ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

2022-23

MJSJ COAL LIMITED

(A Subsidiary of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited)

(CIN-U10200OR2008GOI010250)

Regd. Office : Balanda Transitcamp, 1st Floor At/Post-Balanda,
South Balanda, Talcher, Angul, Odisha- 759116.

ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS : FY 2022-23

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Shri A. K. Behura (DIN-09712877)	Chairman	(w.e.f. 16.09.2022)
Shri S. K. Pal (DIN: 09034709)	Director	(w.e.f. 16.01.2022)
Shri Dipankar Panda (DIN - 06833507)	Director	(w.e.f. 22.07.2021)
Shri S S Upadhyay (DIN: 07314313)	Director	(w.e.f. 29.07.2016)
Shri Chandra Prakash Tated (DIN - 08364541)	Director	(w.e.f.17.06.2019)
Shri Subhajit Sarkar (DIN: 09286970)	Director	(w.e.f. 22.07.2021)
Shri Anupam Srivastava (DIN: 09502251)	Director	(w.e.f. 16.01.2022)
Shri Rajeeva Vasant Ringe (DIN: 09507096)	Director	(w.e.f. 16.01.2022)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:
Shri K. S. Singh

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:
Shri M. R. Mishra

COMPANY SECRETARY:
Shri S. Parida.

STATUTORY AUDITORS:
Rajesh Saraf & Co.

Chartered Accountants,

Angul, Odisha.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS:
M/s Biswaranjan Jena & Co,
Practicing Company Secretary
Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

BANKERS:
State Bank of India,Talcher.
Axis Bank,Talcher.

NOTICE

15th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 15th Annual General Meeting of members of MJSJ Coal Limited will be held at 11.45 AM on Friday the 21st July, 2023 at the MCL HQ, Jagruti vihar, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha-768020 through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. To consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 including the Audit Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 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 if India thereon.

2. To authorise Board of Directors of the Company to fix the remuneration of the Statutory Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23, in terms of the Section 139(5) read with section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013 and to pass the following resolution, with or without modification(s), as Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Section 142 of the Companies Act - 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company be and hereby authorized to fix the remuneration of the Auditors of the Company to be appointed by Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) for the Financial Year 2022-23**."**

By order of the Board of Directors
For MJSJ Coal Limited

Sd/-
(S. Parida)
Company Secretary

Date: 10.07.2023
Place: Sambalpur

NOTE:

1. In view of the current extraordinary circumstances due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19 prevailing in the Country, 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. 02/2022, dated 5th May, 2022; General Circular No. 14/2020, dated 8th April, 2020; General Circular No. 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020 and General Circular No. 17/2020 dated 5th May, 2020 and January 13 '2021 respectively 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 MJSJ Coal 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 covey their assent or dissent only at such stage on items considered in the meeting by sending e-mails to cs.mcl@coalindia.in. 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 closed15 minutes after such scheduled time.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. All documents referred to in the notices and annexure thereto along with other mandatory registers/documents are open for inspection at the registered office of the Company on all working days during business hours, prior to the date of 14th Annual General Meeting.

5. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 171(1)(b) and 189(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, the registers required to be kept open for inspection at every Annual General Meeting of the company, shall accessible during the continuance of the meeting to any person having the right to attend the meeting.

Members

1) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur-768020.
(Atten : Company Secretary, MCL, Sambalpur)

2) JSW Steel Limited, Jindal Mansion, 5-A, Dr. G. Desmukh Marg, Mumbai-400026.
(Atten : Company Secretary, JSW Steel Ltd., Mumbai)

3) JSW Energy Ltd., Jindal Mansion, 5-A, Dr. G. Desmukh Marg, Mumbai-400026.
(Atten : Company Secretary, JSW Energy Ltd., Mumbai)

4) JSL Limited, Jindal Centre, 12, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066.
(Atten : Company Secretary, JSL Ltd., New Delhi)

5) Shyam Metallics and Energy Limited, “Trinity Towers”, 7th Floor, 83, Topsia Road, Kolkata-700046.**(Atten : Company Secretary, Shyam Metallics and Energy Limited., Kolkata)**

Auditors

1. M/s Rajesh Saraf & Co., Chartered Accountants, Angul, Odisha.
2. Director General of Audit (Coal), Old Nizam Place , 234/4 Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road, Kolkata – 700 020.

All Directors, MJSJ Coal Limited

Directors Report

To,

The Shareholders
MJSJ Coal Ltd.

Dear Members,

I have great pleasure in welcoming to the 15th Annual General Meeting of MJSJ Coal Limited. On behalf of the board of Directors, I am presenting you the Annual Report of your company together with the Audited Accounts (Ind AS Financial Statements) for the year ending of March, 2023 along with the report of statutory auditors and the comments of the Controller and Auditor General of India.

Utkal-A and Gopalprasad west Coal Block (15mty) was allocated jointly to Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL), JSW Steel Ltd, JSW Energy Ltd, JSL Stainles Ltd and Shyam Mettalics & Energy Ltd in the ratio of 60:11:11:09:09 respectively vide Ministry of Coal's letter dated 10th November, 2005.

As per the terms of the allocation letter, for the purpose of development of the Coal Block and Mining, a joint venture company, MJSJ Coal Ltd was incorporated. The formation of joint venture was duly approved by the Ministry of Coal. In the JVC, directors were nominated by MCL, Mahanadi Coalfield Limited (MCL), JSW Steel Ltd, JSW Energy Ltd, JSL Stainles Ltd and Shyam Mettalics & Energy Ltd and also Ministry of Coal.

The Company, from time to time, has raised a sum of Rs. 95.10 Crore from its shareholders towards equity in the ratio of 60:11:11:09:09 as under:

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	-	57.06 Cr.
JSW Steel Ltd	-	10.461 Cr.
JSW Energy Ltd	-	10.461 Cr.
JSL Stainles Ltd	-	8.559 Cr.
Shyam Mettalics & Energy Ltd	-	8.559 Cr.

Since its incorporation the company has undertaken various activities incidental to the development of the coal block including acquisition of land,DGPS Survey, applying for forest and environment clearances etc. As on 31st March, 2018, the company has invested about Rs. 75.62 Crore towards acquisition of land, capital work in progress and intangible assets under development.

PRESENT STATUS:

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. The out of two blocks , only UTKAL-A-GopalPrasad coal block, being part of 204 coal blocks, also got de-allocated.

Nominated Authority communicated the decision to allot UTKAL-A-GopalPrasad coal block to Mahanadi Coalfields Limited as per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and sought certain information in order to carry out the valuation of compensation payble to prior allottee in the prescribed format, the information was submitted by prior allottee.

The Company 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.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING & OUTGO:

Disclosure on the above matter is not required as the Company has been incorporated in 2008-09 and no such activity has yet been started.

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 and environmental problems are some of the critical factors which are monitored continuously by the Management.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION:

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of the business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the company with Promoters, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have potential conflict with interest of the company at large.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS GURANTEES OR INVESTMENTS:

Pursuant to the clarification dated February 13, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Section 186 (4) &(11) and of the Companies Act, 2013 requiring disclosure in the financial statements of full particulars of the investment made, loan given or guarantee given or security provided and the purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilised by the recipient of the loan or guarantee is disclosed.

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY:

Being a Govt. Company, the activities of the Company are open for audit by C&AG, Vigilance, CBI etc.

NOMINATION COMMITTEE:

The company has not formed the nomination committee yet.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

The company is under development stage, during the year there is no expenditure towards CSR activities.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE:

The authorized Equity Share Capital of the Company as on 31.03.2023 is Rs. 200.00 Crore and the Issued and Subscribed Equity Capital is Rs. 95.10 Crore, which the Share holders of the Company have contributed as detailed below:-

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Share holder	Amount	Shareholding Percentage
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	57.06	60
JSW Steel Ltd	10.46	11
JSW Energy Ltd	10.46	11
Jindal Stainless Ltd	8.56	9
Shyam Mettalics & Energy Ltd	8.56	9
TOTAL	95.10	100

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The mines of the Company Utkal A-Gopalprasad were deallocated. So as per the Accounting Policies of the Company, all expenditure incurred during the period has been charged to Statement of Profit & Loss for the period under review. Salient features of financial data out of the Accounts are as below.

