
	11,799.45	13,503.40
Earnings per equity share (Face value ₹ 1000 each): (Restated for PY)		
Basic	8,945.85	10,167.11
Diluted	8,945.85	10,167.11

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N



(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084

On behalf of the Board


Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)


(S Parida)
Company Secretary


(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877


(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024
Place : Sambalpur

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

As at 31.03.2024

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2023	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance as at 31.03.2024
13236726 no. of Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each	661.84	661.83	1,323.67

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2022	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31.03.2023 (Restated)
6618363 no. of equity shares of ₹1000/- each	661.84	-	661.84

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign subsidiary (OCI)	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)		
Balance as at 01.04.2023	44.29	3,710.08	8,867.39	(53.23)	-	12,568.53
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	(5.05)	-	-	(5.05)
Restated Balance as at 01.04.2023	44.29	3,710.08	8,862.34	(53.23)	-	12,563.48
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-	11,841.37	(42.10)	-	11,799.27
Interim Dividend	-	-	(7,500.00)	-	-	(7,500.00)
Final Dividend	-	-	(1,500.00)	-	-	(1,500.00)
Addition during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	592.27	(592.27)	-	-	-
Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	(44.29)	(617.55)	-	-	-	(661.84)
Balance as at 31.03.2024	-	3,684.80	11,111.44	(95.33)	-	14,700.91

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign subsidiary (OCI)	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)		
Balance as at 01.04.2022	44.29	3,036.32	4,503.17	(98.49)	-	7,485.29
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01.04.2022	44.29	3,036.32	4,503.17	(98.49)	-	7,485.29

Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Restated)			13,457.93	45.26		13,503.19
Interim Dividend			(7,400.00)			(7,400.00)
Final Dividend			(1,025.00)			(1,025.00)
Addition during the year	-	-	-			-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-		-
Transfer to / from General reserve		673.76	(673.76)			-
Buy Back of Shares						-
Tax on Buy back						-
Issue of Bonus Shares						-
Balance as at 31.03.2023 (Restated)	44.29	3,710.08	8,862.34	(53.23)		12,563.48

Refer Note 7.2 for dividend and the nature and purpose of Reserves and Surplus.

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N



(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084

On behalf of the Board


Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)


(S Parida)
Company Secretary


(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877


(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**

(₹ crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	15,589.92	18,789.28
Adjustments for :		
Share of Joint Venture	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	978.99	935.64
Interest and dividend income	(1,442.30)	(1,144.25)
Finance Costs	68.00	81.12
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(3.58)	(4.80)
Liability and provision written back (Net)	(264.66)	(115.10)
Allowances and Provisions made	67.24	25.15
Write off	0.02	0.67
Stripping Activity Adjustment	(818.03)	(742.48)
Foreign Exchange rate variance	0.04	0.28
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	14,175.64	17,825.51
Adjustment for :		
Trade Receivables	(586.51)	(615.92)
Inventories	(297.34)	0.31
Loans and Advances and other assets	(12.56)	(1.41)
Other current and non current Assets	(1,018.35)	(501.72)
Trade payables	(20.29)	125.18
Other financial liabilities	(6.81)	300.91
Other current and non current liabilities	(1,738.50)	400.72
Provisions	(222.85)	2,542.38
Cash Generated from Operation	10,272.43	20,075.96
Income Tax (Paid)	(3,946.88)	(5,875.41)
Net Cash Flow generated from Operating Activities (A)	6,325.55	14,200.55
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible assets	(3,121.56)	(4,009.78)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	6.30	9.40
Payments for Exploration and Evaluation Asset	(21.97)	(11.86)
Realisation of deposits/(Deposits) with Banks	5,693.98	(6,377.04)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.	27.00	2,525.71
Payment for Equity in Joint Venture	-	-
Interest received on Investment	852.79	1,174.83
Dividend received from Mutual Fund	-	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	3,436.54	(6,688.74)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) non current borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) current borrowings	(0.61)	(0.63)
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(0.18)	(0.13)
Interest paid	(1.20)	(0.04)
Receipt of Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund	-	-

Dividend paid on Equity shares	(9,000.00)	(8,425.00)
Tax on Dividend on Equity shares	-	-
Buyback of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Tax on Buyback of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(9,001.99)	(8,425.80)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent (A+B+C)	760.10	(913.99)
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	107.10	1,021.09
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the end of the period	867.20	107.10
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 4.4)		
Cash and Cash equivalents (Net of bank Overdraft)	867.20	107.10

Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents

(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts	533.86	37.49
- in Current Accounts	132.15	69.45
(b) Bank Balances outside India	-	-
(c) ICDs with Primary Dealers	201.00	-
(d) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	-	-
(e) Cash in hand	-	-
(f) Cash on hand outside India	-	-
(f) Bank Overdraft	-	-
(g) Others e-procurement account/GeM account/Imprest balances	0.19	0.16
Total (Refer note 4.4 for components of Cash and Cash Equivalents)	867.20	107.10

1. Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

For the year ended 31st Mar 2024

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	4.58	2.35
Cash flows during the year	(0.61)	-0.18
Non-cash changes due to:		
Acquisitions and unwinding finance cost under finance lease	-	0.30
Accrued Interest on borrowings	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	-
Closing balance as at 31st Mar 2024	3.95	2.47

For the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	4.93	2.29
Cash flows during the year	(0.63)	(0.13)
Non-cash changes due to:		
Acquisitions and unwinding finance cost under finance lease	-	0.19
Accrued Interest on borrowings	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	0.28	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	4.58	2.35

* Includes current maturities of non-current borrowings and interest accrued thereon, refer Note 8.1



- 2 The above statement of cash flow is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in Ind AS 7 - 'Statement of Cash flows.'
- 3 The Group has spent ₹ 162.88 crores (Refer note no. 13.8) on account of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure during the year ended 31.03.2024 (Previous Year ₹ 207.97 crores).

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our Audit report annexed

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N

(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084

On behalf of the Board

Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)

(S Parida)
Company Secretary

(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877

(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: 1

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), a Miniratna Company domiciled in India and limited by shares. The Company was incorporated on 3rd April, 1992 as a 100% Subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) upon taking over of assets and liabilities of South Eastern Coalfields Limited in respect of mines in the State of Odisha. The address of the Company's registered office is Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur--768020, Odisha.

The Company is primarily involved in the mining and production of Coal.

The major consumers of the company are the power and steel sectors. Consumers from other sectors include cement, fertilizers, brick kilns, etc.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has 4 subsidiaries out of which two subsidiaries are coal producing, one subsidiary is engaged in Power Generation and one subsidiaries is engaged in Construct & operate Rail Corridor Projects

B. Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Ind ASs issued, notified and made effective till the financial statements are authorized and have been considered for the purpose of preparation of these financial statements.

The accounting policies are applied consistently except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Note 2: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except certain financial instruments that are measured in terms of relevant Ind AS at amortized costs or fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded off to the 'rupees in Crores' up to two decimal points.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

- i. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control and the Control is achieved when the group is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its:
 - a. Power over the investee;
 - b. Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
 - c. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control over the subsidiary is acquired and they are discontinued from the date of cessation of control.

- ii. The Group combines the financial statements of the Holding and its subsidiaries based on a line-by-line consolidation by adding together the book value of like items of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses as per the respective financial statements. Intra-group balances, intra-group transactions, and the unrealised profits on stocks arising out of intra-group transactions have been eliminated.



- iii. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar material transactions and other events in similar circumstances otherwise as stated elsewhere.
- iv. The difference between the costs of investment in the subsidiaries, over the net assets at the time of acquisition of shares in the subsidiaries is recognised in the consolidated financial statements as Goodwill or Capital reserve as the case may be. The said goodwill is not amortised, however, it is tested for impairment at each balance sheet date, and impairment loss, if any is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.
- v. Non-controlling interest's share of the net profit of subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the revenue of the Group in order to arrive at the net revenue attributable to the owners of the Holding Company. The excess of loss for the year over the non-controlling interest is adjusted in the owner's interest.
- vi. Non-controlling interest's share of net assets of subsidiaries is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separate from liabilities and the equity of the Holding Company's shareholders.
- vii. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary which does not result in a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.
- viii. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets, liabilities, carrying amount of any non-controlling interests and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost, with the resulting gain/ loss recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss.

Business Combination and Goodwill

The Group except for combination of group entities which are under common control applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition date fair values.

In case of combination of entities under control, business combination are accounted for under pooling of interest method whereby the assets and liabilities are combined at the carrying amount and no adjustments are made to reflect their fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the combination date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

2.2.2 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but no control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.

The Group impairs its net investment in the associates on the basis of objective evidence.

2.2.3 Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are those arrangements where the Group is having joint control with one or more other parties.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of the arrangement which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint Arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

2.2.4 Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of

control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements on line by line basis with similar items in the consolidated financial statements or otherwise under the appropriate heads of accounts.

2.2.5 Joint ventures

- i) A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby parties that have joint control of the arrangement having rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and thereafter accounted for using the equity method.
- ii) Investments in Joint venture are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.
- iii) The Group impairs its net investment in the joint venture on the basis of objective evidence, When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its investment in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.
- iv) Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are also eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where the accounting policies of joint ventures are different from those of the Group, appropriate adjustments are made for like transactions and events in similar circumstances to ensure conformity with the policies adopted by the group.
- v) Any gain or loss on dilution arising on a reduced stake in the joint venture, but still retaining the joint control, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- vi) When the investment ceases to be a joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The fair value of the retained interest becomes the initial carrying amount for the purpose of accounting for the retained interest as a financial asset. Any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that joint venture are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.2.6 Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the investee. The Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income of the investee are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the Group. Dividends received or receivable from joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity

2.2.7 Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any fair value of consideration paid or received is recognised within equity

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related



assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.3 Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Having regard to the nature of the business being carried out by the Company, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is principally derived from the sale of coal, related ancillary services, and products. Revenue from sales of products is recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, and the risks of loss have been transferred in accordance with the sales contract. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which the Company is or expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the variable consideration as per the sales contract, using the most likely method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The amount of consideration does not contain a significant financing component as payment terms are less than one year as per the sales contracts.

The Company has a number of long-term contracts to supply products to customers in future periods. Generally, revenue is recognized on an invoice basis, as each unit sold is a separate performance obligation, and therefore the right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with our performance completed to date.

2.5 Grants from Government

Government Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that there is reasonable certainty that grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises the related expenses or costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

Grants related to income (i.e. grant related to other than assets) are presented as part of statement of profit and loss under the head 'Other Income'.

A government grant/assistance that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs, is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable.

The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution is recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.6 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.6.1 Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates of these leases. Lease liabilities are premeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset are separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are classified as financing cash flows. Lease liability obligations is presented separately under the head "Financial Liabilities".

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

2.6.2 Company as a lessor

Assets are given on lease either as finance lease or operating lease.

Finance Lease: A lease is classified as finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Initially, asset held under finance lease is recognised in Balance Sheet and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on Company's net investment in the lease.

Operating Lease: A lease which is not classified as a finance lease is an operating lease. The Company recognises lease payments in case of assets given on operating leases as income on a straight line basis.

2.7 Non-current assets held for sale

- The Company classifies non-current assets and (or disposal groups) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.
- For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets



or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.
- Non-current asset or disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Depreciation

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. Cost of land includes expenditures which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.
- (d) Interest on Borrowings utilized to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

Subsequent cost of replacing parts which are significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continuing use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land	
(incl. Leasehold Land)	: Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building (incl. Roads)	: 3-60 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 1-40 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the companies act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of the assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year.

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except for some items of assets such as other land, site restoration asset, other mining infrastructure, surveyed off assets. Useful life has been technically estimated to be one year with nil residual value for items such as Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes and safety lamps etc.

Depreciation on the assets added/disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / disposal.

Value of "Other Land" includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013, Long term transfer of government land etc., which are amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

Assets that are fully depreciated and retired from active use are disclosed separately as surveyed off assets at its residual value under Property, Plant Equipment and are tested for impairment.

Capital Expenses incurred by the Company on the construction/development of certain assets which are essential for production, supply of goods or for the access to any existing Assets of the Company are recognised as Enabling Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company elected to continue with the carrying value as per the cost model (for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous GAAP.

2.9 Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

The Company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The Company estimates its obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be incurred to settle the obligation. The Company records a corresponding asset associated with the liability for final reclamation and mine closure. The obligation and corresponding assets are recognised in the period in which the liability is incurred. The asset representing the total site restoration cost (as estimated by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited) as per the mine closure plan is recognised as a separate item in PPE and amortised over the balance project/mine life.

The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as a financial expense.



Further, a specific escrow fund account is maintained for this purpose as per the approved mine closure plan.

The progressive mine closure expenses incurred on year to year basis forming part of the total mine closure obligation are initially recognised as receivable from the escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

2.10 Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise costs that are attributable to the search for coal and related resources, pending the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource which comprises inter alia the following:

- acquisition of rights to explore
- researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geo-chemical and geo-physical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching, and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- Conducting market and finance studies.

The above includes employee remuneration, cost of materials and fuel used, payments to contractors etc.

As the intangible component represents an insignificant/indistinguishable portion of the overall expected tangible costs to be incurred and recouped from future exploitation, these costs along with other capitalised exploration costs are recorded as exploration and evaluation assets.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project-by-project basis pending the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project and disclosed as a separate line item under non-current assets. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment/provision.

Once proved reserves are determined and the development of mines/projects are sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to “Development” under capital work in progress. However, if proved reserves are not determined, the exploration and evaluation asset is derecognised.

2.11 Development Expenditure

When proved reserves are determined and the development of mines/projects are sanctioned, capitalised exploration and evaluation cost is recognised as assets under construction and disclosed as a component of capital work in progress under the head “Development”. All subsequent development expenditure is also capitalised. The development expenditure capitalised is net of proceeds from the sale of coal extracted during the development phase.

Commercial Operation

The project/mines are brought to revenue; when commercial readiness of a project/mine to yield production on a sustainable basis is established either on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on the basis of the following criteria:

- (a) From the beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per the approved project report, or
- (b) 2 years of touching coal, or
- (c) From the beginning of the financial year in which the value of production is more than total, expenses.

Whichever event occurs first;

On being brought to revenue, the assets under capital work in progress are reclassified as a component of property, plant, and equipment under the nomenclature “Other Mining Infrastructure”. Other Mining infrastructures are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or the working life of the project whichever is less.

2.12 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An item of Intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies (i.e. for blocks not earmarked for CIL) are however, classified as Intangible Assets and tested for impairment.

Expenditure on research is charged to expenditure as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

2.13 Impairment of Assets (other than financial assets)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The group considers individual mines as separate cash-generating units for the purpose of a test of impairment.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.14 Investment Property

Property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of businesses are classified as an investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

2.15 Financial Instruments

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

2.15.1 Financial assets

2.15.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of



financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

2.15.1.2 Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

2.15.1.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.15.1.2.2 Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

2.15.1.2.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2.15.1.2.4 Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures

In accordance of Ind AS 101 (First time adoption of Ind AS), the carrying amount of these investments as per previous GAAP as on the date of transition is considered to be the deemed cost. Subsequently Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

In case of consolidated financial statement, Equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted as per equity method as prescribed in para 10 of Ind AS 28.