Balance Sheet items as on 31st March, 2022 (₹ in lakh)

SL. NO.	Particulars	As on 31st March, 2023	As on 31st March, 2022
1	Authorized Share Capital	20000.00	20000.00
2	Paid up Share Capital	9510.00	9510.00
3	Property, Plant & Equipments	0.29	0.52
4	Cash and Cash Equivalents(including Deposits)	2090.43	2006.45
5	Current Assets (Excluding Cash and Cash Equivalents)	5958.20	5929.30
6	Current Liabilities	565.01	523.32

<u>Summary of Statement of Profit & Loss</u>

(₹ in lakh)

SL. NO.	Particulars	Current Year 2022-23	Previous Year 2021-22
1	Other Income	112.89	94.31
2	Profit before tax	70.95	9.05
3	Tax Expenses	0.00	0.00
4	Profit After Tax	70.95	9.05

AUDITORS :

Under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the following Audit Firm was appointed as Statutory Auditor of the Company to Audit the Accounts for the year 2022-23:-
Rajesh Saraf & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Angul, Odisha.

Under Section 204 of the Companies Act 2013, the following Firm was appointed as Secretarial Auditor of the Company to conduct the secretarial audit for the year 2022-23:-
M/s Biswaranjan Jena & Co,
Practicing Company Secretary
Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The following persons were the Directors of the company as on 31.03.2023:

Shri A. K. Behura (DIN-09712877)	Chairman	(w.e.f. 16.09.2022)
Shri S. K. Pal (DIN: 09034709)	Director	(w.e.f. 16.01.2022)
Shri Dipankar Panda (DIN - 06833507)	Director	(w.e.f. 22/07/2021)
Shri S S Upadhyay (DIN: 07314313)	Director	(w.e.f. 29/07/2016)
Shri Chandra Prakash Tated (DIN - 08364541)	Director	(w.e.f.17/06/2019)
Shri Subhajit Sarkar (DIN: 09286970)	Director	(w.e.f. 22/07/2021)
Shri Anupam Srivastava (DIN: 09502251)	Director	(w.e.f. 16.01.2022)
Shri Rajeeva Vasant Ringe (DIN: 09507096)	Director	(w.e.f. 16.01.2022)

16. BOARD MEETINGS:

Three Board meetings were held during the financial year 2022-23. The details of the Board meetings held during the period are given as under.

Meeting No.	Date of Meeting	Venue of Meeting
62nd	29.04.2022	MCL Office, Sambalpur
63rd	20.07.2022	MCL Office, Sambalpur
64th	20.10.2022	MCL Office, Bhubaneswar
65st	17.01.2023	MCL Office, Sambalpur

Details on composition of the Board, attendance of the Directors individually:-

Name of Directors	Category	Board meetings	
		Held during the tenure	Attended
Shri K R Vasudevan	Non -Executive	2	2
Shri A. K. Behura	Non -Executive	2	2
Shri S. K. Pal	Non -Executive	4	0
Shri Dipankar Panda	Non -Executive	4	1
Shri S S Upadhyay	Non -Executive	4	3
Shri Chandra Prakash Tated	Non -Executive	4	4
Shri Subhajit Sarkar	Non -Executive	4	3
Shri Anupam Srivastava	Non -Executive	4	4
Shri Rajeeva Vasant Ringe	Non -Executive	3	3

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement underSection- 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to the Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed:-

1. That in the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the Financial Year ended 31.03.2023, the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed (except as disclosed in the Additional Notes on Accounts) along with proper explanation relating to material departures.

2. That the Directors have selected such Accounting Policies and applied them consistently and made judgments 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 that period.

3. That the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this act, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

4. That the Directors have prepared the Accounts for the Financial Year ended 31.03.2023 on a GOING CONCERN BASIS.

5. The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

The information required pursuant to Section 197 read with rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company, will be provided upon request. In terms of Section 136 of the Act, the reports and accounts are being sent to the members and others entitled thereto, excluding the information on employees' particulars which is available for inspection by the members at the Registered office of the company during business hours on working days of the company up to the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting. If any member is interested in inspecting the same, such member may write to the company secretary in advance

C & A G COMMENTS:

Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2023 is annexed herewith.

AUDITOR'S REPORT/ SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

The observation made in the Auditors' Report read together with relevant notes thereon are self explanatory and hence, do not call for any further comments under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013. As required under section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has obtained a secretarial audit report annexed herewith.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors are grateful to the CMD, MCL for his valuable guidance, support and cooperation for the progress of the Company.

Your Directors express sincere thanks to the local administration for their help and cooperation extended from time to time for the development of the Company.

Your Directors also record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Auditors, the Officers and staff of the Director General of Audit (Coal), Kolkata, O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and Registrar of Companies, Odisha.

ADDENDA

The following papers are enclosed:-

1. Report of the Statutory Auditor who have been appointed under Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013. (Annexure – I)
2. Comment of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 143(6) (b) of the Companies Act 2013. (Annexure – II)
3. Report of the Secretarial Auditor. (Annexure – III)

Sd/-

Date: 10.07.2023 (A. K. Behura)

Place: Sambalpur DIN: 09712877

Chairman

Annexure – I

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
MJSJ Coal Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of MJSJ COAL LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2023, and the statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 Company Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Ind-As), Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind-AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and profit for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on standalone financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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 Ind-AS specified under section – 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 financial statement 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 also 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 financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Other Matter

(i) The Company has not taken any insurance coverage on its assets like Fixed Assets.

(ii) Balance confirmation certificate hasn't been obtained by management from sundry creditors, contractors, advances given to contractors and others.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the ***"Annexure-A"***, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. We are enclosing our report in terms of section 143(5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us in the ***"Annexure-B"*** on the directions and sub-directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report 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 of the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Ind AS Financial Statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014.

e) We are informed that the provision of section 164(2) of the Act in respect of disqualification of the directors are not applicable to the company, being a Government Company in terms of notification no G.S.R 463(E) dated 5thJune 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls Over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure-C".**

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements vide Point No. 1 of Note-38.

ii. As explained to us, the Company has not entered into any derivative contracts and the Company has not foreseen any material losses on long term contracts, hence no provision has been made on this account.

iii. Since the Area does not have to transfer any amount to Investor Education & Protection Fund as required under section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, the delay in transferring any amount to the Fund does not arise.

iv (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c). Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year.

vi. The Company is using coal net accounting software which is not SAP based for maintaining its books of accounts, andthe said software does not contain feature of recording audit trail (edit logs) facility.

For Rajesh Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO. 329392E

Sd/-
(CA Rajesh Goyal)
Proprietor
Membership No 063582
UDIN: 23063582BGYDMX3391

Place : Angul
Date : 19.04.2023

Annexure –A

(Referred to in paragraph 2 of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, we report that:

(i) (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

(b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and records examined by us and based on the explanation of records, Land Transfer Gazette notification under CB(A&D) ACT/LA ACT etc. provided to us, we report that though the title of immovable properties (land lease) has been transferred in the name of the company through Gazette notification, procedure to record the same in the revenue record of the State government in the form of Right -To -Record (ROR) is yet to be completed.

(d) As explained to us, no revaluation of assets has taken place during the year under review.

(e) As explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder

(ii) (a) As explained to us, inventories are not maintained by the Area, and hence physical verification is not applicable on the same.

(b) As explained to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses (iii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, investments, guarantees, and security. Accordingly, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Area, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, value added tax and cess and any other statutory dues to appropriate authority have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax and Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Area, no dues are outstanding of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Areaby us, as at March 31, 2023, there were no such transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holder, as applicable to the company.

(b) According to the records of the company, the company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the records of the company, no term loan has been obtained by the company.

(d) According to the records of the company, no funds have been raised on short term basis.

(e) According to the records of the company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures

(f) According to the records of the company, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information given by the management, no money has been raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information given by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year under review.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

Accordingly, no matter has been filed under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 with the Central Government

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, clause (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

(xiv)(a) The company has internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The audit has been conducted by the statutory auditors considering the reports of internal auditors for the period under audit.