2.15.1.2.5 Other Equity Investment

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes of an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as “other income” when the Company’s right to receive payments is established.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2.15.1.3 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company’s continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.15.1.4 Impairment of financial assets (other than fair value)

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

2.15.2 Financial liabilities

2.15.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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

2.15.2.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.15.2.2.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for



trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.15.2.2.2 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

2.15.2.3 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in profit or loss.

2.15.2.4 Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

2.15.2.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.15.2.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed for such measurement:

- (a) Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly for the asset or liability.
- (c) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements who regularly review significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and fair value hierarchy under which the valuation should be classified.

2.15.3 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.16. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as and when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of related asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.17 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from "profit before income tax" as reported in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.18 Employee Benefits

2.18.1 Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

All short-term employee benefits are recognized in the period in which the services are rendered by employees.

2.18.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.18.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays a fixed contribution into a fund maintained by a separate body and the Company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.18.2.2 Defined benefits plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about the discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in the benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprises actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as an expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.18.3 Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits include items which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

For other long-term employee benefits, net total of the following amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss:

- (a) Service cost
- (b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)
- (c) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)

2.19 Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the Company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

2.20 Stripping Activity

The process of removing overburden to access coal is referred to as stripping. Stripping is necessary to obtain access to coal and occurs throughout the life of an opencast mine. Stripping costs during development and production phases are classified as other mining infrastructure in property, plant, and equipment. Stripping costs are accounted for separately for individual mines.

The Company accounts for stripping activities as follows:

Stripping costs during the Development phase

These are initial overburden removal costs incurred to obtain access to coal to be extracted. These costs are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and costs can be measured reliably. Once the production phase begins, capitalised development stripping costs are amortised over the mine life.

Stripping costs during the production phase:

These are overburden removal costs incurred after the mine has been brought to revenue as per the policy of the Company. Stripping costs during the production phase can give rise to two benefits, the extraction of coal in the current period and improved access to coal which will be extracted in future periods. Stripping costs during the production phase are allocated between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset using a standard strip ratio (overburden-to-coal). The standard strip ratio is the total volume of Overburden expected to be removed over the life of the mine against the total coal to be extracted over the life of the mine. When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortised over the life of the mine. Changes in geo-mining conditions may have an impact on the standard strip ratio. Changes to the ratio are accounted for prospectively. Stripping activity asset are included separately under Property, plant, and equipment.

The Company recognises Stripping activity asset for stripping costs during the production phase in the mines with a rated capacity of one million Tonnes per annum and above.

2.21 Inventories

2.21.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories are calculated using the Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is up to +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stocks are valued at net realisable value or cost whichever is lower. Coke is considered as a part of the stock of coal.

Coal & coke-fines are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and considered as a part of the stock of coal.



Slurry (coking/semi-coking), middling of washeries, and by products are valued at net realisable value and considered as a part of the stock of coal.

2.21.2 Stores, Spares, and Other Inventories

The Stock of stores and spares including other inventories are valued at cost calculated on the basis of the weighted average method.

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.

2.22 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required

to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of the judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

2.23 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.24 Ratio Variance

The recognition of the Ratio Variance Reserve has consistently adhered to a policy instituted by CIL since its inception. This accounting method has been substantiated and validated by a multitude of authoritative bodies and forums, including income tax authorities.

The carrying amount of the ratio variance reserve shall be reversed systematically whenever the situation of reversal of provision/asset arises. Such reversal should be specific to mines for which the same provision/asset has been recognized.

In the case of a mine, where the ratio variance reserve has a credit balance, an excess Volume of overburden extracted over the volume of overburden expected multiplied by the opening average rate of stripping activity shall be recognised as stripping activity adjustment in the statement of profit and loss with corresponding debit to the ratio variance reserve.

In the case of a mine, where the ratio variance reserve has a Debit balance, an excess of Volume of overburden expected over the volume of overburden extracted multiplied by the opening average rate of stripping activity shall be recognised as stripping activity adjustment in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding credit to the ratio variance reserve.

Where the Volume of overburden expected is the Volume of Coal extracted multiplied by the Standard Strip ratio where the Standard Strip ratio is the Total Overburden to be extracted during the mine life divided by the Total Coal to be extracted during the mine life.

2.25 Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Application of accounting policies involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period.

Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.25.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

2.25.1.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgment in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

- a) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and
- b) reliable in that financial statements: and
 - (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company; (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias; (iv) are prudent; and (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

In making the judgment management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

- (a) the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and
- (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgment, management considers the most recent pronouncements of the International Accounting Standards Board and in the absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature, and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the Indian accounting Standard and accounting policies and practices as stated in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, and development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geo-mining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution, the Company continues to strive to develop accounting policies in line with the development of accounting literature and any development therein shall be accounted for prospectively as per the procedure laid down above more, particularly in Ind AS 8.

2.25.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the items. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

With effect from 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the Company.

2.25.1.3 Operating lease

Company has entered into lease agreements. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.



2.25.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The application of accounting policies that require critical judgements and accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed here in below:

2.25.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

There is an indication of impairment if, the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to other mining infrastructures. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, are disclosed and further explained in respective notes.

2.25.2.2 Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.25.2.3 Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

2.25.2.4 Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a project report is formulated and approved.

2.25.2.5 Provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

In determining the fair value of the provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost of site restoration and dismantling and

the expected timing of those costs. The Company estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/ mine based on

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal, Government of India
- The discount rate (pre-tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

2.26 Abbreviation used:

a.	CGU	Cash generating unit	l.	ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
b.	DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	m.	BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
c.	FVTOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	n.	CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
d.	FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss	o.	SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
e.	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles	p.	MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
f.	Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards	q.	NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
g.	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income	r.	WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
h.	P&L	Profit and Loss	s.	CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
i.	PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment	t.	NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
j.	SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest	u.	IICM	Indian Institute of Coal Management
k.	EIR	Effective Interest Rate	v.	CIL	Coal India Limited

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.1 : PROPERTY , PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

(₹ in Crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land1	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs3	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipment1	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Telecommunication	Railway Sidings Infrastructure	Other Mining Infrastructure	Stripping Activity Assets4	Surveyed off Assets	Rail Corridor	Others5	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:																
As at 1st April, 2022	2.43	6,933.34	382.78	979.75	2,494.95	30.32	29.82	31.76	39.55	394.78	315.97	841.54	38.63	1,124.36	0.52	13,640.50
Additions	4.66	1,296.48	25.37	244.28	160.11	6.56	6.60	10.95	3.10	17.60	370.79	496.06	5.28	-	-	2,647.84
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	(34.97)	(1.09)	(0.35)	(79.69)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(2.11)	(0.01)	-	-	-	(6.28)	-	-	(124.57)
As at 31st March, 2023	7.09	8,194.85	407.06	1,223.68	2,575.37	36.83	36.40	40.60	42.64	412.38	686.76	1,337.60	37.63	1,124.36	0.52	16,163.77
As at 1st April, 2023	7.09	8,194.85	407.06	1,223.68	2,575.37	36.83	36.40	40.60	42.64	412.38	686.76	1,337.60	37.63	1,124.36	0.52	16,163.77
Additions	-	901.65	24.09	165.06	584.66	7.69	0.74	9.10	14.37	0.02	222.82	419.54	5.02	-	-	2,354.76
Deletions/ Adjustments	(0.17)	0.34	(46.97)	36.89	(104.25)	0.66	(1.65)	(5.45)	(1.58)	0.07	(30.47)	-	(6.59)	-	0.91	(158.26)
As at 31st Mar 2024	6.92	9,096.84	384.18	1,425.63	3,055.78	45.18	35.49	44.25	55.43	412.47	879.11	1,757.14	36.06	1,124.36	1.43	18,360.27
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment 3.1.4																
As at 1st April, 2022	-	1,085.81	185.84	240.21	736.00	13.74	15.20	15.95	26.68	118.61	97.51	-	19.40	300.34	0.02	2,855.31
Charge for the year	-	217.34	19.08	94.61	227.84	4.51	3.00	8.33	2.28	27.81	189.13	74.71	1.64	73.53	0.05	943.86
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	(74.34)	-	-	-	(2.34)	-	2.75	-	-	(1.68)	(2.75)	-	(78.36)
As at 31st March, 2023	-	1,303.15	204.92	334.82	889.50	18.25	18.20	21.94	28.96	149.17	286.64	74.71	19.36	371.12	0.07	3,720.81
As at 1st April, 2023	-	1,303.15	204.92	334.82	889.50	18.25	18.20	21.94	28.96	149.17	286.64	74.71	19.36	371.12	0.07	3,720.81
Charge for the year	-	270.67	13.57	70.20	219.52	3.24	2.91	7.15	2.99	28.67	110.76	162.32	0.38	73.53	0.08	965.99
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	1.29	-	(15.26)	(79.67)	0.18	(1.44)	(2.50)	(0.13)	-	(4.47)	-	(3.87)	-	0.05	(105.82)
As at 31st Mar 2024	-	1,575.11	218.49	389.76	1,029.35	21.67	19.67	26.59	31.82	177.84	392.93	237.03	15.87	444.65	0.20	4,580.96

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.2 : CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS**

(₹ in Crore)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipment	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Rail Corridor under Construction ²	Solar Project	Others ³	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:								
As at 1st April, 2022	427.39	1,132.41	138.60	1,247.25	592.31	1.41	-	3,539.37
Additions	100.05	553.38	137.46	489.00	319.82	184.91	-	1,784.62
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(213.09)	(51.96)	(16.77)	(311.59)	(0.52)	(1.88)	-	(595.81)
As at 31st March, 2023	314.35	1,633.83	259.29	1,424.66	911.61	184.44	-	4,728.18
As at 1st April, 2023	314.35	1,633.83	259.29	1,424.66	911.61	184.44	-	4,728.18
Additions	163.92	495.61	277.97	527.78	44.82	110.14	-	1,620.24
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(104.54)	(80.35)	(11.20)	(927.73)	(254.64)	-	-	(1,378.46)
As at 31st Mar 2024	373.73	2,049.09	526.06	1,024.71	701.79	294.58	-	4,969.96
Accumulated Impairment								
As at 1st April, 2022	3.41	12.88	0.12	98.37	-	-	-	114.78
Charge for the year	12.72	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	12.96
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	16.13	12.88	0.12	98.61	-	-	-	127.74
As at 1st April, 2023	16.13	12.88	0.12	98.61	-	-	-	127.74
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2024	16.13	12.88	0.12	98.61	-	-	-	127.74
Net Carrying Amount								
As at 31st Mar 2024	357.60	2,036.21	525.94	926.10	701.79	294.58	-	4,842.22
As at 31st March, 2023	298.22	1,620.95	259.17	1,326.05	911.61	184.44	-	4,600.44

1. Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in Progress (Gross):

Projects in progress:	Amount in Capital work in Progress as at 31.03.2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	64.11	55.30	15.66	238.66	373.73
Plant and Equipments	122.93	325.74	1,043.42	557.00	2,049.09
Railway Sidings	271.01	9.29	3.94	241.82	526.06
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	153.52	91.49	175.60	556.19	976.80
Rail Corridor under Construction	0.89	73.40	22.05	605.45	701.79
Solar Project	2.69	290.89	-	1.00	294.58
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	-	-	-	47.91	47.91
Total	615.15	846.11	1,260.67	2,248.03	4,969.96

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.2 : CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS (Contd.)

	Amount in Capital work in Progress as at 31.03.2023				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	125.11	40.06	16.91	132.27	314.35
Plant and Equipments	334.81	537.69	97.60	663.73	1,633.83
Railway Sidings	x 96.43	18.24	72.39	72.23	259.29
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	680.03	468.88	83.42	94.09	1,326.42
Rail Corridor under Construction	115.89	675.56	67.71	52.45	911.61
Solar Project	183.44	1.00			184.44
Others					-
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)					-
Plant and Equipments					-
Railway Sidings					-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				98.24	98.24
Total	1,535.71	1,741.43	338.03	1,113.01	4,728.18

Amount incurred during the year for any running project are considered as expenditure incurred in the year of project initiation for the purpose of aging schedule.

2. Refer footnote 2 of 3.5 for adjustment in Rail Corridor under construction during the year.

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) (Gross) as on 31.03.2024

2. Overdue for material capital-work-in progress (Gross):

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Development of MT Hostel				
P&L D.I pipeline in RAMPUR	0.50	-		
Making garland drain and setting tank at coal stoc	0.36	-		
Providing and laying main pipeline at OSA colony	-	0.14		
Providing and laying main pipeline at OSA colony	-	0.14		
RCC welcome gate at Basundhara	0.11	-		
Road	70.10	-		
Const of 928 qtrs	15.42	-		
Plant and Equipments				
Scheme, e-NIT and estimate for providing Automatic	0.24			
fabrication of 52set goalpost for man riding syst	0.01			

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.2 : CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS (Contd.)**

Automatic RFID based Boom Barrier System at entry/	2.74			
Recov of drive head for installation of man riding	0.02			
UNDERGROUND MINE 2 CLEANING	0.11			
Shifting of Wesco OH line from 33/11 substation to Polish Phandi	0.46			
Wheel washing system of Kulda	0.74			
7 no Weighbridge	1.71			
Const of RLS	303.43			
coal evacuation system by belt conveyors and disp	2.34			
Railway Sidings				
Rail infrastructure for 6 no Bulb in Barpali				19.50
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
PIEZOMETER CONSTRUCTION-CMPDI	0.05	-	-	-
MDO doc. for Orient Mine No.03	0.14	-	-	-
NIT-183- CONST OF 05 SEC. STOPPINGS	0.35	-	-	-
NIT-186-CONST OF 10 SEC STOPPINGS	0.43	-	-	-
CONST. OF 17 SECTIONALISATION STOPPINGS	0.51	-	-	-
CONST. OF 03 AIR CROSSINGS AT OC-1&2	0.20	-	-	-
Construction of 04 Nos. R.C.C explosion proof Isol	0.09	-	-	-
CONSTN OF 10 NOS BRICK PILLARS OC1&2	0.06	-	-	-
Cleaning work of UG Galleries OC1&2	0.04	-	-	-
Drilling of in seam bore hole at HR SecIV	0.07	-	-	-
Construction of UG Strats Bunker at 56L/2DN HR Sec	0.01	-	-	-
Construction of Piezometers at Orient-CMPDI	0.03	-	-	-
Road from Bankibahal to Bedhabahal	433.60	-	-	-
CMPDIL for Int. kulda Garjanbahal OCP	-	15.88	-	-
PR preparation cost of Basundhara west extension OCP	-	-	-	8.70
Name of the Project				
Rail Corridor under Construction				
Name of the Project				
Projects temporarily suspended:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Name of the Project				
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
Name of the Project				
Other Heads..				
Name of the Project				
Total	833.86	16.16	-	28.20

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.3 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

Exploration and Evaluation Costs

Gross Carrying Amount:

As at 1st April, 2022	101.88
Additions	11.86
Transfer to PPE/Capital Work in Progress/ Deletions	18.31
As at 31st March, 2023	132.05
As at 1st April, 2023	132.05
Additions	21.97
Transfer to PPE/Capital Work in Progress/ Deletions	(2.27)
As at 31st Mar 2024	151.75

Accumulated Impairment

As at 1st April, 2022	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st Mar 2024	-

Net Carrying Amount

As at 31st Mar 2024	151.75
As at 31st March, 2023	132.05

Exploration and Evaluation

1. Ageing schedule Exploration and Evaluation (Gross)

	Amount in Exploration and Evaluation as at 31.03.2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Exploration and Evaluation	21.96	11.86	40.48	77.45	151.75
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Exploration and Evaluation					-
Total	21.96	11.86	40.48	77.45	151.75

	Amount in Exploration and Evaluation as at 31.03.2023				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Exploration and Evaluation	22.40	35.73	4.74	69.19	132.05
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Exploration and Evaluation					-
Total	22.40	35.73	4.74	69.19	132.05

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.3 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Contd.)****2. Overdue material Exploration and Evaluation**

	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress:					
Hemgiri Sector-1	-	-	-	5.79	5.79
Madhupur	-	-	-	5.22	5.22
PRAJAPARA	-	-	-	2.02	2.02
BAITARANI	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
GAUTAMDHARA	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Exploration and Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	13.05	13.05

Amount incurred during the year for any running project are considered as expenditure incurred in the year of project initiation for the purpose of aging schedule.

NOTE 3.4 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software	Intangible Exploratory Assets	Rail Corridor2	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:					
As at 1st April, 2022	2.53	4.57	-	-	7.10
Additions	20.15	-	-	-	20.15
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	22.68	4.57	-	-	27.25
As at 1st April, 2023	22.68	4.57	-	-	27.25
Additions	0.04	-	252.96	-	253.00
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2024	22.72	4.57	252.96	-	280.25
Accumulated Amortisation					
As at 1st April, 2022	0.73	-	-	-	0.73
Charge for the year	3.76	-	-	-	3.76
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	4.49	-	-	-	4.49
As at 1st April, 2023	4.49	-	-	-	4.49
Charge for the period	4.05	-	11.94	-	15.99
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2024	8.54	-	11.94	-	20.48
Net Carrying Amount					
As at 31st Mar 2024	14.18	4.57	241.02	-	259.77
As at 31st March, 2023	18.19	4.57	-	-	22.76

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.4 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Contd.)

3.4.1. Movement in accumulated impairment

As at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2024	-	-	-	-	-

3.4.2. In case of MCRL, subsidiary of MCL, in view of the opinion received from Expert Advisory Committee of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Rail Corridor which was part of Capital WIP has been with effect from this year considered as Intangible Assets. Accordingly, carrying value of such asset at the end of the previous financial year amounting to ₹ 243.96 crore has been transferred therefrom and accounted for as Rail Corridor under Intangible Assets.

NOTE 3.5 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

	ERP under Development	Rail Corridor under Development ¹	Total
Carrying Amount:			
As at 1st April, 2022	6.35	-	6.35
Additions	13.46	-	13.46
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(19.81)	-	(19.81)
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-
Additions	-	0.33	0.33
Capitalisation/ Deletions	-	23.84	23.84
As at 31st Mar 2024	-	24.17	24.17
Accumulated Impairment			
As at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-
As at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2024	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount			
As at 31st Mar 2024	-	24.17	24.17
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-

1. In case of MCRL, subsidiaries of MCL, in view of the opinion received from Expert Advisory Committee of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Rail Corridor which was part of Capital Work-in progress has been with effect from this year considered as Intangible Assets under Construction. Accordingly, carrying value of such asset at the end of the previous financial year amounting to ₹23.84 crore has been transferred therefrom and accounted for as Rail Corridor under construction under Intangible Assets under Development.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 3.5 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT (Contd.)****Intangible Assets under Development****1. Ageing schedule intangible assets under development**

	Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 31.03.2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
ERP under Development	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor Under Development	-	24.17	-	-	24.17
Projects temporarily suspended :					
Project Name	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	24.17

	Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 31.03.2023 (Restated)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
ERP under Development	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor Under Development	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended :					
Project Name	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

2. Overdue material Intangible Assets under development

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
ERP under development				
Total	-	-	-	-

Amount incurred during the year for any running project are considered as expenditure incurred in the year of project initiation for the purpose of aging schedule.

NOTE - 4.1 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

			% of Holding	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
NON-CURRENT					
Investment in Co-operative shares (Unquoted)				-	-
Investment in Secured Bonds (Quoted)				-	-
TOTAL				-	-
CURRENT					
Mutual Fund (Quoted)	Units	NAV (₹)		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
SBI Mutual Fund - Ultra Magnum	1907056.26 (P.Y.1645893.141)	5542.058 (P.Y.5158.42)		1,056.90	849.02
SBI Mutual Fund - Liquid Fund	380824.884 (P.Y.521659.375)	3779.282 (P.Y.3523.30)		143.93	183.80
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund	537.456 (P.Y.32116.777)	2893.527 (P.Y.2696.71)		0.16	8.66

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.1 : INVESTMENTS (Contd.)

Union KBC Mutual Fund	55462.152	2328.516	12.91	5.76
	(P.Y.26531.082)	(P.Y.2169.45)		
Bank of Baroda Mutual Fund	1366.305	2784.781	0.38	22.64
	(P.Y.87221.661)	(P.Y.2595.47)		
			1,214.28	1,069.88
Others				
Others (Investment in Secured Bonds- Quoted)			-	-
TOTAL			1,214.28	1,069.88

4.1.1 Detail of market value of Quoted/Unquoted Investment

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:	-	-	-	-
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	-	-	1,214.28	1,069.88
Market value of Quoted Investment:	-	-	1,214.28	1,069.88
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	-	-	-	-

NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
NON-CURRENT		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
	-	-
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	1.67	1.20
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	1.67	1.20
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
	1.67	1.20
Deferred Asset on Non Interest Bearing Advance	-	-
TOTAL	1.67	1.20
CURRENT		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS (Contd.)**

- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans 4.2.1	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loans to other than related parties		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	-	0.01
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	0.01
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
TOTAL	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	0.01

4.2.2 For Loan to related parties - Refer Note 16 - (2)(vii)

NOTE - 4.3: TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Secured considered good	13.68	-
Unsecured considered good	2,146.61	1,636.92
Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	105.94	42.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,266.23	1,679.72
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss 4.3.1	105.94	42.80
TOTAL	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,160.29	1,636.92

4.3.1 The Group has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix in determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of receivables that are due and the rates used in provision matrix.

The details of movement in allowance for expected credit loss

Balance at the beginning of the year	42.80	22.90
Recognised during the period	63.86	22.36
Utilised during the period	(0.72)	(2.46)
Balance at the end of the period	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105.94	42.80

4.3.2 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16- (2)(vii)

4.3.3 Trade receivables above is decreased by Coal quality variance & provision for excess surface moisture of ₹ 100.11 Crores (P.Y. decreased by ₹ 17.40 Crores)

4.3.4 Trade Receivable above includes estimated PI & Compensation amounting to ₹263.04 Crores. (PY ₹ 208.38 crores)
Trade receivable disclosed under secured amounting to ₹13.68 crores is related to Debtors of Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited.

4.3.5. Trade Receivables ageing schedule**As at 31.03.2024**

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	263.04	1,149.40	544.62	197.28	3.64	0.03	2,158.01

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.3: TRADE RECEIVABLES (Contd.)

(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						17.62	17.62
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good						2.28	2.28
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						88.32	88.32
Total	263.04	1,149.40	544.62	197.28	3.64	108.25	2,266.23
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts						105.94	105.94
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.87%	4.67%

As at 31.03.2023

Trade Receivables ageing schedule Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	208.38	1,216.42	126.08	3.57	47.51	15.47	1,617.43
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired							-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good		-	-	2.86	13.20	3.43	19.49
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired					12.80	30.00	42.80
Total	208.38	1,216.42	126.08	6.43	73.51	48.90	1,679.72
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts					12.80	30.00	42.80
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.41%	61.35%	2.55%

NOTE - 4.4 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balances with Banks		
-in Deposit Accounts	533.86	37.49
- in Current Accounts	132.15	69.45
Bank Balances outside India	-	-
ICDs with Primary Dealers ^{4.4.1}	201.00	-
Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on hand	-	-

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****4.4 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Contd.)**

Cash on hand	-	-
Cash on hand outside India	-	-
Others ^{4.4.2}	0.19	0.16
TOTAL	867.20	107.10

4.4.1 ICDs with Primary Dealers are Inter-Corporate Deposits accepted by the Primary Dealers with an original maturity between 7 to 15 days from the date of Investment.

4.4.2 Others include e-procurement account, GeM account, Imprest balances.

4.4.3 Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and at bank, sweep accounts and term deposits held with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

NOTE - 4.5 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balances with Banks		
Deposit accounts	12,022.64	17,991.57
Deposit accounts (For specific purposes 4.5.1)	11.54	13.51
TOTAL	12,034.18	18,005.08

4.5.1 Deposit for specific purposes are bank deposits held under lien/earmarked as per courts order and for other specific purposes.

4.5.2 Other Bank Balances comprise Deposits - for specific purposes and bank deposits which are expected to realise in cash within 12 months after the reporting date. - Refer para 3(d) of Note 16.

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
NON-CURRENT		
Security Deposit	52.38	44.33
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits ^{4.6.1}	0.13	-
	52.25	44.33
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity ^{4.6.3}	4.85	1.82
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan ^{4.6.2}	1,672.90	1,399.01
	1,677.75	1,400.83
Finance lease receivables ^{4.6.4}	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivables	31.26	12.22
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits and receivables ^{4.6.1}	0.16	0.16
	31.10	12.06
TOTAL	1,761.10	1,457.22
CURRENT		
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Security Deposit	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits ^{4.6.1}	-	-
	-	-
Current Account Balance with Holding Co. & subsidiaries	5.12	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful balances with subsidiaries	-	-
	5.12	-
Balance with IICM	0.01	-
Interest accrued	485.00	66.89
Finance lease receivables ^{4.6.4}	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Contd.)

Other Deposit and Receivables	355.62	375.74
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits and receivables 4.6.1	0.03	-
	355.59	375.74
TOTAL	845.72	442.63

4.6.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful deposit and receivables (Current and Non-Current)

Balance at the beginning of the year	0.16	0.16
Recognised during the period	0.16	-
Utilised during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	0.32	0.16

4.6.2 Deposit with bank under Mine Closure Plan

Following the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, an Escrow Account has been opened. Up to 50% of the total amount deposited including interest accrued in the ESCROW account may be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. (Refer Note 9.1 for Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure).

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Opening Balance in Escrow Account	1,399.01	1,250.98
Add: Amount deposited during Year	194.28	103.83
Add: Interest Credited during the year (Net of TDS)	79.61	55.76
Less: Amount Withdrawn during year	-	11.56
Balance in Escrow Account on Closing date	1,672.90	1,399.01

4.6.3. Deposit for specific purposes are bank deposits held under lien/earmarked as per courts order and for other specific purposes. Refer para 3(d) of Note 16.

4.6.4 Lease

Finance Lease

(i) Amounts recognised in profit and loss account in respect of Lease Receivables:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Lease Income	-	-
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	-	-
Total	-	-

(ii) Undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and for the remaining years:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Less than One Year	-	-
Between one and two years	-	-
Between two and three years	-	-
Between three and four years	-	-
Between four and five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	-

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Contd.)****Operating Lease**

(iii) Amounts recognised in profit and loss account in respect of Lease Receivables:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Lease Income	-	-
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	-	-
Total	-	-

(iv) Undiscounted lease payments to be received on an annual basis for a minimum of each of the first five years and for the remaining years:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Less than One Year	-	-
Between one and two years	-	-
Between two and three years	-	-
Between three and four years	-	-
Between four and five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	-

(v) Changes in the carrying value of assets given on Operating Lease as at 31.03.2024:

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the year / period	Deletion during the year / period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the year	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the year
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

(vi) Changes in the carrying value of assets given on Operating Lease as at 31.03.2023:

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the year / period	Deletion during the year / period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the year	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the year
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Building	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Contd.)

Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

4.6.6 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16 - (2)(viii)

NOTE - 5.1 : INVENTORIES

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Coal (Finished Goods)	1,021.11	757.55
Coal at Development Projects	-	-
Less: Provision for diminution in value 5.1.1	1,021.11	757.55
Stores, Spares and other inventories (net) 5.1.3	282.66	250.63
Less: Provision for slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete inventories 5.12	24.55	23.08
	258.11	227.55
TOTAL	1,279.22	985.10

5.1.1 The details of movement in provision for diminution in value

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Recognised during the year	-	-
Derecognised during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

5.1.2 The inventory of stores and spares comprises items that fall into the categories of slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete. provisions are recognized for these items as per the company's policy. The details of movement in provisions for slow-moving, non-moving and obsolete Stores, Spares, and other inventories :

Balance at the beginning of the year	23.08	24.10
Recognised during the period	3.22	2.79
Utilised during the period	(1.75)	(3.81)
Balance at the end of the period	24.55	23.08

5.1.3 Other inventories above includes Stock of Workshop Jobs, Stationery, medicine, press jobs etc.

NOTE - 6.1 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital Advances	2,233.22	1,286.93
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances6.1.1	0.50	0.60
	2,232.72	1,286.33
Advances other than capital advances		
Other Deposits and Advances	24.33	0.38
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits6.1.1	-	-
	24.33	0.38
Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred6.1.2	656.38	442.89
Advances to related parties	-	-
TOTAL	2,913.43	1,729.60

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 6.1 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS (Contd.)**

6.1.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful deposit and receivables (Non-Current)

Balance at the beginning of the year	0.60	0.60
Recognised during the period	-	-
Utilised during the period	(0.10)	-
Balance at the end of the period	-	-
	0.50	0.60

6.1.2 The above represents concurrent expenditure recognised as per guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan.

6.1.3 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16 - (2)(vii)

NOTE - 6.2: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Advances other than capital advances		
Advance payment of statutory dues	80.26	36.87
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues6.2.1	-	-
	80.26	36.87
Other Deposits and Advances6.2.2 and 6.2.3	2,199.13	2,005.94
Less : Allowance for doubtful other deposits and advances6.2.1	5.92	6.09
	2,193.21	1,999.85
Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred6.1.2	104.91	98.01
Input Tax Credit receivable6.2.4	2,037.25	1,499.74
TOTAL	4,415.63	3,634.47

6.2.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful advances and deposits (Current)

Balance at the beginning of the year	6.09	6.10
Recognised during the period	-	0.00
Utilised during the period	(0.17)	(0.01)
Balance at the end of the period	5.92	6.09

6.2.2 Includes deposit under protest and refund yet to be received for settled cases for :- Income tax ₹ 1589.09 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 1591.66 crore), Sales tax ₹ 15.60 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 17.23 crore), Service Tax ₹ 0.59 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 3.27 crore), Central excise duty ₹ 3.69 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 2.98 crore), GST ₹ 0.03 crore (PY ₹ Nil) & Clean Enegy Cess ₹ 10.00 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 10.00 crore).

6.2.3 Includes Excess CSR ₹ 19.28 crore (P.Y. ₹ 119.33 crore)

6.2.4 The accumulated amount of ₹ 2037.25 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 1499.74 Crore) represents the input tax credit pertaining to GST paid on input materials/services that can be utilized against the GST on output. This accumulation has occurred as a result of the inverted tax structure.