(xv) The company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no instance of any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

(xix) No material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report which indicates that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of 1 year from the balance sheet date.

(xx) In respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has not transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act, as the same is not applicable to the Area.

(xxi) The audit report is representing the opinion on Standalone Financial Statement, hence reporting on Consolidated Financial Statements is not applicable.

For Rajesh Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO. 329392E
Sd\-
(CA Rajesh Goyal) Proprietor
Membership No 063582
UDIN: 23063582BGYDMX3391

Place : Angul
Date : 19.04.2023

Annexure -B

Report pursuant to Direction and Additional Direction U/s 143(5) of Companies Act 2013 to Statutory Auditors for the Year 2022-23

Annexure – B (i)

SL. NO.	PARTICULAR	AUDITOR'S REPLY
01.	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.	Yes, all accounting transactions are processed through IT System in Place i.e;Coal Net Accounting system is in operation.
02.	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.	No such cases.
03.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/state agencies were proper accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation	No funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central / State Government or agencies.

Annexure – B (ii)

SL. NO.	PARTICULAR	AUDITOR'S REPLY
01.	Whether coal stock measurement was done keeping in view the contour map. 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	Not applicable
02.	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?	No merger/split/re-structure during the year.
03.	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	No Escrow Accounts is maintained at Area.
04.	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 such demand during the year.
05.	Whether any independent Assessment/ Certification in respect of migration process of data from Coal net portal to SAP has been done.	Matter is dealt with at MCL Head quarter.

For Rajesh Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO. 329392E

Sd \-
(CA Rajesh Goyal) Proprietor
Membership No 063582
UDIN: 23063582BGYDMX3391

Place : Angul
Date : 19.04.2023

Annexure -C

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

We have audited the internal financial controls Over financial reporting of MJSJ Coal Limited ("the company") as of 31.03.2023 in conjunction with our Audit of financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended on 31.03.2023.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control Over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's Policies, safeguarding of its Assets, 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an Audit of Internal Financial Controls. 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 includes obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls Over Financial Reporting, assessing the risk that no material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our Audit Opinion on the Company's internal financial controls 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) pertains to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 of 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company in all material respects, has an adequate internal financial controls system Over financial reporting and such internal financial controls Over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2023, 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.

For Rajesh Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO. 329392E

Sd \-
(CA Rajesh Goyal) Proprietor
Membership No 063582
UDIN: 23063582BGYDMX3391

Place : Angul
Date : 19.04.2023

Annexure -II

COMMENTS OF THE COMP'IROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6) (b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2OI3 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MJSJ COAL LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3I MARCH 2023

The preparation of financial statements of MJSJ Coal Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013(Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor 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 19 April 2023.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, have decided not to conduct the supplementary audit of the financial statements of MJSJ Coal Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act.

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

Sd/-
(Atul Prakash)
PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF AUDIT (COAL), KOLKATA

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 20 June 2023.

Annexure -III

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-23

[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,

MJSJ COAL LIMITED,

MJSJ OFFICE IN BALANDA TRANSITCAMP,1ST FLOOR

AT/POST-BALANDA / SOUTH BALANDA TALCHER ANGUL OR 759116 IN.

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s. MJSJ COAL LIMITED (hereinafter called 'the Company') for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon. Based on our verification of the Company's 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 during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period, 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 :

I 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, 2023, according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), and the Rules made there under;

(ii) The Companies Act, 1956 and Rules made there under, to the extent for specified sections not yet notified;

(iii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under; Not applicable during the period under report.

(iv) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under; Not applicable during the period under report.

(v) 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; Not applicable during the period under report.

The Following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992('SEBI Act')

a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 - Not applicable during the period under report.

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 - Not applicable during the period under report.

c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 - Not applicable during the period under report.

d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999- Not applicable during the period under report.

e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 - Not applicable during the period under report.

f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client- Not applicable during the period under report.

g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009- Not applicable during the period under report.

h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998- Not applicable during the period under report.

(vi) I have relied on the representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism adopted by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations to the Company. The list of major heads/groups of Acts, Laws and Regulations as applicable to the Company like:

a. Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

b. The Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with stock exchange(s), if applicable: Not Applicable

c. Factories Act, 1948;

d. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

e. Industrial Laws relating to Trade Unions, Apprentices, Industrial employment, Motor transport workers, etc.

f. Acts prescribed related to Mining activities;

g. Labour Laws and other incidental laws related to labour and employees appointed by the Company either on its payroll or on contractual basis as related to wages, bonus, gratuity, provident fund, ESIC, compensation, maternity benefits, labour welfare, etc;

h. Act prescribed under Environment and conservation;

i. Business Laws relating to Contracts, Stamps, Competitions etc.

(vii) During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that the Company has, in my opinion, complied with the rest of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, with regard to the following:

a) Maintenance of various Statutory Registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;

b) Forms, Returns, Documents and Resolutions required to be filed with Registrar of Companies andthe Central Government;

c) Service of documents by the Company on its Members, Auditors and the Registrar of Companies;

d) Notice of Board Meetings;

e) The Meeting of Directors including passing of Resolutions by Circulations;

f) Approvals of the Members, the Board of Directors and the Government Authorities, wherever required;

g) However, some of the Statutory Returns filed with the ROC were beyond the prescribed due date and were complied with additional fee.

I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company have been duly constituted as required under the provisions of the Act. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice was given to all the directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and 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.

All decisions are carried out unanimously while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I, further report that on the basis of documents and explanations provided by the Management, there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

For BISWARANJAN JENA & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

CS BISWARANJAN JENA
M. Number: 10469
C.P Number: 11981

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 18.07.2023

This report is to be read with our letter of event date which is annexed as Annexure-A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To,

The Members,

MJSJ COAL LIMITED,

MJSJ OFFICE IN BALANDA TRANSITCAMP,1ST FLOOR

AT/POST-BALANDA / SOUTH BALANDA TALCHER ANGUL OR 759116 IN.

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

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. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verifications were done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, followed by the Company provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. 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.

For BISWARANJAN JENA & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd \-
CS BISWARANJAN JENA
M. Number: 10469
C.P Number: 11981

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 17.07.2023

MJSJ COAL LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year 2022-23

BALANCE SHEET As at 31st MARCH, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	3	0.29	0.52
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	-	-
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	5	-	-
(d) Intangible Assets	6.1	-	-
(e) Intangible Assets under Development	6.2	-	-
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	-	-
(ii) Loans	8	-	-
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	-	-
(g) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		-	-
(h) Other Non-Current Assets	10	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		**0.29**	**0.52**
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	-	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	-	-
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	2,090.43	2,006.45
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	-	-
(v) Loans	8	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9	5,725.46	5,707.73
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		146.35	135.18
(d) Other Current Assets	11	86.39	86.39
Total Current Assets (B)		**8,048.63**	**7,935.75**
Total Assets (A+B)		**8,048.92**	**7,936.27**

BALANCE SHEET Contd...

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	9,510.00	9,510.00
(b) Other Equity	17	-2,026.09	-2,097.04
Equity attributable to equityholders of the company		**7,438.91**	**7,412.96**
Non-Controlling Interests		**-**	**-**
Total Equity (A)		**7,438.91**	**7,412.96**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities		-	-
(ii) Trade Payables		-	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	**-**	**-**
(b) Provisions	21		
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)			
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22		
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		**-**	**-**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities		-	-
(iii) Trade payables	19		
(I) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(II) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprise		-	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	564.03	522.53
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	0.97	0.78
(c) Provisions	21	-	-
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)		-	-
Total Current Liabilities (C)		**565.01**	**523.31**
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		**8,048.92**	**7,936.27**

The Accompanying Notes No. 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report annexed **On behalf of the Board**

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(S. Parida)	(M. R Mishra)	(K.S.Singh)	(A.Srivastava)	(A.K Behura)
CS	CFO	CEO	Director	Chairman
			DIN-09502251	DIN-09712877

As per our audit report of even date
RAJESH GOYAL & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN:329392E
Sd/-
RAJESH GOYAL
Prop.
Membership No:059768
UDIN : 23063582BGYDMX3391
Dated : 19.04.2023
Place : Angul

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

		Note No.	For the year ended on 31-03-2023	For the year ended on 31-03-2022
Revenue from Operations				
A.	Sales (Net of statutory levies)	24	-	-
B.	Other Operating Revenue (Net of statutory levies)		-	-
(I)	**Revenue from Operations (A+B)**		**-**	**-**
(II)	Other Income	25	112.89	94.31
(III)	**Total Income (I+II)**		**112.89**	**94.31**
(IV)	**Expenses**			
	Cost of Materials Consumed	26	-	-
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		-	
	Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	27	-	-
	Employee Benefits Expense	28	8.45	41.12
	Power Expense		-	
	Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	29	-	-
	Repairs	30	1.48	1.25
	Contractual Expense	31	-	-
	Finance Costs	32	27.11	16.79
	Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment		0.23	0.22
	Provisions	33	-	-
	Write off	34	-	-
	Stripping Activity Adjustment		-	
	Other Expenses	35	4.67	25.88
	Total Expenses (IV)		**41.94**	**85.26**
(V)	**Profit before Share of Joint Venture/ Associate's profit/(loss) (III-IV)**		**70.95**	**9.05**
(VI)	Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)			
(VI)	Exceptional Items		-	-
(VII)	**Profit before Tax (V+VI)**		**70.95**	**9.05**
(VIII)	**Tax expense**	36		
	Current Tax		-	-
	Deferred Tax		-	-
	Total Tax Expenses (VIII)		**-**	**-**
(IX)	**Profit for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**		**70.95**	**9.05**
(X)	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
(XI)	Tax exp of discontinued operations		-	-
(XII)	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after Tax) (X-XI)		-	-
(XIII)	**Profit for the Period (IX+X+XI+XII)**		**70.95**	**9.05**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note No.	For the year ended on 31-03-2023	For the year ended on 31-03-2022
(XIV) Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	37	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(XV) Total Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**
(XVI) Total Comprehensive Income (XIV+XV) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)		**70.95**	**9.05**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		70.95	9.05
Non-controlling interest		-	
		70.95	**9.05**
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		-	-
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		-	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		70.95	9.05
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		70.95	**9.05**
(XVII) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		7.46	0.95
(2) Diluted		7.46	0.95
(XVIII) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
(XIX) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		7.46	0.95
(2) Diluted		7.46	0.95

The Accompanying Notes No. 1 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report annexed **On behalf of the Board**

Sd /-	Sd /-	Sd /-	Sd /-	Sd /-
(S. Parida)	(M. R Mishra)	(K.S.Singh)	(A.Srivastava)	(A.K Behura)
CS	CFO	CEO	Director	Chairman
			DIN-09502251	DIN-09712877

As per our audit report of even date
Chartered Accountants
FRN:329392E
Sd/-
RAJESH GOYAL
Prop.
Membership No:059768

Dated : 19.04.2023
Place : Angul
UDIN : 23063582BGYDMX3391

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

(₹ in Lakhs)

		As at	
		For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	**For the Year Ended 31.03.2022**
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Total Comprehensive Income before tax		70.95	9.05
Adjustments for :		0.00	-
Exchange fluctuation loss on long term borrowing			
Depreciation / Impairment of Fixed Assets		0.23	0.22
Interest from Bank Deposits		-112.89	-94.31
Finance cost related to financing activity		27.11	16.79
Interest / Dividend from investments		0.00	-
Profit / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		0.00	-
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		**-14.60**	**-68.25**
Adjustment for :			
Short/Long Term Loans/Advances & Other Current Assets		(17.73)	0.95
Short/Long Term Liablities and Provisions		41.70	83.74
Cash Generated from Operation		**9.37**	**16.44**
Income Tax Paid/Refund		-11.17	-4.56
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(A)**	**-4.80**	**11.88**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Fixed Assets		0.00	(0.00)
Investment in Bank Deposit		0.00	-
Change in investments		0.00	-
Investment in joint venture		0.00	-
Interest pertaining to Investing Activities		0.00	-
Interest / Dividend from investments		112.89	94.31
Investment in Mutual Fund Investments			-
Net Cash from Investing Activities	**(B)**	**112.89**	**94.31**

		As at	
		For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	**For the Year Ended 31.03.2022**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment/Increase of Short Term Borrowings		0.00	-
Repayment of Borrowings		0.00	-
Short Term Borrowings		0.00	-
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities		(27.11)	(16.79)
Receipt of Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund		0.00	-
Dividend & Dividend Tax		0.00	-
Buyback of Equity Share Capital		0.00	-
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**(C)**	**(27.11)**	**(16.79)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Bank Balances (A+B+C)		**83.98**	**89.40**
Cash & Bank Balance (opening balance)		**2,006.45**	**1,917.05**
Cash & Bank Balance (closing balance)		**2,090.43**	**2,006.45**
(All figures in bracket represent outflow.)		83.98	89.40

As per our report annexed **On behalf of the Board**

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(S. Parida)	(M. R Mishra)	(K.S.Singh)	(A.Srivastava)	(A.K Behura)
CS	CFO	CEO	Director	Chairman
			DIN-09502251	DIN-09712877

As per our audit report of even date
RAJESH GOYAL & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN:329392E
Sd/-
(CA RAJESH GOYAL)
Prop.
Membership No:063582
Dated : 19.04.2023
Place : Angul

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 04.01.2022	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance as at 31.03.2023
9,51,00,000 Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	9,510.00		9,510.00		9,510.00

As at 31st March 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at 04.01.2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 04.01.2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance as at 31.03.2022
9,51,00,000 Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	9,510.00		9,510.00		9,510.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Capital redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2022	**-**	**-**	**-2,097.04**	**-**	**-2,097.04**
Total Comprehemsive Income for the period	**-**	**-**	**70.95**	**-**	**70.95**
Interim Dividend	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Final Dividend	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer to/from General Reserve	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Adjustments during the period (trf to HQ)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**-**	**-**	**-2,026.09**	**-**	**-2,026.09**

Particulars	Capital redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2021	-	-	-2,106.09	-	**-2,106.09**
Total Comprehemsive Income for the period	-	-	9.05	-	**9.05**
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	**-**
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to/from General Reserve	-	-	-	-	**-**
Adjustment during the year (transfer to HQ)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**-**	**-**	**-2,097.04**	**-**	**-2,097.04**

As per our report annexed

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(S. Parida)	(M. R Mishra)	(K.S.Singh)	(A.Srivastava)	(A.K Behura)
CS	CFO	CEO	Director	Chairman
			DIN-09502251	DIN-09712877

As per our audit report of even date
RAJESH Goyal & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN:329392E
Sd/-
CA RAJESH SARAF
Prop.
Membership No:063582

Dated : 19.04.2023
Place : Angul

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

MJSJ Coalfields Limited (MJSJCL), a PSU Company with headquarters at Angul, Odisha was incorporated on 13th August, 2008 as a 60% Subsidiary of MCL, Odisha.

The Company is mainly engaged in mining and production of Coal. The Company is in development stage. Information of the Group structure is provided in Note no. 29.

Note 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

i. The financial statements of the Companyhave been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (“The Act”) Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015.

ii. The financial statements have been prepared on historical costbasis of measurement, except for

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments in para 2.14);
- Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value;
- Inventories at Cost or NRV whichever is lower (refer accounting policy in para no. 2.20).

2.1.1 <u>Rounding of amounts</u>

Amounts in these financial statements have been, unless otherwise indicated, rounded off to ‘rupees in lakh’upto two decimal points.

2.2 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 realize 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 realize 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.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The principles in Ind AS 115 are applied using the following five steps:

Step 1: Identifying the contract:

The Company account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:

a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;

b) the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;

c) the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;

d) the contract has commercial substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and

e) it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. The amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the Company may offer the customer a price concession, discount, rebates, refunds, credits or be entitled to incentives, performance bonuses, or similar items.

Combination of contracts

The Company combines two or more contracts entered into at or near the same time with the same customer (or related parties of the customer) and account for the contracts as a single contract if one or more of the following criteria are met:

a) the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective;

b) the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or

c) the goods or services promised in the contracts (or some goods or services promised in each of the contracts) are a single performance obligation.