6.2.5 For dues from directors - Refer Note 16 - (2)(vii)

NOTE - 7.1 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Authorised Capital		
1,39,58,200 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each	1,395.82	775.82
20,41,800 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 1000/- each (Redeemed on as per terms of earliest redemption)	204.18	204.18
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital		
13236726 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each fully paid (P.Y. 6618363 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each fully paid)	1,323.67	661.84
TOTAL	1,323.67	661.84

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 7.1 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (Contd.)

7.1.1 Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares

Name of Shareholders		Number of shares held	% of Total Shares	% change during the period
Coal India Limited & its Nominees	As at 31.03.2024	13236726	100.00	0.00%
	As at 31.03.2023	6618363	100.00	0.00%

* The Company has only one promoter holding 100% shares

7.1.2 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:-

Particular	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 31.03.2019	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2021	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	66,18,363	661.84
Change during the period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2023	66,18,363	661.84
Bonus Issue @ 1:1	66,18,363	661.83
Balance as on 31.03.2024	1,32,36,726	1,323.67

7.1.3 The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹ 1000/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meeting of shareholders. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after payment of all preferential amount, in proportionate to their shareholdings.

7.1.4 During the year, the Company had issued 6618363 nos. of bonus shares @1:1 i.e. 01 number of fully paid up equity shares of face value of ₹ 1000 for every 01 number of fully paid up existing equity shares as approved in EGM dated 07.11.2023.

NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital Redemption reserve	-	44.29
Capital Reserve	-	-
General Reserve	3,684.80	3,710.08
Retained Earnings	11,016.11	8,809.11
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
TOTAL	14,700.91	12,563.48

(a) Capital Redemption Reserve

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	44.29	44.29
Addition during the period	-	-
Adjustment during the period	(44.29)	-
Balance at the end of the period	-	44.29

(i) As per Companies Act, 2013 Capital Redemption Reserve is created when company purchases its own share out of free reserve or securities premium, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY (Contd.)****(ii) Details of Capital Redemption Reserve**

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year
Total	0	

(b) Capital Reserve

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Addition during the period	-	-
Issue of Bonus Share	-	-
Adjustment during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) General Reserve

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,710.08	3,036.32
Addition during the period	-	-
Adjustment during the period	(617.55)	-
Transfer to / from General reserve	592.27	673.76
Balance at the end of the period	<u>3,684.80</u>	<u>3,710.08</u>

The general reserve is a free reserve that is used from time to time to transfer profits from/to retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

(d) (i) Retained Earnings

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year (iii)	8,862.34	4,503.17
Profit for the period	11,841.37	13,457.93
Interim Dividend	(7,500.00)	(7,400.00)
Final Dividend	(1,500.00)	(1,025.00)
Adjustment during the year	-	-
Transfer to General reserve	(592.27)	(673.76)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>11,111.44</u>	<u>8,862.34</u>

(d) (ii) Other Comprehensive Income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss ⁽ⁱ⁾

Balance at the beginning of the year	(53.23)	(98.49)
Other Comprehensive Income during the period	(42.10)	45.26
Share of other comprehensive income/(expense) of joint ventures	-	-
Adjustment during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	<u>(95.33)</u>	<u>(53.23)</u>
Total (d(i) + (ii))	<u>11,016.11</u>	<u>8,809.11</u>

(i) Includes net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)

(ii) Retained Earnings are the accumulated profit and loss of the Group earned till date net of appropriations.

(iii) Refer Note 16 (2) (9) for consequential impact of reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment in note 9.1 as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY (Contd.)

(e) Items of other comprehensive income

(Other Comprehensive Income items that will be reclassified to profit or loss)

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income during the period	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income/(expense) of joint ventures	-	-
Adjustment during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	-	-

NOTE - 7.3 : NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	68.62	68.42
Share of profit for the period	0.18	0.20
Share of Other Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-
Additional non-controlling interest arising on acquisition/disposal of interest & other adjustments	84.50	-
Dividend paid to Non Controlling Interest	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	153.30	68.62

NOTE - 8.1 : BORROWINGS

Non-Current

Term Loans

From Banks

Secured
 - | - |

Unsecured
 - | - |

From Others8.1.1

Secured
 - | - |

Unsecured
 3.28 | 3.92 |

 3.28 | **3.92** |

Current

From Bank

Secured

Bank overdrafts
 - | - |

Other loan from banks
 - | - |

From Others

Secured
 - | - |

Unsecured
 - | - |

Current maturities of long-term borrowings8.1.1
 0.67 | 0.66 |

 0.67 | **0.66** |

8.1.1 Loan Guaranteed by Directors and Others:

Particulars of Loan	Amount in ₹ Crores	Nature of Guarantee
Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France	3.28	The GOI provided an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee in relation to all our payment obligations.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 8.1 : BORROWINGS (Contd.)**

Current maturities of the long term borrowing for ₹ 0.67 crore (P.Y. ₹ 0.66 crore) in respect of Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France is also guaranteed as above.

Repayment Schedule :Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France: Repayment under these loan facilities will be completed on September 30, 2030.

MCL doesn't have any bank borrowings as on 31.03.2024. Coal India Limited, the Holding Company, on behalf of CIL & its subsidiaries, has entered into a working capital consortium agreement with consortium of banks lead by State Bank of India, for working capital credit limit of ₹ 430.00 crores. The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. & its' subsidiaries has been secured by creating a charge against stock of coal , stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. .

Note - 8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES**Non - Current**

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.35	2.29
Additions during the period		
Finance cost accrued during the period	0.30	0.19
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.18)	(0.13)
Balance at the closing of the period	<u>2.47</u>	<u>2.35</u>

Current

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the period	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Balance at the closing of the period	-	-

8.2.1 Maturity Analysis of Lease Liability on an undiscounted basis (Non-Current and Current):

Particulars	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Upto 1 Year	0.18	0.18
1-5 Years	0.71	0.71
More than 5 Years	13.46	15.83

8.2.2 Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31.03.2024

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the period	Deletion during the period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the period	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the period
Land	2.13			1.97	0.16
Building					
Plant and Equipment					
Furniture and Fixtures					
Vehicles					
Office Equipments					
Telecommunication					
Railway Sidings					
Rail Corridor					
Intangible Assets					

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note - 8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES (Contd.)

Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31.03.2023					
Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the period	Deletion during the period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the period	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the period
Land	2.23			2.13	0.10
Building					
Plant and Equipment					
Furniture and Fixtures					
Vehicles					
Office Equipments					
Telecommunication					
Railway Sidings					
Rail Corridor					
Intangible Assets					

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company.

With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Payments made for short-term leases and leases of low value are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company's significant leasing arrangements include assets dedicated for use under long-term arrangements as given in the above table of Right of Use Assets.

8.2.3 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Depreciation and amortisation expense for right-of-use assets	0.16	0.10
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.30	0.19
Expense relating to short-term leases		
Gain or loss arising from sale and leaseback transaction		
	0.46	0.29

8.2.4 Total Cash outflow for Leases disclosed in the cash flow statement

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(0.18)	(0.13)
Cash Outflow relating to short term leases		
	(0.18)	(0.13)

NOTE - 8.3 : TRADE PAYABLES

Current

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	24.02	2.23
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	1,547.30	1,589.38
TOTAL	1,571.32	1,591.61

8.3.1 Trade Payables aging schedule

As at 31.03.2024

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	24.02	-	-	-	24.02
ii) Others	1,116.70	245.26	-	164.33	21.01	1,547.30

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 8.3 : TRADE PAYABLES (Contd.)**

iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		269.28	-	164.33	21.01	1,571.32

As at 31.03.2023

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	2.23	-	-	-	2.23
ii) Others	985.74	376.93	182.84	24.44	19.43	1,589.38
iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		379.16	182.84	24.44	19.43	1,591.61

NOTE - 8.4 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**NON-CURRENT**

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Security Deposits	690.85	842.16
Others	-	-
TOTAL	690.85	842.16

CURRENT

Current Account with CIL	0.00	19.73
Current Account of IICM	-	-
Security Deposits	301.68	153.71
Earnest Money	81.46	64.52
Payable for Capital Expenditure	3,986.51	3,342.89
Liability for Employee Benefits	387.13	295.28
Others	291.58	384.10
TOTAL	5,048.36	4,260.23

NOTE - 9.1 : PROVISIONS**NON-CURRENT****Employee Benefits**

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Gratuity	0.00	-
Leave Encashment	29.06	16.68
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	63.05	58.97
Other Employee Benefits	25.27	26.94
	117.38	102.59

Other Provisions

Site Restoration/Mine Closure9.1.3	836.33	1,028.35
Stripping Activity Adjustment9.1.2	17,902.97	18,301.46
Others	-	-
TOTAL	18,856.68	19,432.40

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 9.1 : PROVISIONS (Contd.)

CURRENT

Employee Benefits

Gratuity	34.42	-
Leave Encashment	49.77	40.51
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	13.60	11.58
Other Employee Benefits ^{9.1.4}	453.67	1,216.10
	551.46	1,268.19
Site Restoration/ Mine Closure	-	
Other Provisions		
Others	267.57	241.41
TOTAL	819.03	1,509.60

9.1.1 The details of movement in Provisions (Current and Non-Current)

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 except those relating to Gratuity, Leave encashment and Post Retirement Medical benefits which are covered under Actuarial Valuation.

	Balance at the beginning of the year	charged during the period	Utilised during the period	Balance at the end of the period
Other Employee Benefits	1,243.04	515.99	(1,280.09)	478.94
Others	241.41	26.16	-	267.57

9.1.2 The details of movement in Stripping Activity Adjustment (Current and Non-Current)

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
(i) Ratio Variance reserves		
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,301.46	18,547.88
Reversed during the year	(398.49)	(246.42)
Balance at the end of the year	17,902.97	18,301.46

(ii) Refer Note 16 (2) (9) for reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

9.1.3 Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure

The Group's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The estimate of obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate (@8%) that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, so that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses. In reference to above guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan, an escrow account has been opened. (Refer Note - 9)

Reconciliation of Reclamation of Land/ Site restoration /Mine Closure :

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Site restoration provision on opening date	1,028.35	957.52
Addition of Site restoration Provision	24.09	13.26
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged during the period	67.75	69.13
Less: Withdrawal during the period	283.86	11.56
Mine Closure Provision	836.33	1,028.35

9.1.4 As per the National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA-XI) for the Non-Executives, considering the total impact of the increase in all elements of salary and wages an estimated provision of ₹804.45 crore @ ₹ 19,100/- per employee (Non-Executive) per month was recognized in the previous year . However, from June 2023 NCWA-XI has been implemented and salary is being paid at a revised rate. Arrear salary has also been paid during the year ended 31.03.24 to the employees except for few pending cases.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 10.1 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES**

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Deferred Income (Government Grant)	111.25	125.15
Others	1.14	0.56
TOTAL	<u>112.39</u>	<u>125.71</u>

NOTE - 10.2 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Statutory Dues	1,465.23	1,409.60
Advance from customers / others	4,416.59	6,197.40
Deferred Income (Government Grant)	13.90	13.90
Others liabilities	-	-
TOTAL	<u>5,895.72</u>	<u>7,620.90</u>

NOTE - 11.1 : TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	<u>As at 31.03.2024</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2023</u>
Income Tax Assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,775.60	9,900.24
Recognised during the period	4,513.58	5,875.36
Reversal/refund during the period	(566.76)	-
Balance at the Closing of the period	<u>19,722.42</u>	<u>15,775.60</u>

Income Tax Liabilities

Balance at the beginning of the year	12,132.61	7,473.72
Recognised during the period	3,452.00	4,658.89
Reversal/Adjustment during the period	(0.06)	-
Balance at the Closing of the period	<u>15,584.55</u>	<u>12,132.61</u>

Net income tax asset/(liabilities) at the end

<u>4,137.87</u>	<u>3,642.99</u>
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Disclosed as:

Non Current

Income Tax Assets (net)	-	-
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-

Current

Income Tax Assets (net)	4,137.87	3,642.99
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-
	<u>4,137.87</u>	<u>3,642.99</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 11.2 : DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	Balance as on 01.04.23 ^{11.2.1}	Recognised/ (reversed) in profit and loss during tFe period	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the period	Balance as on 31.03.2024
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims and Debts	13.04	(0.02)		13.02
Employee Benefits	22.06	14.11		36.17
Others	27.52	0.74		28.26
TOTAL OF (A)	62.62	14.83	-	77.45
Deferred Tax Liability:				
Related to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	1,289.55	(19.41)		1,270.14
Others	-	316.45		316.45
TOTAL OF (B)	1,289.55	297.04	-	1,586.59
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (C=A-B)	(1,226.93)	(282.21)	-	(1,509.14)
D. Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan DTL(+)/ DTA(-)	-			-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) (E=C+D)	(1,226.93)	(282.21)	-	(1,509.14)

Disclosed as:

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Deferred Tax Assets		
Deferred Tax Liability	1,509.14 (1,509.14)	1,226.93 (1,226.93)

11.2.1 Refer Note 16 (2) (8) for reclassification and restatement for deferred tax impact on stripping activity adjustment in note 9.1 as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

(₹ in Crores)

NOTE - 12.1 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Sales		
Sales	37,200.78	41,918.77
Less: Statutory Levies	13,391.36	14,094.22
Sales (Net) (A) 12.1.1 and 12.1.2	23,809.42	27,824.55
Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing and Protective Works	-	-
Loading and additional transportation charges	2,261.60	2,200.11
Less : Statutory Levies	107.63	104.77
	2,153.97	2,095.34
Evacuation Facility Charges	1,253.22	1,214.47
Less: Statutory Levies	59.63	57.83
	1,193.59	1,156.63

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 12.1 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (Contd.)**

Revenue from other services12.1.3	26.14	0.42
Less: Statutory Levies	0.80	0.06
	<u>25.34</u>	<u>0.36</u>
Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)	3,372.90	3,252.33
Revenue from Operations (A+B)	27,182.32	31,076.88

12.1.1 Sale of Coal above has been decreased by estimated Coal Quality variance & provision for surface moisture (Net of reversal) of ₹82.71 crore (P.Y. decrease of ₹130.62 Crores)

12.1.2 Sales include Performance Incentive (PI) recognised during the period ₹340.80 Crore (PY ₹211.34 crore) and Compensation recognised during the period ₹317.57 Crore (PY ₹297.83 crore)

12.1.3 Revenue from services includes amount of ₹ 20.93 crores of Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited.