Contract modification

The Company account for a contract modification as a separate contract if both of the following conditions are present:

a) the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services that are distinct and
b) the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the company's stand-alone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

Step 2: Identifying performance obligations:

At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Step 3: Determining the transaction price

The Company consider the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

When determining the transaction price, a Company consider the effects of all of the following:
- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non – cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

An amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, or other similar items. The promised consideration can also vary if the company's entitlement to the consideration is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event.

In some contracts, penalties are specified. In such cases, penalties are accounted for as per the substance of the contract. Where the penalty is inherent in determination of transaction price, it forms part of variable consideration.

The Company includes in the transaction price some or all of an amount of estimated variable consideration only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between when it transfers a promised goods or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company recognizes a refund liability if the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. A refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the company does not expect to be entitled (i.e., amounts not included in the transaction price). The refund liability (and corresponding change in the transaction price and, therefore, the contract liability) is updated at the end of each reporting period for changes in circumstances.

After contract inception, the transaction price can change for various reasons, including the resolution of uncertain events or other changes in circumstances that change the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the promised goods or services.

Step 4: Allocating the transaction price:

The objective when allocating the transaction price is for the Company to allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

To allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, the Company determines the stand-alone selling price at contract inception of the distinct good or service underlying each performance obligation in the contract and allocate the transaction price in proportion to those stand-alone selling prices.

Step 5: Recognizing revenue:

The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. A good or service is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that good or service.

The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as the Company performs;

b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced;

c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For each performance obligation satisfied over time, the Company recognizes revenue over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

The Company applies a single method of measuring progress for each performance obligation satisfied over time and the Company applies that method consistently to similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances. At the end of each reporting period, the Company re-measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation satisfied over time.

Company applies output methods to recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Output methods include methods such as surveys of performance completed to date, appraisals of results achieved, milestones reached, time elapsed and units produced or units delivered.

As circumstances change over time, the Company update its measure of progress to reflect any changes in the outcome of the performance obligation. Such changes to the Company's measure of progress are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The Company recognizes revenue for a performance obligation satisfied over time only if the Company can reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the company recognize as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained that is allocated to that performance obligation.

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. To determine the point in time at which a customer obtains control of a promised good or service and the Company satisfies a performance obligation, the Company consider indicators of the transfer of control, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

a) the Company has a present right to payment for the good or service;
b) the customer has legal title to the good or service;
c) the Company has transferred physical possession of the good or service;
d) the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good or service;
e) the customer has accepted the good or service.

When either party to a contract has performed, the Company present the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the company's performance and the customer's payment. The Company present any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

Contract assets:

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables:

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities:

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment made or due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest

Interest income is recognized using the Effective Interest Method.

Dividend

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the rights to receive payment is established.

Other Claims

Other claims (including interest on delayed realization from customers) are accounted for, when there is certainty of realization and can be measured reliably.

2.4 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 & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related 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 should be recognised directly in “Capital Reserve” which forms part of the “Shareholders fund”.

2.5 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.

2.5.1 Company as a lessee

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 remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

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.

2.5.2 Company as a lessor

All leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset

Operating leases-lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on either a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

Finance leases-assets held under a finance lease is initially recognised in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease using the interest rate implicit in the lease to measure the net investment in the lease.

2.6 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 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 those significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure 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 otherProperty, 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.

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 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 for the '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 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 continued 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	: 3-60 years
Roads	: 3-10 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 5-30 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of company's 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 some items of assets such as, Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes & safety lamps etc. for which the technically estimated useful life has been determined to be one year with nil residual value.

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 landetc., which is amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold landsuch amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

Fully depreciated assets, 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 incurredby the company on 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 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.

2.8 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 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 required 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 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 financial expenses.

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 is initially recognised as receivable from escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

2.9 Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise capitalised costs which 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 asset.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project-by-project basis pending 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 development of mines/project is 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.

2.10 Development Expenditure

When proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is 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 beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per approved project report, or

(b) 2 years of touching of 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 Infrastructure are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or working life of the project whichever is less.

2.11 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation (calculated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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 amortized but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss

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.

Cost of Software recognized as intangible asset, is amortised on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three years, whichever is less; with a nil residual value.

Research and Development is recognised as an expenditure as and when incurred.

2.12 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.Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than it's carrying amount,the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.13 Investment Property

Property (land or a buildingor part of a buildingor 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 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.

2.14 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.

2.14.1 Financial assets

2.14.1 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.

2.14.2 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)

2.14.2.1 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.

2.14.2.2 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.

2.14.2.3 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.

2.14.2.4 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.

2.14.2.5 Other Equity Investment

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For all other equity instruments, 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.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&Leven on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2.14.2.6 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 Companyhas transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Companyhas 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 Companycontinues 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 Companyhas 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.

2.14.2.7 Impairment of financial assets(other than fair value)

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Companyapplies 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 17

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 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Companyto track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

2.14.3 Financial liabilities

2.14.3.1 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.

2.14.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.14.3.3 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 Companythat 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.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Companymay transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Companyhas not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

2.14.3.4 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. This category generally applies to borrowings.

2.14.3.5 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.

2.14.4 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 Companyeither begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If Companyreclassifies 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 Companydoes 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.

2.14.5 Off setting 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.

2.14.6 Cash & 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.

2.15 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 those assets up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.16 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 arerecognised 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.

2.17 Employee Benefits

2.17.1 Short-term Benefits

All short-term employee benefits are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17.2 post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.17.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan for Provident fund and Pension under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate statutory body (Coal Mines Provident Fund) constituted under an enactment of law 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.

2.17.2.2 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 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 to 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 comprise 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 expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.17.3 Other Employee benefits

Certain other employee benefits namely benefit on account of LTA, LTC, Life Cover scheme, Group personal Accident insurance scheme, settlement allowance, post-retirement medical benefit scheme and compensation to dependents of deceased in mine accidents etc., are also recognised on the same basis as described above for defined benefits plan. These benefits do not have specific funding.

2.18 Foreign Currency

The company's reported currency and the functional currency for majority of its operations is in Indian Rupees (INR) being the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

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.

2.19 Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment

In case of opencast mining, the mine waste materials ("overburden") which consists of soil and rock on the top of coal seam is required to be removed to get access to the coal and its extraction. This waste removal activity is known as 'Stripping'.In opencast mines, the company has to incur such expenses over the life of the mine (as technically estimated).

Therefore, as a policy, in the mines with rated capacity of one million tonnes per annum and above, cost of Stripping is charged on technically evaluated average stripping ratio (OB: COAL) at each mine with due adjustment for stripping activity asset and ratio-variance account after the mines are brought to revenue.

Net of balances of stripping activity asset and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as Stripping Activity Adjustment under the head Non - Current Provisions / Other Non-Current Assets as the case may be.
The reported quantity of overburden as per record is considered in calculating the ratio for OBR accounting where the variance between reported quantity and measured quantity is within the permissible limits, as detailed hereunder: -

Annual Quantum of OBR of the Mine	Permissible limits of variance (%)
Less than 1 Mill. CUM	+/- 5%
Between 1 and 5 Mill. CUM	+/- 3%
More than 5 Mill. CUM	+/- 2%

However, where the variance is beyond the permissible limits as above, the measured quantity is considered.

In case of mines with rated capacity of less than one million tonne, the above policy is not applied and actual cost of stripping activity incurred during the year is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.20 Inventories

2.20.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. 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 stock is valued at net realisable value or cost whichever is lower. Coke is considered as a part of stock of coal.

Coal & coke-fines are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and considered as a part of 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 stock of coal.

2.20.2 Stores & Spares

The Stock of stores & spare parts (which also includes loose tools) at central & area stores are considered as per balances appearing in priced stores ledger and are valued at cost calculated on the basis of weighted average method. The inventory of stores & spare parts lying at collieries / sub-stores / drilling camps/ consuming centres are considered at the year-end only as per physically verified stores and are valued at cost.

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.