NOTE - 12.2 : OTHER INCOME

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest Income12.2.1	1,288.92	1,025.39
Dividend Income from Mutual funds	-	-
Other non-operating income		
Profit on Sale of Assets	3.63	4.92
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	-
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	142.63	162.78
Lease Rent	3.15	8.13
Provision written back12.2.2	2.73	6.28
Liabilities written back	261.93	108.82
Fair value changes (Net)	28.77	(43.92)
Miscellaneous Income	224.23	315.84
TOTAL	1,955.99	1,588.24

12.2.1 Includes interest on income tax & & Other indirect tax refund ₹ 18.02 crores (previous period Nil, P.Y. Nil)

12.2.2 Details of provision written back

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)	-	-
For trade receivables (4.3.1)	0.72	2.46
For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)	-	-
For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)	1.75	3.81
For other non current deposits and advances (6.1.1)	0.10	-
For other current deposits and advances (6.2.1)	0.16	0.01
Total provision written back during the period/year	2.73	6.28

NOTE - 13.1 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Explosives	439.63	657.19
Timber	0.18	0.32
Oil and Lubricants	426.19	540.32
HEMM Spares	128.10	115.15
Other Consumable Stores and Spares	88.58	81.84
TOTAL	1,082.68	1,394.82

NOTE - 13.1(a) : Purchase of Stock-in-Trade

Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	-	-
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 13.2 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Change in Inventory of coal		
Stock at the beginning of the year	757.55	806.98
Opening Stock brought to Revenue	-	
Stock at the closing of the year	1,021.11	757.55
	(263.56)	49.43
Change in Inventory of workshop and press Jobs		
Stock at the beginning of the year	34.88	29.02
Stock at the closing of the year	35.17	34.88
	(0.29)	(5.86)
TOTAL	(263.85)	43.57

NOTE - 13.3 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Salary and Wages 13.3.1 & 13.3.2	3,268.96	3,427.25
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	1,010.42	811.10
Staff welfare Expenses	271.76	275.26
TOTAL	4,551.14	4,513.61

13.3.1 Salary & wages includes allowances, bonus, incentives, performance related pay, overtime pay and sitting fees to independent directors etc.

13.3.2 National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA-XI) for the Non-Executives has been implemented since June 2023, and salary is being paid at a revised rate. Arrear salary has also been paid during the year ended 31.03.2024 except for few pending cases. Provision recognized during the year ended 31.03.2024 was ₹ 80.92 crore and for the year ended 31.03.2023 was ₹737.73 crores. Refer note 9.1.4 .

13.3.3 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of provision made towards various employee benefits except those relating to Gratuity, Leave encashment and Post Retirement Medical benefits which are covered under Actuarial Valuation, are provided in Note 9.1.1.

13.3.4 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefit plans which are covered under actuarial valuation are disclosed in Note 16 (7).

NOTE - 13.4 : FINANCE COSTS

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	66.80	81.08
Fair value changes (net)	-	
Other Borrowing Costs 13.4.1	1.20	0.04
TOTAL	68.00	81.12

13.4.1 It includes accrued interest on borrowings ₹Nil (Corresponding period of Previous year ₹Nil, Previous Year ₹Nil)

NOTE - 13.5: Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment		
Property , Plant And Equipment (Note 3.1)	965.99	943.86
Capital Work In Progress (Note 3.2)	-	12.96
Exploration And Evaluation Assets (Note 3.3)	-	-
Intangible Assets (Note 3.4)	15.99	3.76

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 13.5: Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment (Contd.)**

Intangible Assets Under Development (Note 3.5)	-	-
	981.98	960.58
Less:		
Transferred to expenditure during development of coal mines	2.99	24.94
TOTAL	978.99	935.64

During the year, Company has technically evaluated and reviewed the useful life of property plant and equipment. Due to change in accounting estimate, depreciation/amortisation has decreased by ₹19.60 crores during the year. Effect in the future period is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable.

NOTE - 13.6 : Stripping Activity Adjustment

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Advance Stripping adjustment	0.00	-
Ratio Variance reserve	(398.49)	(246.42)
Improved access to coal	(419.54)	(496.06)
	(818.03)	(742.48)

13.6.1: Ratio variance reserve: Carrying amount of the ratio variance reserve is being reversed systematically whenever the situation of reversal of provision/asset arises as per material accounting policy of the Company.

13.6.2. Improved access to coal: When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset.

13.6.3. Refer Note 16 (2) (9) for reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'. Also Refer note 9.1

NOTE - 13.7: CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Transportation Charges	2,266.93	2,233.43
Wagon Loading	91.38	92.88
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	3,066.37	2,970.71
Other Contractual Work	437.03	122.99
TOTAL	5,861.71	5,420.01

NOTE - 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Power Expense	180.33	164.60
Repairs and Maintenance	-	-
-Building	160.77	149.99
-Plant and Equipment	46.32	54.00
-Others	2.75	1.51
Travelling expenses	27.63	25.21
Training Expenses	5.53	8.30
Telephone and Internet	30.77	24.86
Advertisement and Publicity	15.68	7.95
Freight Charges	-	-
Demurrage	2.88	6.83
Under Loading Charges	87.12	86.81
Coal Sampling Charges	49.01	63.28
Security Expenses	127.64	122.03
Legal Expenses	7.42	6.26

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES (Contd.)

Service Charges of CIL	412.20	386.52
Consultancy Charges	2.27	2.80
Service Charges (CMPDI)	40.69	27.83
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	0.05	0.12
Auditor's Remuneration and Expenses		
For Audit Fees	0.24	0.23
For Taxation Matters	-	0.02
For Other Services	0.17	0.17
For Reimbursement of Expenses.	0.09	0.05
Internal and Other Audit Expenses	3.28	2.85
Rehabilitation Charges	119.46	115.63
Lease Rent and Hiring Charges	91.16	86.43
Rates and Taxes	154.60	428.72
Insurance	0.82	0.68
Loss on Exchange rate variance	0.04	0.28
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses	8.25	4.99
Siding Maintenance Charges	44.59	50.93
Research and Development expenses	0.05	-
Environmental and Tree Plantation Expenses	46.94	39.35
Expenses on Buyback of shares	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses	262.93	195.68
Donations, Rewards and Grant	0.20	70.89
Provisions 13.8.1	67.24	25.15
Write off (Net of past provisions)		
Gross Write off	0.02	0.67
Write back of provisions, recognized earlier on write off	(0.01)	
Write off (Net of Write back of provisions recognized earlier)	0.01	0.67
Miscellaneous expenses	88.62	67.93
TOTAL	2,087.75	2,229.55

13.8.1 Details of provisions

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)	-	-
For trade receivables (4.3.1)	63.86	22.36
For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)	0.16	-
For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)	3.22	2.79
For other non current deposits and advances (6.1.1)	-	-
For other current deposits and advances (6.2.1)	-	0.00
Total provision written back during the period/year	67.24	25.15

13.8.2 Annexure to CSR Expenses

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses (including excess spent):		
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	69.44	74.79
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	33.98	55.77
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	0.34	0.90

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES (Contd.)**

Environmental sustainability	8.79	4.30
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	1.25	10.78
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	-	-
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports	14.80	11.40
Contribution to fund set up by the Central government for socio economic development	-	-
Contribution to incubators or research and development projects	-	0.18
Contributions to Universities and Research Institutes	3.12	-
Rural development projects	27.30	48.38
Slum area development	-	0.01
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	0.27	1.46
Administrative Cost	3.59	-
Total	162.88	207.97

B. CSR required to be spent and CSR Expenditure Break-up

(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year (2% of Average net profits of the holding and subsidiary companies made during the three immediately preceding financial years under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013)	262.93	195.68
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	162.88	207.97
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	109.25	150.73
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	53.63	57.24
Total	162.88	207.97

C. Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised and CSR Expenses spent

	2023-24	2022-23
CSR (including Expenses Spent)	162.88	207.97
Less: Excess carried forward/(Utilised) during the year	(100.05)	12.29
Add: Unspent CSR expense on ongoing projects		0
Add: Unspent CSR expense on other than ongoing		0
Amount recognised in P&L		195.68

D. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5)]

	2023-24	2022-23
Opening Balance		
Deposited in specific fund of sch. VII within 6 months		
Amount required to be spent during the year		
Amount Spent During the year		

E. Excess amount spent [Section 135(5)]

Yearwise Details	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2021-22	36.90	181.62	251.76	107.04
2022-23	107.04	195.68	207.97	119.33
2023-24	119.33	262.93	162.88	19.28
Total				

Refer footnote to Other Advances and Deposits under Other Current Assets

F. Unspent Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)] (year-wise)		2023-24	2022-23
Opening balance	With Company	-	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES (Contd.)

Amount required to be spent during the year		-	-
Amount spent during the year	from companies bank account	-	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-	-
Closing balance	With Company	-	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-	-

G. Provision for Liability of CSR Expenses	2023-24
Opening Balance	61.42
Addition during the period	29.81
Adjustment during the year	-61.42
Closing Balance	29.81

NOTE - 14.1 : TAX EXPENSE

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Current Year	3,466.15	4,643.67
Earlier Years	0.01	
Total current tax	3,466.16	4,643.67
Deferred tax 14.1.3	282.21	687.47
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	
TOTAL	3,748.37	5,331.14

14.1.1 Reconciliation of Tax Expenses:

Profit/(Loss) before tax	15589.92	18789.28
At income tax rate of 25.168% (31.03.2023: 25.168%)	3,923.67	4,728.89
Less: Tax on exempted Income		13.39
Add: Tax on non-deductible expenses/(Additional expenses allowed for tax purpose)	(175.31)	379.95
Adjustment for Tax under MAT provisions	-	-
Adjustment for earlier year tax	0.01	-
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit and Loss	3,748.37	5,095.45
Effective income tax rate :	24.04%	27.12%

14.1.2 During the year 2023-24, current year tax expense includes ₹ (240.27) crore, due to change in accounting of stripping activity adjustment in accordance with Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.'. Refer Note 16(2)(9).

14.1.3 Refer Note 16 (2) (9) for consequential impact of reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'. For the year ended 31.03.2023 previously reported deferred tax ₹374.20 crores, has been restated by ₹313.27 crores.

14.1.4 Refer Note 11.2 for component of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)

NOTE - 15.1 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans1	(56.26)	60.48
	(56.26)	60.48

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE - 15.1 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Contd.)****Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	14.16	(15.22)
	14.16	(15.22)

Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss

Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	-	-
	-	-

Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss

Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
	-	-

TOTAL	(42.10)	45.26
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15.1.1 Represents figure in respect of Gratuity ₹ (53.02) crores (P.Y. 55.68 crores) and for post retirement medical benefits ₹(3.24) Crore (P.Y. ₹ 4.80 crores).

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024**1 a) Contingent Liabilities****I. Claims against the group not acknowledged as debt (to the extent not provided for)**

(₹ in Crore)

	Central Government	State Government and Local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2023	9,084.22	4,540.95	-	202.32	13,827.49
Addition during the period	561.01	186.09	8.50	17.91	773.51
Claim settled during the period:					
a. From Opening Balance	4,434.96	201.81		24.57	4,661.34
b. Out of addition during the period	-	16.42			16.42
Closing as on 31.03.2024	5,210.27	4,508.81	8.50	195.66	9,923.24
					(₹ in Crore)
	Central Government	State Government and Local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2022	8,662.71	4,695.98	1.13	286.02	13,645.84
Addition during the period	3,235.91	79.51		20.89	3,336.31
Claim settled during the period:					
a. From Opening Balance	2,814.27	234.54	1.13	100.52	3,150.46
b. Out of addition during the period	0.13			4.07	4.20
Closing as on 31.03.2023	9,084.22	4,540.95	-	202.32	13,827.49

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Contingent Liability			
Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1	Central Government		
	Income Tax	4,878.98	7,729.85
	Central Excise	270.00	328.14
	Clean Energy Cess	26.68	505.04
	Central Sales Tax	-	-
	Service Tax	5.19	141.86
	Others	29.42	379.33
	Sub-Total	5,210.27	9,084.22
2	State Government and Local Authorities		
	Royalty	705.11	868.61
	Environment Clearance	2,915.04	2,915.04
	Sales Tax/VAT	20.75	30.26
	Entry Tax	5.29	5.23
	Electricity Duty		-
	Others	862.62	721.81
	Sub-Total	4,508.81	4,540.95
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises		
	Arbitration Proceedings		-
	Suit against the company under litigation	8.50	-
	Others(Please Specify)		-
	Sub-Total	8.50	-
4	Others: (If any)		
	Miscellaneous - Land compensation and Others	29.95	36.89
	Arbitration, Civi suits & Employee Related Etc.	165.71	165.43
	Sub-Total	195.66	202.32
	Grand Total	9,923.24	13,827.49

No interest is expected in the settlement of cases under contingent liabilities, except where management has an adverse view.

The Group's pending litigation comprises of claim against the Group and proceeding pending tax/stautory/Government authorities. The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, and disclosed the contingent liabilities, where applicable, in its Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group does not expects the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position. Future cash outflows in respect of above are dependent upon th outcome of judgements/decisions.

As per the supreme court order dated 22.11.2022 w.r.t. case file no. 21344/2017, it as directed to pass the back wages or monetary benefits to the plaintiffs. However realistic estimate for reasinable liability couldn't be made int eh absence of readily availability of actual information. Hence the same couldn't be accounted for in the financial statements.

Contingent Assets: A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. During the normal course of business, several unresolved claims are currently outstanding. The inflow of economic benefits, in respect of such claims cannot be measured due to uncertainties that surround therelated events and circumstances.

II. Guarantee

As on 31.03.2024 Bank guarantee issued is ₹ 618.67 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 614.33 Crore).

III. Letter of Credit

As on 31.03.2024 outstanding letter of credit is Nil (P.Y. Nil).

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****b) Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for : ₹ 4494.56 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 5608.57 Crore) (net of advances ₹2261.34 crore (P.Y. ₹4390.27 crore)).

Other Commitments: ₹ 45658.47 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 45153.56 Crore).

2 Related Party informations**a) Group Information****i) Subsidiary Companies**

S.no.	Name of Entity	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
				31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1	MNH Shakti Ltd.	Coal mining	India	70.00%	70.00%
2	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	Coal mining	India	60.00%	60.00%
3	Mahanadi basin Power Ltd.	Power Generation	India	100.00%	100.00%
4	Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	Construct & Operate Rail Corridor projects	India	71.11%	71.11%

ii) Post Employment Benefit Funds and others

S.No.	Name of Entity	Nature	Country of Incorporation
1	MCL Employees Group Gratuity Scheme Trust Fund	Trust	India
2	Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)	Statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, GoI	India
3	Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust	Trust	India
4	Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non- Executives Modified	Trust	India
5	CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust	Trust	India

iii) Key Managerial Personnel**Mahanadi Coalfields Limited**

Name	Designation	w.e.f.
Shri Uday A Kaole	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	19.12.2023
Shri O. P. Singh	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.01.2022 - 31.10.2023
Shri A. K. Behura	Director (Finance)	01.08.2022
Shri Jugal Borah	Director (Technical-P&P) Director (Technical-OP)	19.04.2022 - 01.06.2023 23.11.2022
Shri K.Rao	Director (Personnel)	18.12.2019
Shri A S Bapat	Director (Technical-P&P)	02.06.2023
Shri Soubhagya Parida	Company Secretary	25.04.2022
Shri Sanjeev Kumar Kassi	Part-Time Official Director	22.02.2023
Shri Mukesh Choudhary	Part-Time Official Director	27.01.2023
Dr. Asha Lakra	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Dayashankar C Tiwari	Independent Director	30.05.2023
Dr. Rajesh Kumar Verma	Independent Director	31.05.2023

MNH Shakti Limited

Shri J. K. Borah	Chairman	06.12.2021
Ms. Geetika Anand	Director	20.07.2023
Shri. S. C. Suman	Director	08.06.2022

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Shri A. K. Pandey	Director	16.04.2023
Shri A. K. Singh	Director	16.01.2022
Shri M.S. Sharma	CEO	09.01.2023
Shri S. K. Debnath	CFO	27.10.2022
Shri M. Tiwari	CS	20.10.2022

MJSJ Coal Limited

Shri Ajit Kumar Behura	Chairman	16.09.2022
Shri Dipankar Panda	Director	22.07.2021
Shri V. Shivaramakrishna	Director	20.07.2023
Shri Chandra Prakash Tated	Director	17.06.2019
Shri Subhajit Sarkar	Director	22.07.2021
Shri Anupam Srivastav	Director	16.01.2022
Shri Kripa Shankar Singh	Director	18.04.2023
Shri Manas Ranjan Mishra	CFO	08.04.2022
Shri Soubhagya Parida	CS	25.04.2022

Mahanadi Basin Power Limited

Shri Keshav Rao	Chairman	10.01.2020
Shri A K Pandey	Director	01.03.2023
Shri G Mohapatra	Director	01.03.2023
Shri K. S. Singh	Director	28.04.2022
Shri S. K. Bhuyan	Chief Executive Officer	16.03.2021

Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited

Shri Keshav Rao	Chairman	01.11.2023
Shri A. K. Behura	Director	01.11.2023
Shri S. K. Sinha	Director	21.07.2023
Shri S. K. Sethi	Director	01.11.2023
Smt. Ragini Advani	Director	21.07.2022
Shri Parag Verma	Director	21.07.2023
Shri Priyaranjan Parhi	Director	09.05.2022
Shri S Nayak	CEO	05.12.2021
Shri B. K. Parida	CFO	01.04.2022
Shri S. K. Behera	Company Secretary	28.06.2022

iv) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
a.	Payment to Chairman cum Managing Directors, Whole Time Directors, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary	3.81	2.78
b.	Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	0.11	0.06
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits	0.59	0.45
iii)	Other Long-term Benefits		

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

iv)	Termination Benefits		-
v)	Share Based Payment		
	TOTAL	4.51	3.29

Note:

Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed to use of cars for private journey upto a ceiling of 750 KMs on payment of concessional rate, in accordance with the provisions of Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises O.M No. 2(18)/PC-64 dated 20.11.1964 as amended from time to time.

VII) Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
i)	Amount Payable	-	-
ii)	Amount Receivable	-	-

VIII) No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member. Further there is no loans to related parties (Directors, Key Managerial Persons and others).

B. Related Party Transactions within Group

Coal India Limited has entered into transactions with its subsidiaries which include Apex charges, Rehabilitation charges, Lease rent, Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries and other expenditure incurred by or on behalf of other subsidiaries through current account.

As per Ind AS 24, following are the disclosures regarding nature and amount of significant transactions

i) Subsidiary Companies**Outstanding balances as on 31.03.2024 and transactions for the period then ended**

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend Paid	Sale of Assets/ Store materials/ workshop debit	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balances (Payables)/ Receivables
Eastern Coalfields Limited				(0.73)		(1.22)		
Bharat Coking Coal Limited				0.04				
Central Coalfields Limited				(16.04)				
Western Coalfields Limited				0.27				
South Eastern Coalfields Limited				0.42		(3.67)		
Northern Coalfields Limited				0.28				
Coal India Limited	412.20	119.46	9,000.00				5.12	
Mahanadi basin Power Limited					(2.12)		32.41	
Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited*					(9.10)		50.47	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

MNH Shakti Limited**					(0.11)		1.81	
MJSJ Coal Limited					(0.38)		5.92	
	412.20	119.46	9,000.00	-15.76	(11.71)	(4.89)	95.73	(31.78)

Figures in brackets denote net income or credit balance.

Others includes for SECL - workshop repair charges and for ECL - LDBM & CITMC charges & Workshop debit

ECL, BCCL, CCL, WCL, SECL & NCL are the co-subsiaries of the Company

Outstanding balances as on 31.03.2023 and transations for the period then ended

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend Paid	Sale of Assets/ Store materials	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balances (Payables)/ Receivables
Eastern Coalfields Limited				(0.07)		0.27		
Bharat Coking Coal Limited				0.02				
Central Coalfields Limited				0.55				
Western Coalfields Limited				0.01				
South Eastern Coalfields Limited				2.13		(0.36)		
Northern Coalfields Limited				(0.36)				
Coal India Limited	386.52	115.63	8,425.00				(19.73)	
Mahanadi basin Power Limited					(1.54)		29.78	
Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited*					(10.91)		245.70	
MNH Shakti Limited**					(0.07)		1.40	
MJSJ Coal Limited					(0.27)		5.23	
	386.52	115.63	8,425.00	2.28	(12.79)	(0.09)	262.38	(45.27)

c. Transactions with CMPDIL

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Description	Note no.	FY 23-24	FY 22-23
	Statement of Profit & Loss			
1	Capital Expenses	3.1	15.94	23.85
2		3.2	39.12	45.56
3		3.3	4.63	-
4		3.4		-
5		3.5		-

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

6	CMPDIL Expenses	13.8	42.26	29.83
7	Environment Expenses	13.8	31.67	39.51
8	Internal & Other Audit expenses	13.8	-	0.10
9	Miscellaneous expenses	13.8	0.64	-
	Balance Sheet			
1	Payable for Capital Expenditure	20	5.46	13.96
2	Trade Payables	19	26.32	31.31
3	Other Heads of Balance Sheet			

d. Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by Central Government by holding majority of shares (Refer Note-16). The Company being a Government entity is exempt from the general disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances with the controlling Government and another entity under same Government. The following transactions have been entered at arm's length price with entities under the control of the same Government.

3 Others**a) Authorised Capital**

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1,39,58,200 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each	1395.82	775.82
20,41,800 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 1000/- each (Redeemed on as per terms of earliest redemption)	204.18	204.18

b) Construction of MCL Institute of Natural Resources And Energy Management (MINREM)

The Company is constructing an Institute 'MCL Institute of Natural Resources And Energy Management (MINREM), Bhubaneswar' with an initial estimated total value of ₹ 138.83 crores through the contractor M/S NBCC. The construction work was stopped because Bhubaneswar Development Authority did not consider the proposal for approval earlier. However on 02.11.2018 BDA have granted necessary permission in favour of MCL. The MOU has been revalidated for a period of two years from 09.01.2020 & the above work to be completed within 12 months and the revised project cost is ₹ 155.33 crores. NBCC had not resumed the work with in 15 days as per the timeline given by Secretary, MOC on 04.08.2021. After several letters, final notice has been served to NBCC to start the work with in 15 days from the date of issue of letter i.e. on 12.10.2021, failing which MCL will have no option left than to proceed with termination of Memorandum of Understanding. Termination of MOU with NBCC approved by competent authority along with penal provisions as per MOU has been communicated to NBCC on 05.01.2022.

The job of PMC for balance work has been entrusted to CMPDIL, Ranchi vide letter No. MCL/Sambalpur/Civil/21-22/1641 dated 02.02.2022.

The Company has incurred ₹ 122.08 crores towards construction of the institute as on 31.03.24.

The Company has charged impairment amounting to ₹ 12.72 crore due to damages incurred to the building due to cyclone Fani & theft occurred.

Further as the matter is under dispute, the 11th & 12th RA bill is pending for accounting and adjustment with existing mobilization advance.

c) Land at Baliapanda Mouza, Puri

5 acres of land at Baliapanda Mouza, Puri amounting to ₹ 0.94 crores (including deposit for boundary wall) taken as lease from Puri Municipality with a lease period of 99 years w.e.f. 01.04.1996. However, Tahsildar Puri vide his office memo no. 7206 dated 21.08.2004 addressed to the Collector Puri with a copy to MCL, Bhubaneswar stated that the said area comes under the Sweat water zone and it has been declared as restricted area by the Govt. in Housing and Urban Development Department.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Though the said land comes under Sweet Water Zone, Tahsildar, Puri has accepted ground rent along with cess till 2008-09. Further D(P), MCL vide letter no. 4707 dated 08.01.2019, requested to Collector, Puri for early hand over of alternate land to start the stall project. Letter has been written to Collector, Puri by DGM, MCL on 05.12.2019 for allotment of alternative patch of land. Subsequently, Dy. GM, MCL and CM (Mining) met collector, Puri on 18.12.2020. Collector opined that the land was wrongly leased by Municipality to MCL beyond their jurisdiction, hence Municipality cannot allot any alternative land in favour of MCL and suggested for apply of refund of premium of land earlier deposited with Municipality, Puri. MCL has applied for refund or for alternative land with Municipality, Puri and the matter is under process.

d) Deposit Account (for specific purpose) of ₹ 16.99 Crore (PY- ₹ 15.33 crore) are made as per the direction of the Court, various govt. authorities and for issue of B.G shown under Note-4.5 & Note-4.6. Details are as below:

Note 4.5 - ₹ 11.54 crore

- i. Fixed deposit includes ₹ 7.74 crore made against price difference recovered against explosive rate contracts in the year 2005-06, as per court order
- ii. Fixed deposits includes ₹ 0.24 crore made for 40% Tapering money by the Company in respect of M/S Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd. as per order of Hon'ble High Court, Cuttack till the final outcome of the Writ petition no. 3109 of 2015.
- iii. Fixed Deposits includes ₹1.61 Crore made against interim order of Hon'ble High court Cuttack (Odisha) i.e. to be deposited in any nationalized bank for remaining amount of compensation involved in the disputed land.
- iv. Bank Deposits of ₹0.45 Crore respectively kept with the bank which has been pledged in favour of Water Dam Division against MOU/agreement signed.
- v. Bank Deposits includes ₹1.07 Crore for issue of BG in favour of TAMDA for obtaining approval of Institutional Building Plan for MIMSR.
- vi. ₹ 0.37 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Executive Engineer, Main Dam Division, Burla.
- vii. ₹ 0.05 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer, Main Dam Division, Burla.

Note 4.6 - ₹ 4.85 Crore

- i. ₹ 1.89 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer, Main Dam Division, Burla.
- ii. ₹ 1.08 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR s per directives of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha regarding encashment of BG of M/s Hindusthan Dorr oliver.
- iii. ₹0.24 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer, Angul Irrigation Division .
- iv. ₹0.07 Crore deposited in the shape of FDR in favour of Superintending Engineer Sundergarh Irrigation Division
- v. Bank Deposits of ₹1.46 Crore in the shape of TDR for M/s Utkal Highways on the directives of Hon'ble High Court of Odisha
- vi. ₹ 0.10 crore deposited in shape of TDR for Executive Engineer, Burla Irrigation Division, Burla
- vii. ₹ 0.01 crore issued in favour of Dy. Director of Mines Office, sambalpur for issue of License of Ib-Valley Coal Washery.
- e) Railway Board has approved inflated mileage for the Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail line as per the letter no. 2018/Infra/12/19 dated 27.02.2023 issued by Executive Director (infra-1), Railway Board. Concession agreement for the above has been executed on 11.03.2024 between S.E. Railway & MCL. Agreement, concession repayment through inflated mileage shall come into force from 17.04.2023. Railways has not finalized the calculation and payable amount yet and hence no amount has been released by railways yet. In the absence of amount receivable, no income has been recognised in the books of accounts.
- f) Subsequent to transition to Ind AS from 01.04.2015, the carrying value of the fixed asset has been elected to be continued as per cost model. Accordingly the net carrying value of the asset has been considered as Gross carrying value of the asset and accumulated depreciation has been considered as zero in the accounts, however for the purpose of record keeping of original acquisition cost of the assets, the asset master in Accounting software has not been altered.
- g) Kiripsira village and few part of Ratansara village had been transferred by Union of India by issuing notification dated 13.09.2006 and 17.01.2008 to other companies. However, at the initial stage payment of compensation will be the liability of the MCL and it may be recovering the said liability from the successor company as per point no. 6 (Payment of

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

compensation) of the Supreme Court Order (July 2013). value of compensation with respect to Non-MCL part is ₹656.94 crore. However no compensation payment has been made against the above villages yet.

- h) NTPC has disputed an amount of ₹ 62.29 crores for payment of surface transportation charges for supply of coal for a lead distance of 0-3 kms for the period February 2018 to August 2020. The dispute is pending with AMRCD. However considering the probability of realizing a major part of the dues may not be very high, expected credit loss has been provided against the above debtors during the current year.
- i) Other matters related to Subsidiary Accounts
- i) On 24th September 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court cancelled allocation of 204 coal blocks made during 1993-2012 citing the allocation process as arbitrary and allocations as illegal. Accordingly the Coal Block namely Utkal A (including Gopal prasad west) and Talabira II & III allocated earlier in favour of the Group also got de-allocated.
 - ii) As per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act 2015, the Government has allocated Talabira II & III coal block to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (one of the previous allottees) as communicated vide its letter dated 17th February 2016. MHN Shakti Ltd., a subsidiary of MCL is entitled to get compensation from the new allottee through the Nominated Authority, MoC towards the amount spent by it for acquisition of land, capital work in progress and intangible assets. The compensation is being determined by the Nominated Authority under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act and will be received by the group in phased manner. The Group has received ₹ 18.55 crore in FY 2016-17 towards Geological Report and Railway Siding etc.
 - iii. The E.Co Railway vide letter no. 14.11.2022 authorized the opening of the Phase - I line of MCRL for traffic movement after inspection and trial run. Accordingly the expenditure incurred upto 31.12.2022 were capitalised w.e.f. 31.12.2022 and amortisation for the quarter Jan'23 to Mar'23 was charged in this Financial statements.

4 Principles of Consolidation and Financial Reporting of Interest in Jointly Controlled Entities and Subsidiaries

- i) The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e. for the 31.03.2024
- ii) The consolidated financial statements relate to Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, its partially/wholly owned subsidiary companies, namely, MNH Shakti Ltd, MJSJ Coal Ltd, Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited & Mahanadi Basin Power Limited.
- iii) The financial statements of Group have been consolidated with its four subsidiary companies given as under:

The position of subsidiaries as at 31.03.2024 is as under:-

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)		Non-Controlling Interest (₹ in crores)	
			31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
1) MNH Shakti Ltd.	Anand Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur	16.07.2008	70.00%	70.00%	30.00%	30.00%
2) MJSJ Coal Ltd.	House No. 42, 1st Floor, Anand Nagar, Hakim Para, Angul	13.08.2008	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	40.00%
3) Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	Plot No. G-3, Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhubaneswar	02.12.2011	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4) Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	MDF Room, Corporate Office, MCL HQ, JagritiVihar, Burla, Sambalpur	31.08.2015	71.11%	71.11%	28.89%	28.89%

The audited Financial Statements of the above subsidiary company upto the period ended 31.03.2024 have been considered in consolidation.