2.20.3 Other Inventories

Workshop jobs including work-in-progress are valued at cost. Stock of press jobs (including work in progress) and stationary at printing press and medicines at central hospital are valued at cost. However, Stock of stationery (other than lying at printing press), bricks, sand, medicine (except at Central Hospitals), aircraft spares and scraps are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.

2.21 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & 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 not recognized in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

2.22 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equities 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.

2.23 Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements 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 estimate 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.

2.23.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

2.23.1.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable informationabout 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 judgement 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:

   (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 judgement 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 judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in 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 sources in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geomining 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.

The financial statements are prepared on going concern basis using accrual basis of accounting.

2.23.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or groups of items are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or bothof the item. 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.

W.e.f. 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods may be treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate do not exceed 1% of total assets as per the last audited financial statement of the Company

2.23.1.3 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.

2.23.2 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 Companybased 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.

2.23.2.1 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 Companyis 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.

2.23.2.2 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.

2.23.2.3 Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rate.

2.23.2.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using generally accepted valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk, volatility and other relevant input /considerations. Changes in assumptions and estimates about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.23.2.5 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.

2.23.2.6 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 Companyestimates 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.

2.24 Abbreviation used:

a.	CGU	Cash generating unit
b.	DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
c.	FVTOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income
d.	FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss
e.	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles
f.	Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards
g.	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
h.	P&L	Profit and Loss
i.	PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
j.	SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest
k.	EIR	Effective Interest Rate
l.	ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
m.	BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
n.	CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
o.	SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
p.	MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
q.	NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
r.	WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
s.	CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
t.	NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
u.	IICM	Indian Institute of Coal Management
v.	CIL	Coal India Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTE 3: PROPERTY , PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equip-ments	Telecommu-nication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equip-ments	Vehicles	Other Mining Infrastructure	Surveyed off Assets	Rail Corridor	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:															
As at 1st April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.23)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.23)
As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	0.52
As at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	052	-	-	-	-	-	052
Additions		-													
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	0.52
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment															
As at 1st April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	0.23
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	0.23
Net Carrying Amont															
As at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	0.29
As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	0.52

1. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter*/ director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Freehold Land	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Misc. Dates	Title deeds for land acquired are in possession and are mutated in favour of company except in few cases of freehold lands, where same is under progress pending legal formalities.
Other land	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Misc. Dates	Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and Land Acquisition Act, 1894 acquired under does not requied title deed. All other title deeds for land acquired are in possession and are mutated in favour of company except in few cases where same is under progress pending legal formalities.

2. 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 estmaite /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. Depreciation has been provided based on useful life as mentioned in Note 2.7. 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.
4. 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.
5. Depreciation charged during the year also includes the depreciation capitalised during the period ₹ Nil Lakhs for mines in development phase.
6 Enabling assets of ₹ NIL Lakhs lakhs has been included in rail corridor head.
7. Component accounting is being followed as per the committee recommendation dated 17.04.2017 circulated from CIL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Rail Corridor under Construction	Solar Project	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:								
As at 1st April 2021							-	-
Additions							-	-
Capitalisation/ Deletions							-	-
As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
As at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Additions								-
Capitalisation/ Deletions								-
As at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Impairment								
As at 1st April 2021							-	-
Charge for the year							-	-
Impairment							-	-
Deletions/Adjustments							-	-
As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
As at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
As at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amont								
As at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) Ageing schedule for Capital-work-in Progress:

	Amount in CWIP for a period of					
	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)						-
Plant and Equipments						-
Railway Sidings						-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development						-
Rail Corridor under Construction		-	-			-
Solar Project						-
Others						-
Projects temporarily suspended:						
(Mention name of Head (viz. Building/Plant & Equip)						
Project Name						
Project Name						
Project Name	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(b) Overdue Capital-work-in Progress:

	To be compelted 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)					
Plant and Equipments	-	-		-	-
	-	-		-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-		-	-
	-	-		-	-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	-	-		-	-
	-	-		-	-
Rail Corridor under Construction	-	-		-	-
	-	-		-	-
Others	-	-		-	-
	-	-		-	-
Projects temporarily suspended:	-	-		-	-
(Mention name of Head (viz. Building/Plant & Equip)					
Project Name 1	-	-		-	-
Project Name 2	-	-		-	-
Total	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2021	-
Additions	-
Capitalisation/Deletions	-
As at 31 March 2022	-
As at 1 April 2021	-
Additions	-
Capitalisation	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2023	-
Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1 April 2021	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2022	-
As at 1 April 2022	-
Charge for the period	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2023	-
Net Carrying Amont	
As at 31 March 2023	-
As at 31 March 2022	-

(a) Ageing schedule for exploration and evaluation assets:

	Amount in Exploration & Evaluation for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
E&E Projects in progress					
E&E Projects temporarily suspended					
Project Name					
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Overdue exploration and evaluation assets:

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
E&E Projects in progress				
Name of Project				
Total	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6.1 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Computer Software	Intangible Exploratory Assets	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:				
As at 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Capitalisation/ Deletions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
Amortisation and Impairment				
As at 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	0.00
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amont				
As at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6.2 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

	ERP under Development
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April 2021	-
Additions	-
Capitalisation/ Deletions	-
As at 31st March 2022	-
As at 1st April 2022	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	
As at 31st March 2023	-
Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1st April 2021	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2022	-
As at 1st April 2022	-
Charge for the period	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2023	-
Net Carrying Amont	
As at 31st March 2023	-
As at 31st March 2022	-

Intangible Assets under Development

(a) Ageing schedule for intangible assets under development:

Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of					
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress:					
ERP under development			-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended :					
(Mention name of Head (viz. Computer etc.)	-	-	-	-	-
Project Name					
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Overdue Intangible assets under developmnet:

To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**
ERP under developmnet	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS

NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS	% of holding	No. of shares/units	Face Value per share	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies					
Total (A)				-	-
Investments in Secured Bonds (quoted)					
Investments Others					
Total (B)				-	-
Grand Total (A+B)				-	-

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments:	-	-
Market Value of Quoted Investment	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS (contd.)

INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Current	No. of units	Weighted Average NAV (in ₹)	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Mutual Fund Investment				
Investments in Secured Bonds (quoted)				
Investments in Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD)				
Total :			0	0
Aggregate of unquoted investments:			0	0
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:			0	0
Market value of Quoted Investment:			0	0
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:			0	0

NOTE - 8 : LOANS

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Non-Current		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good	0	0
- Unsecured, considered good	0	0
- Have significant increase in credit risk	0	0
- Credit impaired	0	0
	0	0
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	0	0
	0	0
Loans to other than related parties		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	0	0
- Unsecured, considered good	0	0
- Credit impaired	0	0
	0	0
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
Current		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good	0	0
- Unsecured, considered good	0	0
- Have significant increase in credit risk	0	0
- Credit impaired	0	0
	0	0
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	0	0
	0	0
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	0	0
- Unsecured, considered good	0	0
- Have significant increase in credit risk	0	0
- Credit impaired	0	0
	0	0
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(3)(A)

Details of non current loans to related parties

Type of borrower			31.03.2023 Gross Amount Outstanding	31.03.2023 % to the total gross loans	31.03.2022 Gross Amount Outstanding	31.03.2022 % to the total gross loans
Directors				-		-
KMPs				-		-
Related Parties				-		-
Total			-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Non Current		
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	-	-
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan	-	
Security Deposit	-	
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	-	-
	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivables	-	
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	-	
	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**
Current		
Current Account Balance with Holding Co./Subsidiaries/HQ	-	
Less : Allowance for doubtful balances with Subsidiaries	-	-
	-	-
Interest accrued	68.31	50.58
Other Deposit & Receivables	5,657.15	5,657.15
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	-	
	5,657.15	5,657.15
Security Deposit	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	-	-
	-	-
TOTAL	**5,725.46**	**5,707.73**

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(3)(A)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

NOTE 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(i)	Capital Advances	-	-
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
		-	**-**
(ii)	Advances other than capital advances		
(a)	Security Deposit for utilities	-	-
	Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	-
		-	**-**
(b)	Other Deposits and Advances	-	-
	Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	-
		-	**-**
(c)	Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred	-	-
TOTAL		**-**	**-**

(₹ in Lakhs)

NOTE -11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(a) Advance payment of statutory dues	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues	-	-
	-	-
(b) Advance to Related Parties	-	-
(c) Other Deposits and Advances [1]	86.39	86.39
Less : Allowance for doubtful other depsoits and advances	-	
	86.39	86.39
(d) Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred	-	
(e) Input Tax Credit Receivable	-	
TOTAL	**86.39**	**86.39**

1. Other Advances and Deposits includes deposit under protest for :- Income tax ₹ 86.39 Lakhs, Sales tax ₹ NIL Lakhs, Service Tax ₹ NIL Lakhs, Central Excise Duty ₹ Nil Lakhs, Clean Energy Cess ₹ NIL Lakhs .