- iv) Material Accounting Policies and Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements are intended to serve as a means of informative disclosure and a guide for better understanding the consolidated position of the group. Recognizing this purpose, the Group has disclosed only such Policies and Notes from individual financial statements, which fairly present the needed disclosure.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

v) Additional information relating to Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures (As per schedule III of Companies Act, 2013)

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., Total Assets minus Total Liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Income	Amount (₹ in Crore)
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1) MNH Shakti Ltd.	0.27	43.00	0.01	1.26	-	-	0.01	1.26
2) MJSJ Coal Ltd.	0.47	75.50	0.01	0.66	-	-	0.01	0.66
3) Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	(0.04)	(6.06)	(0.00)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.04)
4) Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	2.35	379.56	(0.01)	(1.58)	-	-	(0.01)	(1.58)
Total (A)	3.04	492.00	0.00	0.30	-	-	0.00	0.30
Joint Ventures (Investment as per the Equity Method)								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B)	3.04	492.00	0.00	0.30	-	-	0.00	0.30

5 Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2024		31.03.2023 (Restated)	
	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Secured Bonds		-		-
Mutual Fund	1,214.28		1,069.88	
Loans		1.67		1.21
Deposits & receivable		2,606.82		1,899.85
Trade receivables*		2,160.29		1,636.92
Cash & cash equivalents		867.20		107.10
Other Bank Balances		12,034.18		18,005.08
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		3.95		4.58
Trade payables		1,571.32		1,591.61
Security Deposit and Earnest money		383.14		218.23
Lease Liabilities		2.47		2.35
Other Liabilities		5,356.07		4,884.16

* Allowance for Coal Quality Variance deducted from Trade Receivable.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****(b) Fair value hierarchy**

Table below shows judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31.03.2024		31.03.2023 (Restated)	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund/ ICD	1,214.28	-	1,069.88	-
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31.03.2024	31.03.2024		31.03.2023 (Restated)	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Secured Bonds		-		0.00
Loans		1.67		1.21
Deposits & receivable		2,606.82		1899.85
Trade receivables		2,160.29		1,636.92
Cash & cash equivalents		867.20		107.10
Other Bank Balances		12,034.18		18005.08
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		3.95		4.58
Trade payables		1,571.32		1591.61
Security Deposit and Earnest money		383.14		218.23
Lease Liabilities		2.47		2.35
Other Liabilities		5,356.07		4884.16

A brief of each level is given below.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investments, security deposits and other liabilities included in level 3.

(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market prices (NAV) of instruments in respect of investment in Mutual Funds.

(d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

At present there are no fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Company considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. The security deposits coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the company, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

6 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of Public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of Public Enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.

The Company risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit Risk:

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the company enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. Our FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities (PPUs) and independent power producers (IPPs);
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants (CPPs)); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

E-Auction Scheme

The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who were not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Coal.

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

Provision for expected credit loss: Company provides for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/ credit impaired assets, by lifetime expected credit losses (Simplified approach). Refer Note - 13, Trade Receivables

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

B. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company.

C. Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency(INR).The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Company also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Company has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from bank deposits with change in interest rate, exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain most of its deposits at fixed rate.

Company manages the risk using guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

D) Capital management

The company being a government entity manages its capital as per the guidelines of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management under Ministry of Finance.

Capital Structure of the company is as follows:		
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Equity Share capital	1,323.67	661.84
Long term debt	3.28	3.92

7 Employee Benefits: Recognition and Measurement (Ind AS-19)

Defined Benefit Plans

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan (the Gratuity Scheme) covering the eligible employees. Gratuity payment is made as per policy of the company subject to maximum of ₹ 20 lacs at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Gratuity Scheme is funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. LIC also provides an insurance coverage (Life Cover Sum Assured- LCSA) in case of death of a member during service, to compensate the shortfall in gratuity amount from estimated payable at normal retirement date based on last drawn salary subject to ceiling of maximum of ₹ 20 lacs.

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives, their spouses and fully financially dependent Divyang child(ren) suffering from not less than 40% of any disability in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives, spouse and dependent Divyang child (ren) taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

C) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post-Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE) to provide medical care to the non-executives and their spouses and Divyang Child(ren) in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time or resigns from the company at the age of 57 Years or above or on death to the spouse and Divyang Child(ren). The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired non-executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 8 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life of Divyang child would be ₹ 2.5 lakh. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

Defined Contribution Plans



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

a) Provident Fund and Pension

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary i.e. 12% and 7% of Basic salary and Dearness Allowance towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively. These funds are governed by a separate statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, Government of India, named Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO). The contribution towards the fund for the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007 (NPS). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, Leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The scheme is funded by qualifying insurance policies from Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

As a part of the social security scheme, the Group has a Life Cover Scheme known as Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited (LCS) which covers all the executive and non-executive cadre employees. In case of death in service, an amount of Rs 1,56,250 is paid to the nominees under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The expected cost of the benefits is recognized when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

c) Settlement Allowances

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of Rs 12000/- is paid to all the non-executive cadre employees governed under NCWA on their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010 as settling-in allowance. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken group insurance scheme from United India Insurance Company Limited to cover the executives of the CIL Group against personal accident known as Coal India Executives Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (GPAIS). GPAIS covers all types of accident on 24 hour basis worldwide. Premium for the scheme is borne by the CIL.

e) Leave Travel Concession (LTC)

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for Bharat Bhraman once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs 10000/- and Rs 15000/- is paid for visiting Home town and Bharat Bhraman, respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

f) Workmen's Compensation Benefits in Mine Accident

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the company provide the benefits admissible under The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923. An amount of Rs 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. In addition, w.e.f 01.06.2023 an exgratia amount of ₹ 90,000/- is paid in case of death or permanent total disablement. The expected cost of the benefits is recognised when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

Funding status of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits plans are as under:

(i) Funded

- Gratuity
- Leave Encashment
- Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)
- Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

(ii) Unfunded

- Life Cover Scheme
- Settlement Allowance
- Group Personal Accident Insurance
- Leave Travel Concession
- Workmen's Compensation Benefits in Mine Accident

Actuarial Provision as on 31.03.2024 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on	Incremental Liability /(adjustment) during the previous year	Opening Actuarial Liability as on	Incremental Liability/ (adjustment) during the period	Closing Actuarial Liability as on
	01.04.2022		01.04.2023		31.03.2024
Gratuity	1,369.18	(40.69)	1,328.49	115.33	1,443.82
Leave	481.22	56.22	537.44	113.98	651.42
Settlement Allowance	16.61	(1.26)	15.35	0.07	15.42
Leave Travel Concession	21.07	0.42	21.49	1.43	22.92
Post Retired Medical Benefits	292.61	5.90	298.51	31.70	330.21
Total	2,180.69	20.59	2,201.28	262.51	2,463.79

Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY LIABILITY AS AT 31.03.2024 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ in Crore)

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
TABLE-1		
A Profit & Loss (P&L)		
1 Current service cost	49.05	41.40
2 Past service cost - plan amendments	-	72.78
3 Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
4 Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5 Service cost	49.05	114.18
6 Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.08	(4.91)

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	49.13	109.28
B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	9.81	31.08
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(49.14)	32.08
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(39.33)	63.15
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(16.36)	(10.14)
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-55.68	53.02

C	Defined Benefit Cost	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Service cost	49.04	114.18
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.09	(4.91)
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(55.68)	53.02
4	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	(6.55)	162.29

TABLE-2

	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
Net Balance Sheet position as at	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
A Development of Net Balance Sheet Position		
1 Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(1,328.49)	1,443.83
2 Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	1,335.05	1,409.41
3 Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	6.55	(34.42)
4 Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	6.55	(34.42)
B Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(2.57)	6.55
2 Service cost	(49.05)	(114.18)
3 Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(0.87)	4.91
4 Amount recognised in OCI	55.68	(53.02)
5 Employer contributions	2.57	121.32
6 Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7 Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8 Divestitures	-	-
9 Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	6.55	(34.42)

TABLE-3

	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets	Year ending	Year ending
	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
A Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)		
1 DBO at end of prior period	1,369.18	1,328.49
2 Current service cost	49.05	41.40
3 Interest cost on the DBO	88.39	91.38

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	72.78
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	9.81	31.08
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(49.14)	32.08
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(138.79)	(153.39)
12	DBO at end of current period	1,328.49	1,443.83
B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	1,366.61	1,335.05
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	88.30	96.29
4	Employer contributions	2.57	121.32
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	16.36	10.14
6	Benefits paid	(138.79)	(153.39)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	1,335.05	1,409.41

TABLE-4

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	(₹ in Crore)
		31.03.2024
1	March 31, 2025	140.11
2	March 31, 2026	147.86
3	March 31, 2027	147.00
4	March 31, 2028	142.39
5	March 31, 2029	143.54
6	March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	571.11
7	Beyond 10 years	1,635.67
B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2025	46.79
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	8 years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	1,106.78
E	Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2024	Percentage
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%
	Property	0.00%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
	Other	0.00%
	Total	100.00%

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

(₹ in Crore)

F Current and Non Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2024

1	Current Liability	135.45
2	Non Current Liability	1,308.38
3	Liability as at 31 March 2024	1,443.83

TABLE-5**Sensitive Analysis:**

DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024 1443.83

A Discount Rate

Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024 7.00%

Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate -52.68

Percentage Impact -4%

Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate 56.79

Percentage Impact 4%

B Salary Escalation Rate

Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2024 Executives: 9%;

Non Executives:
6.25%

1 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate 25.62

Percentage Impact 2%

2 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% Decrease in Salary Escalation Rate (26.62)

Percentage Impact -2%

C Assumptions

Discount Rate 31.03.2023 7.30% 31.03.2024 7.00%

Salary Escalation Rate Executives: 9%; Executives: 9%;
Non Executives: 6.25% Non Executives:
6.25%

Withdrawal Rate 0.30% 0.30%

Mortality Rate Indian Assured Indian Assured
Lives Mortality Lives Mortality
(2006-08) (2006-08)
Ultimate Ultimate**Specimen Mortality rates**

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Actuarial Valuation of Leave Benefit Scheme under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
		(₹ in Crore)
TABLE-1		
A Profit & Loss (P&L)		
1 Current service cost	78.42	91.22
2 Past service cost - plan amendments	-	53.72
3 Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
4 Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5 Service cost	78.42	144.95
6 Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-1.66	-1.86
7 Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	38.44	43.00
8 Cost recognised in P&L	115.21	186.08
B Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1 Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	67.08	28.45
2 Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(26.04)	18.39
3 Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	41.03	46.80
4 Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(2.59)	(3.84)
5 Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-	-
C Defined Benefit Cost		
	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1 Service cost	78.42	144.94
2 Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(1.66)	(1.86)
3 Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-	-
4 Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	38.44	43.00
5 Defined Benefit Cost	115.21	186.08
TABLE-2		
	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 March 2024		
	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A Development of Net Balance Sheet Position		
1 Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(537.44)	(651.42)
2 Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	481.13	572.59
3 Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(56.31)	(78.83)
4 Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(56.31)	(78.83)
B Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position		
	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(10.21)	(56.31)
2 Service cost	(78.42)	(144.94)
3 Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	1.66	1.86

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

4	Amount recognised in OCI	(38.44)	(43.00)
5	Employer contributions	69.11	163.57
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(56.31)	(78.83)

TABLE-3

	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 March 2024	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)		
1 DBO at end of prior period	481.22	537.44
2 Current service cost	78.42	91.22
3 Interest cost on the DBO	29.57	35.11
4 Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5 Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6 Past service cost - plan amendments	-	53.72
7 Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8 Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	67.08	28.45
9 Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10 Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(26.04)	18.39
11 Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12 Benefits paid	(92.81)	(112.93)
13 DBO at end of current period	573.44	651.42
B Change in Fair Value of Assets	(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
1 Fair value of assets at end of prior period	471.01	481.13
2 Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3 Interest income on plan assets	31.23	36.97
4 Employer contributions	69.11	163.57
5 Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	2.59	3.84
6 Benefits paid	(92.81)	(112.92)
7 Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	481.13	572.59

TABLE-4**Additional Disclosure Information**

	(₹ in Crore)
A Expected benefit payments for the year ending	31-Mar-24
1 March 31, 2025	51.48
2 March 31, 2026	55.26
3 March 31, 2027	56.00
4 March 31, 2028	58.34
5 March 31, 2029	57.23
6 March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	234.64
7 Beyond 10 years	1,116.66

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

B Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2025	100.15
C Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	10 Years
D Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	377.87

E Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2024	Percentage
Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%
High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%
Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%
Property	0.00%
Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%
Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%
Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
Other	0.00%
Total	100.00%

F Current and Non Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2024	(₹ in Crore)
1 Current Liability	49.77
2 Non Current Liability	601.65
3 Liability as at 31 March 2024	651.42

TABLE-5

DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024	651.42	
A Discount Rate		
Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024	7.00%	
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(30.12)	
Percentage Impact	-5%	
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	32.93	
Percentage Impact	5%	
B Salary Escalation Rate		
Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2024	Executive 9%	
	Non Executive 6.25%	
1 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	32.71	
Percentage Impact	5%	
2 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% Decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(30.21)	
Percentage Impact	-5%	
C Assumptions	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
Discount Rate	7.30%	7.00%
Salary Escalation Rate	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Actuarial Valuation of Post Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19

(₹ in Crore)

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A Profit & Loss (P&L)		
1 Current service cost	9.86	9.53
2 Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
3 Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
4 Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5 Service cost	9.86	9.53
6 Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	4.56	4.73
7 Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
8 Cost recognised in P&L	14.42	14.27
B Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
1 Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	12.28	-11.54
2 Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(19.49)	11.92
3 Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(7.22)	0.38
4 Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	2.41	2.87
5 Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(4.80)	3.24
C Defined Benefit Cost		
1 Service cost	9.86	9.53
2 Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	4.56	4.73
3 Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(4.80)	3.24
4 Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-
5 Defined Benefit Cost	9.61	17.51

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 March 2024	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A Development of Net Balance Sheet Position		
1 Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(298.51)	330.21
2 Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	227.96	253.55
3 Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(70.54)	(76.65)
4 Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(70.54)	(76.65)
B Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position		
1 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(73.10)	(70.54)
2 Service cost	(9.86)	(9.53)
3 Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(4.56)	(4.73)
4 Amount recognised in OCI	4.8	(3.24)
5 Employer contributions	12.17	11.4
6 Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7 Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8 Divestitures	-	-
9 Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10 Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(70.54)	(76.65)

TABLE-3

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 March 2024	Year ending 31.03.2023	Year ending 31.03.2024
A Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)		
1 DBO at end of prior period	292.61	298.51
2 Current service cost	9.86	9.53
3 Interest cost on the DBO	19.35	21.79
4 Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5 Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6 Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
7 Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8 Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	12.28	(11.54)
9 Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10 Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(19.49)	11.92
11 Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12 Benefits paid from Planned Assets	(16.10)	-
13 DBO at end of current period	298.51	330.21

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)****C Change in Fair Value of Assets**

1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	219.51	227.96
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	14.79	17.06
4	Employer contributions	12.17	11.4
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(2.41)	(2.87)
6	Benefits paid	(16.10)	-
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	227.96	253.55

TABLE-4**Additional Disclosure Information**

		(₹ in Crore)
A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	31.03.2024
1	March 31, 2025	14.07
2	March 31, 2026	16.17
3	March 31, 2027	17.92
4	March 31, 2028	19.81
5	March 31, 2029	21.32
6	March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	123.77
7	Beyond 10 years	741.92
B	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	13 Years
C	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	330.21

TABLE-5**Sensitivity Analysis**

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024	330.21	
A	Discount Rate		
	Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024	7.00%	
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(19.48)	
	Percentage Impact	-6.00%	
	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	21.57	
	Percentage Impact	7.00%	
B	Assumptions	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
	Discount Rate	7.30%	7.00%
	Medical Inflation Rate	0.00% **	0.00% **
	Mortality Rate - Inservice	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
	Mortality Rate - Post retirement	Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)	Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

Average Medical Cost (INR)	Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit - INR 36,000 p.a. Hospitalisation Benefit - INR 35,000 p.a. Non Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit+ Hospitalisation Benefit combined - INR 18,000 p.a.	Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit - INR 36,000 p.a. Hospitalisation Benefit - INR 35,000 p.a. Non Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit+ Hospitalisation Benefit combined - INR 18,000 p.a. Spouse is 5 years younger than Member	Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit - INR 36,000 p.a. Hospitalisation Benefit - INR 35,000 p.a. Non Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit+ Hospitalisation Benefit combined - INR 18,000 p.a. Spouse is 5 years younger than Member
Spouse Age Difference	Spouse is 5 years younger than Member	Spouse is 5 years younger than Member	Spouse is 5 years younger than Member
Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%

** As agreed with the Company, medical inflation has been considered as nil as the medical cost of the Company is governed by CHGS rates as declared by Government of India

Specimen Mortality rates

Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate table

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)

Age	Rates
60	0.006349
65	0.010070
70	0.016393
75	0.027379
80	0.046730

Medical Benefits for retired Employees

The Company provides Post-Retirement Medical Facility to the retired employees and their spouse. The facility is covered by separate Post-Retirement Medical scheme for executive and non-executive. Scheme for the medical benefit for executive retired prior to 01.01.2007 is administered through separate Contributory Post-Retirement Medical Scheme for Executive Trust. Liability for the medical benefits are recognized based on actuarial valuation.

8 Other Information

(a) Segment Reporting

The group's main business is Coal mining and related services. All activities of the group revolve around the main business. As such, there are no separate reportable segments for the group.

(b) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders ₹ in Crore	11841.37	13457.93
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	13236726	13236726
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹1000/- per share) considering net profit after tax	₹ 8,945.85	₹ 10,167.11

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

Pursuant to issue of bonus shares @ 1:1 for each outstanding equity shares on 07.11.2023, the outstanding no. of equity shares has increased to 1,32,36,726 nos. , however for the purpose of Earnings per share calculation, the weighted average number of shares has been considered as if the outstanding shares are available from the beginning of the earliest period being presented. Accordingly EPS for the comparative periods has been restated.

Further refer Note 16 (2) (9) for consequential impact of reclassification and restatement for stripping activity adjustment in note 9.1 as per Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'.

(c) Insurance and escalation claims

Insurance and escalation claims are accounted for on the basis of admission/final settlement.

(d) Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.

The value on realisation on current assets, loans and advances in the ordinary course of business would not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the Balance sheet.

(e) Balance Confirmations

The Company has a procedure for obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings from banks & financial institutions. With regard to other parties, reconciliations are made and the balance confirmation letters/emails are also sent on a periodic basis. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/ reconciliation of the same, and are not anticipated to materially affect the results.

(f) Disaggregated revenue information:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contract with customers information as per requirement of Ind AS 115, Revenue From Contract with Customer:

(₹ in Crore)

Disaggregated revenue information:	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)
Types of goods or service		
- Coal	23,809.42	27,824.55
- Others	25.34	0.36
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,834.76	27,824.91
Types of customers		
- Power sector	14,869.43	16,580.63
- Non-Power Sector	8,939.99	11,243.92
- Others or Services	25.34	0.36
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,834.76	27,824.91
Types of contract		
- FSA	19,657.02	18,485.02
- E Auction	4,152.40	9,339.53
- Others	25.34	0.36
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,834.76	27,824.91
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	23,809.42	27,824.55
- Goods transferred over time	-	-
- Services transferred at a point in time	25.34	0.36
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	23,834.76	27,824.91

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

- (g) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company on the date of the Balance Sheet for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.
- (h) Based on the information to the extent available with the Group, there were no transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (i) For the purpose of income tax computation for the current year, the stripping activity asset created as on 01.04.2022 amounting to ₹841.54 crores due to restatement of financials made on account of revision in policy for stripping activity adjustment, has been considered as deduction in the computation for income tax provision.

9 Restatement for the year ended 31st March 2023 and as at 1st April 2022

In accordance with Ind AS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements', the Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023 and 1st April 2022 (beginning of the preceding period; as restatement prior to that period is impracticable) and Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2023 for the reasons as stated below:

In case of opencast mining, CIL has consistently adhered to its accounting policy of stripping activity (Overburden removal) since its inception. Under the existing policy stripping activity cost comprises two components viz. Advance stripping and Ratio variance. Advance stripping was recognised as current assets based on physical measurement. Ratio variance recognised as non-current provisions to spread the overburden removal cost evenly over the life of the project, based on Standard Ratio.

During the year, based on an opinion from the Accounting Standard Board (ASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on the stripping activity policy of the company/group, a revised policy on stripping activity in accordance with Appendix B Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine, of Ind AS 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment has been implemented by the company/group. Existing Advance Stripping balance as at 31st March, 2022 has been considered as Stripping Activity Assets as at 01.04.2022 under note 3.1 property plant and equipment, in the restated financial statements.

Reconciliation of financial statement line items which are retrospectively restated are as under:

(i) Reconciliation of restated items of Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023 and 1st April 2022

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2023			As at 01.04.2022		
		As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Property, plant and equipment	3.1	11,180.07	1,262.89	12,442.96	9,943.65	841.54	10,785.19
Deferred tax assets	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets		48,647.52	1,262.89	49,910.41	40,409.83	841.54	41,251.37
Non-current provisions	9.1	18,477.73	954.67	19,432.40	18,764.50	841.54	19,606.04
Other equity	7.2	12,568.53	-5.05	12,563.48	7,485.29	-	7,485.29
Deferred tax liability	11.2	913.66	313.27	1,226.93	539.46	-	539.46
Total Equity and Liabilities		48,647.52	1,262.89	49,910.41	40,409.83	841.54	41,251.37

(ii)(a) Reconciliation of restated items of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Note	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Improved access to coal		-	(496.06)	(496.06)
Ratio variance reserve		46.11	(292.53)	(246.42)
Advance stripping adjustment		(405.66)	405.66	-
Stripping activity adjustment	13.6	(359.55)	(382.93)	(742.48)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses	13.5	860.93	74.71	935.64

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

Profit before tax		18,481.06	308.22	18,789.28
Tax Expense	14.1	5,017.87	313.27	5,331.14
Profit for the period		13,463.19	(5.05)	13,458.14
Total Comprehensive Income		13,508.45	(5.05)	13,503.40

(ii)(b) Impact in Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Note	Amount
Improved access to coal		(419.54)
Ratio variance reserve		(398.49)
Stripping activity adjustment	13.6	(818.03)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses	13.5	162.32
Profit before tax		15,589.92
Tax Expense	14.1	3,748.37
Profit for the period		11,841.55
Total Comprehensive Income		11,799.45

Note: The data in the above table has been provided as per the actual as reported in the P&L account for the FY 2023-24 considering the stripping activity adjustment calculated as per the revised policy.

(iii) Reconciliation of Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Profit before tax	18,481.06	308.22	18,789.28
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses	860.93	74.71	935.64
Stripping Activity Adjustment	(359.55)	-382.93	(742.48)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	17,825.51	-	17,825.51
Provisions	1,204.78	1,337.60	2,542.38
Cash Generated from Operation	12,862.95	1,337.60	14,200.55
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent	(913.99)	-	(913.99)
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	1,021.09	-	1,021.09
Cash and Cash equivalent as at the end of the year	107.10	-	107.10

(iv) Reconciliation of Earnings per share

As a result of the above-mentioned adjustments, basic and diluted earnings per share for the financial year 2022-23 changed as below:

Particulars	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Basic and Diluted EPS	20,428.72	(10,248.55)	10,180.17

In addition to restatement of profit after tax due to change in stripping activity adjustment, pursuant to issue of bonus shares @ 1:1 for each outstanding equity shares on 07.11.2023, the outstanding no. of equity shares has increased to 1,32,36,726 nos. , however for the purpose of Earnings per share calculation, the weighted average number of shares has been considered as if the outstanding shares are available from the beginning of the earliest period being presented. Accordingly EPS for the comparative periods has been restated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

10) Ratios

Description	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023 (Restated)	Variance	Reason for variance beyond 25%
(a) Current Ratio: The current ratio indicates a company's overall liquidity position. It is widely used by banks in making decisions regarding the advancing of working capital credit to their clients. Current ratio has been calculated as Current Assets divided by Current liabilities.	2.02	1.97	3%	-
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio: Debt-to-equity ratio compares a Company's total debt to shareholders equity. Both of these numbers can be found in a Company's balance sheet. Debt-Equity Ratio has been calculated as total debt divided by Shareholder's Equity.	0.00	0.00	0%	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio: Debt Service coverage ratio is used to analyse the firm's ability to pay-off current interest and instalments. Debt Service Coverage Ratio is calculated as Earning available for debt service divided by Debt Service. Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc. Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments Net Profit after tax means reported amount of Profit / (loss) for the period and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.	6,890.45	20,671.73	-67%	The earnings for debt service has decreased marginally, however the debt service i.e. Interest & principal payments has increased by ₹ 1.17 crore (167%) due to interest cost of MCRL. Hence the variance has decreased by 66%.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio: It measures the profitability of equity funds invested in the Company. The ratio reveals how profitability of the equity-holders' funds have been utilized by the Company. It also measures the percentage return generated to equity-holders. The ratio is computed as: (Net Profits after taxes less Preference Dividend (if any)) divided by Average Shareholder's Equity	0.81	1.26	-36%	The PAT has decreased by 9% and the average equity has increased by 41% due to increase in networth during last year.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

<p>(e) Inventory turnover ratio: This ratio also known as stock turnover ratio and it establishes the relationship between the cost of goods sold during the period or sales during the period and average inventory held during the period. It measures the efficiency with which a Company utilizes or manages its inventory. Inventory turnover ratio is calculated as Cost of goods sold OR sales divided by Average Inventory.</p> <p>Average inventory is (Opening + Closing balance / 2)</p> <p>When the information opening and closing balances of inventory is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing COGS OR Sales by closing balance of Inventory.</p>	15.71	18.30	-14%	-
<p>(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio: It measures the efficiency at which the firm is managing the receivables.</p> <p>Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales / Avg. Accounts Receivable Net credit sales consist of gross credit sales minus sales return. Trade receivables includes sundry debtors and bills receivables.</p> <p>Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)</p> <p>When the information about credit sales, opening and closing balances of trade debtors is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing total sales by closing balances of trade receivables.</p>	21.45	33.86	-37%	The trade receivable turnover ratio has decreased due to decrease in gross sales by 10% and increase in avg debtors by 41%.
<p>(g) Trade payables turnover ratio: It indicates the number of times sundry creditors have been paid during a period. It is calculated to judge the requirements of cash for paying sundry creditors. It is calculated by dividing the net credit purchases by average creditors.</p> <p>Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables</p> <p>Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return</p> <p>When the information about credit purchases, opening and closing balances of trade creditors is not available then the ratio is calculated by dividing total purchases by the closing balance of trade creditors.</p>	5.50	5.77	-5%	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)

(h) Net capital turnover ratio: It indicates a company's effectiveness in using its working capital. The working capital turnover ratio is calculated as follows: net sales divided by the average amount of working capital during the same period. Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns. Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.	1.75	1.91	-9%	-
(i) Net profit ratio: It measures the relationship between net profit and sales of the business. Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales Net profit shall be after tax. Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	0.50	0.48	3%	-
(j) Return on Capital employed: Return on capital employed indicates the ability of a company's management to generate returns for both the debt holders and the equity holders. Higher the ratio, more efficiently is the capital being employed by the company to generate returns. ROCE = Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	90.75%	130.74%	-31%	The decrease is due to decrease in EBIT by 18% and increase in tangible networth by 24%
(k) Return on investment (Refer: Note-7): Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit received by the company in relation to its investment cost. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned.				
(i) ROI on Equity Investment in Unlisted Subsidiaries: Dividend/Average Investment in Equity of Subs.	0.00%	0.00%	0%	-
(ii) ROI on Equity Investment in Joint ventures: ROI = Dividend Received/ Average Investment in Equity of JV	0.00%	0.00%	0%	-
(iii) ROI on Fixed Income Investment (Bonds/ Debentures etc.) = Interest income/ Average Investment	0.00%	7.22%	-100%	The tax free bonds available in the last year were fully matured during previous year only.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (Contd.)**

(iv) ROI on Mutual fund = Dividend+Capital gain+Fair value gain(Loss)/Average Investment	7.12%	5.28%	35%	During the current FY 23-24, Mutual fund has provided higher yield in comparative to PY.
(v) ROI on depoits (With Banks, Fis incl ICDs) = Interest income/ Average Investment	7.04%	6.63%	6%	-

11) Miscellaneous Informations

- i. Figures for previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary, in order to make them comparable.
- ii. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 11 form part of the Balance Sheet and 12 to 13 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss . Note – 16 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.
- iii. The Standalone Financial Statement, have been approved by the Board of Directors of the company in their meeting dated 20.04.2024

As per our Audit report annexed

For Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 009989N

(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)
Partner
Membership No. 085084

On behalf of the Board

Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)

(A K Behura)
Director (Finance)
DIN : 09712877

(S Parida)
Company Secretary

(U A Kaole)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 09715213

Date : 20.04.2024

Place : Sambalpur

FORM AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(₹ in crore)

Sl No.	Particulars	Name of the Subsidiary Companies			
		MJSJ Coal Ltd.	MNH Shakti Ltd.	Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.
1	Reporting Period	01.04.23 to 31.03.24	01.04.23 to 31.03.24	01.04.23 to 31.03.24	01.04.23 to 31.03.24
2	Reporting Currency	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
3	Share Capital	95.10	35.10	382.50	0.05
4	Reserves & Surplus	(19.60)	7.90	(2.95)	(6.06)
5	Total Assets	81.75	44.95	452.18	26.50
6	Total Liabilities	6.25	1.96	72.63	32.55
7	Investments	-	-	-	-
8	Turnover	-	-	20.93	-
9	Profit before Taxation	0.90	1.69	(1-58)	(0.04)
10	Provision for Taxation	0.24	0.43	-	-
11	Profit after Taxation	0.66	1.26	(1-58)	(0.04)
12	Proposed Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	% of Shareholding as on 31.03.2024	60.00	70.00	71.11	100.00



**Part "B" : Associates and Joint Ventures****Statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Joint ventures**

S.No	Particulars	Name of the Joint Venture
1	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	-
2	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company as on 31.03.2024	-
	No.	-
	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	-
	Extend of Holding %	-
3	Description of how there is significant influence	-
4	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	-
5	Net worth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	-
6	Profit /Loss for the year ended on 31.03.2024	-
	i. Considered in Consolidation	-
	ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-

On behalf of the Board

Sanjib Kumar Debnath
General Manager (Finance)

A K Behura
Director (F)
DIN : 09712877

S Parida
Company Secretary

U A Kaole
Chairman-Cum-Managing Director
DIN-09715213

As per our Audit report annexed
For & on behalf of Shiv & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No.009989N



(CA Shiv Prakash Chaturvedi)

Partner
Membership No. 085084



Place: Sambalpur

Date: 20.04.2024





MCL

MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED

(A Govt. of India Undertaking & Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

H.Q.: Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Dist: Sambalpur - 768020 (Odisha)

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