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 12 : INVENTORIES

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(a) Stock of Coal	-	
Coal under Development	-	-
Stock of Coal	**-**	**-**
(b) Stock of Stores & Spares (net)	-	
Add: Stores-in-transit	-	
Net Stock of Stores & Spares	**-**	**-**
(c) Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	-	
(d) Workshop Jobs and Press jobs	-	
Total	**-**	**-**

Method of valuation : Refer Note No. 2.20 - Significant Accounting Policies on “Inventories”.

NOTE - 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Current		
Trade receivables		
Secured considered good	-	-
Unsecured considered good	-	
Credit impaired	-	
	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	-	
Total	**-**	**-**

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(3)(A)

2. Trade Receivables above is net of Provision for Coal Quality variance and provision for Moisture on Coal of ₹ Nil.

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
Particulars	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-					-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Coal Quality Variance						-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues						
Allowance for bad & doubtful debts-						0
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Reconciliation of Coal Quality Variance

	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Opening Balance of Coal quality Variance		
Addition during the Period		
Reversal during the Period	0	0
Closing Balance of Coal quality variance	0	0

ANNEXURE TO NOTE - 12

(Qty in lakh tonnes) (value in lakh ₹)

Table:A

Reconciliation of closing stock adopted in Account with Book stock at the en of the period 31.03.2023

	OVERALL STOCK		NON - VENDABLES STOCK		VENDABLES STOCK	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. (A) Opening stock as on 01.04.22			-	-	-	-
(B) Shortage beyond 5%			-	-	-	-
Stock adopted in Accounts Opening	-	-			-	-
2. (A)Production for the Period						
(B)Purchase of Coal		-	-	-	-	-
3. Sub-Total (1A+2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Off- Take for the Period						
(A) Outside Despatch	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Coal feed to Washeries	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C) Own Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-			-	-
TOTAL(A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Derived Stock	-		-	-	-	-
6. Measured Stock			-		-	-
7. Difference (5-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Break-up of Difference:						
(A) Excess within 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Shortage within 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C) Excess beyond 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D) Shortage beyond 5%			-	-	-	-
9. Closing stock adopted in A/c.(6-8A+8B)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Summary of Closing Stock of Coal

Table : B

	Raw Coal				Washed / Deshaled Coal				Other Products		Total	
	Coking		Non-Coking		Coking		Non-Coking					
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Opening Stock (Audited)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
Shortage beyond 5%			-	-							-	-
Adjusted Opening Stock (Vendable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
Purchase of Coal												
Offtake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
(A) Outside Despatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
(B) Coal feed to Washeries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
(C) Own Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
(D) Despatch of Purchased Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
Closing Stock derived	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
Less: Shortage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-
Excess				-	-					-	-`	-
Closing Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-`	-

Internal survey measurement teams have physically verified closing stock of coal. In some areas the same has also been verified by outside teams. The Shortage / surplus found on physical verification of coal stock within +/- 5% over book stock (mine/ colliery wise), is ignored pursuant to Accounting Policy.

The details of shortage beyond 5% are as under:-

In those cases, since the differences are more than +/- 5%, as per policy, measured stocks have been considered in accounts and shortage quantity of ___tonnes valuing [1] NIL Lakhs as at 31.03.2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
(a) Balances with Banks		
in Deposit Accounts	-	-
in Current Accounts		
- Interest Bearing (CLTD)	2,090.43	2,006.45
- Non Interest Bearing	-	
in Cash Credit Accounts	-	-
(b) Bank Balances outside India	-	-
(c) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	-	-
(d) Cash on hand		
(e) Others	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2,090.43**	**2,006.45**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and at bank, sweep accounts and term deposits held with banks.

NOTE - 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Balances with Banks		
Deposits	-	-
Other Deposit - For specific purposes	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

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.

Deposit for specific purposes are bank deposits held under lien/earmarked as per courts order and for other specific purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Authorised		
20,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	20,000.00	20,000.00
	20,000.00	20,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
9,51,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	9,510.00	9,510.00
	9,510.00	**9,510.00**

1. Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares

Name of Shareholder	No.of Shares Held	% of Total Shares
MCL (Holding Company)	57060000	60
JSW STEEL LTD	10461000	11
JSW ENERGY LTD	10461000	11
JINDAL STAINLESS LTD	8559000	9
SHYAM METALICS & ENERGY LTD	8559000	9

2. During the period, the Company has not issued nor bought back any shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2022	**0.00**	**0.00**	**(2097.04)**	**0.00**	**(2097.04)**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors					**0.00**
Restated balance as at 01-04-2022					
Total Comprehemsive Income for the period			70.95	0.00	**70.95**
Interim Dividend					**0.00**
Final Dividend					**0.00**
Corporate Dividend tax					**0.00**
Transfer to/from General Reserve		0.00			**0.00**
Adjustments during the period					**0.00**
Any other change (to be specified)					**0.00**
Buyback of equity shares					**0.00**
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**0.00**	**0.00**	**(2026.09)**	**0.00**	**(2026.09)**

Particular	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2021			(2106.09)		**(2106.09)**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors					
Restated balance as at 01-04-2021					
Total Comprehemsive Income for the period			(9.05)	0.00	**9.05**
Interim Dividend					**0.00**
Final Dividend					**-**
Corporate Dividend tax			-		**-**
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-			**-**
Adjustment during the year					
Any other change (to be specified)					
Buyback of equity shares					
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**0.00**	**0.00**	**(2097.04)**	**0.00**	**(2097.04)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18: BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Non-Current		
Term Loans		
From Banks	-	
Total	**-**	**-**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-
Current		
Loans repayable on demand		
From Bank		
- Bank overdrafts	-	-
- Other loan from banks	-	-
From Others	-	-
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	-	
Total	**-**	**-**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 19 :TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Current		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	
TOTAL	-	-

Trade payables -Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
a) Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but not due as at year end	-	-
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

Trade Payables aging schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 20 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Non Current		
Security Deposits	-	
Earnest Money	-	-
Others	-	
	-	**-**
Current		
Current account with	-	-
MCL	522.99	492.58
JSW ENERGY LTD	2.23	2.23
SMEL	1.49	1.48
Security Deposits	3.18	3.36
Earnest Money	1.58	1.61
Payable for Capital Expenditure	-	
Liability for Employee Benefits	32.56	21.27
Others	-	-
TOTAL	**564.03**	**522.53**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 21 : PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	-	-
Leave Encashment	-	-
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	-	-
Other Employee Benefits	-	-
	-	**-**
Other Provisions		
Site Restoration/Mine Closure[1]	-	-
Stripping Activity Adjustment	-	-
Others	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**
Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	-	-
Leave Encashment	-	-
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	-	-
Ex- Gratia	-	-
Performance Related Pay	-	-
Other Employee Benefits	-	-
	-	**-**
Other Provisions		
Others	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**

1. Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure

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 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, such 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 tob above guidlines for preparation of mine closure plan, an escrow account has been opened. (Refer Note - 9)

Reconciliation of Relamation of Land/ Site restoraion /Mine Closure :

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Site restoration provision on opening date	0.00	
Addition of further Site restoration Provision		
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged during the period		
Less: Withdrawal during the period		
Mine Closure Provision	**0.00**	**0.00**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

NOTE - 22 :OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Deferred Income	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: Current portion of Deferred income of ₹ ___ Lakhs (₹ __ Lakhs) has been included in Note 23 (Others)

NOTE - 23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Statutory Dues	0.97	0.78
Advance from customers / others	-	-
Others liabilities	-	-
TOTAL	0.97	**0.78**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakh)

	For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	For The Year Ended 31.03.2022
A. Sales of Coal		
Less: Statutory Levies		
Sales of Coal (Net) (A)	-	-
B. Other Operating Revenue		
Loading and additional transportation charges		
Less : Statutory Levies		
	-	-
Evacuation Facility Charges		
Less: Statutory Levies		
	-	-
Revenue from services	-	
Less: Statutory Levies		
	-	-
Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)	-	-
Revenue from Operations (A+B)	-	-

1. Sales include ₹ Nil crore (Previous year ₹ Nil crore) as performance billed incentive & Compensation income under fuel supply agreement & .
2. Sale of Coal above has been increased by estimated Coal Quality Variance and provision for moisture on coal (Net of reversal) amounting to ₹ Nil crore (PY ₹ Nil crore).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

NOTE - 25 : OTHER INCOME

	For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	For The Year Ended 31.03.2022
Interest Income	112.89	94.31
Dividend Income from Mutual funds	-	
Other non-operating income		
Profit on Sale of Assets	-	
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	-	
Lease Rent	-	
Liability/Provision Written Back	-	
Fair value changes (net)	-	
Miscellaneous Income	-	
Total	**112.89**	**94.31**

1. Interest income includes interest on income tax refund Nil .

NOTE 26 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

Explosives	-	
Timber	-	
Oil & Lubricants	-	
HEMM Spares	-	
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	-	
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTE 27 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE

Opening Stock of Coal	-	
Closing Stock of Coal	-	
A. Change in Inventory of Coal	**-**	**-**
Opening Stock of Workshop made finished goods ,WIP and Press Jobs	-	
Closing Stock of Workshop made finished goods and WIP and Press Jobs	-	
B. Change in Inventory of workshop	**-**	**-**
Change in Inventory of Stock in trade (A+B) { Decretion / (Accretion) }	-	-

NOTE 28 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)	8.45	36.42
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	-	4.61
Staff welfare Expenses	-	0.09
Total	**8.45**	**41.12**

NOTE 29 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSE

CSR Expenses	-	
Total	**-**	**-**

1. Provision for employee benefit expenses on account of part provision of salary of Sri R.V Ringe and Sri L.N Mishra for the FY 2022-23 of Rs 2.17 and Rs 1.98 lakh respectively ,which was not accounted for in the FY 2021-22 has been accounted in the FY 2022-23 and accordingly profit for FY 2022-23 has been understated to the extent of Rs 4.15 lakh.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes related to CSR

A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expneses (including excess spent):

	For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	For The Year Ended 31.03.2022
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition		
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills		
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups		
Environmental sustainability		
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	-	
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	-	-
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports	-	
Contribution to fund set up by the Central government for socio economic development	-	-
Contribution to incubators or research and development projects	-	
Contributions to Universities and Research Institutes	-	-
Rural development projects		
Slum area development	-	
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities		
Total	**-**	**-**

B. CSR Expenditure Break-up

Amount spent during the period/year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset		
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above		
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

	For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	For The Year Ended 31.03.2022
NOTE 30 : REPAIRS		
Building	1.48	1.25
Plant & Machinery	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**1.48**	**1.25**
NOTE 31 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES		
Transportation Charges	-	-
Wagon Loading	-	-
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	-	-
Other Contractual Work	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
NOTE 32 : FINANCE COSTS		
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	-	
Funds parked within Group		
Fair value changes (net)		
Other Borrowing Costs	27.11	16.79
	27.11	**16.79**
NOTE 33 : PROVISIONS		
Doubtful debts	-	-
Doubtful Advances & Claims	-	-
Stores & Spares	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
NOTE 34 : WRITE OFF (Net of past provisions)		
Doubtful debts	-	-
Less :- Provided earlier	-	-
	-	-
Doubtful debts	-	-
Less :- Provided earlier	-	-
	-	-
Others	-	-
Less :- Provided earlier	-	-
	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 35 : OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakh)

	For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	For The Year Ended 31.03.2022
Travelling expenses	-	0.59
Training Expenses	-	-
Telephone & Internet	-	-
Advertisement & Publicity	-	-
Freight Charges	-	-
Demurrage	-	-
Security Expenses	0.69	14.62
Service Charges of CIL	-	-
Consultancy Charges to CMPDIL	-	-
Legal Expenses	1.89	6.94
Consultancy Charges	-	-
Under Loading Charges	-	-
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	-	-
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		-
For Audit Fees	1.13	0.90
For Taxation Matters	-	-
For Other Services	-	-
For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.67	-
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	-	-
Rehabilitation Charges	-	-
Lease Rent & Hiring Charges	-	0.38
Rates & Taxes	0.22	-
Insurance	-	-
Loss on Exchange rate variance	-	-
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses	-	-
Siding Maintenance Charges	-	-
R & D expenses	-	-
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	-	-
Expenses on Buyback of shares	-	
Donations, Rewards & Grants	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.07	2.45
Total	**4.67**	**25.88**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Lakh)

NOTE 36 : TAX EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended 31.03.2023	For The Year Ended 31.03.2022
Current Year	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Earlier Years	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTE 37 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	
	-	**-**
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	
	-	
	-	
Total (A)	**-**	**-**
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	
	-	**-**
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
	-	-
Total (B)	**-**	**-**
Total (A+B)	**-**	**-**

NOTE – 38: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023

1. Unrecognized items

(₹ in Lakh)

a) Contingent Liabilities

I. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt

Particulars	Central Government	State Government and local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening balance as on 01-04-2022	255.49				255.49
Addition during the period	-	-	-	-	0
Claims settled during the period					
a. From opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
b. Out of addition during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31-03-2023	255.49	-	-	-	255.49

Contingent Liability

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Central Government		
	Income Tax	255.49	255.49
	Central Excise	-	-
	Clean Energy Cess	-	-
	Central Sales Tax	-	-
	Service Tax	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-Total	255.49	255.49
2	State Government and Local Authorities		
	Royalty	-	-
	Environment Clearance	-	-
	Sales Tax/VAT	-	-
	Entry Tax	-	-
	Electricity Duty	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-Total	-	-
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises		
	Arbitration Proceedings	-	-
	Suit against the company under litigation		
	Others	-	-
	Sub-Total	-	-
4	Others: (If any)		
	Miscellaneous - Land & Others		
	Employee Related & Etc.	-	-
	Sub-Total	-	-
	Grand Total	255.49	255.49

II. Guarantee

As on 31.03.2023 Bank guarantee issued is ₹ Nil Lakhs

III. Letter of Credit & letter of Comfort

As on 31.03.2023 outstanding letter of credit is ₹ NIL and letter of comfort is ₹ NIL.

(b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: ₹ NIL.

Other Commitments: ₹ NIL.

2. Authorised Capital

(₹ in Lakh)

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
20,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	20000.00	20000.00

3. Related Party Informations

i) Post Employment Benefit Fund and others

(a) Trust

1) Coal India Employees Gratuity Fund
2) Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)
3) Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust
4) Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non- Executives Modified
5) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust

(b) Society

(a) Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM) - (Registered Society)
(b) Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA) - (Registered Society)

(iii) Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri Ajit Kumar Behura	Chairman	16.09.2022
Shri Santosh Kumar Pal	Director	16.01.2022
Shri Dipankar Panda	Director	22.07.2021
Shri Shashibhushan Shobhnath Upadhyay	Director	29.07.2016
Shri Chandra Prakash Tated	Director	17.06.2019
Shri Subhajit Sarkar	Director	22.07.2021
Shri Anupam Srivastava	Director	16.01.2022
Shri Kripa Shankar Singh	CEO	12.12.2022
Shri Manas Ranjan Mishra	CFO	08.04.2022
Shri Soubhagya Parida	Company Secretary	29.04.2022

(iv) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
	Gross Salary	0.00	1.19
	Medical Benefits	0.00	0.01
	Perquisites and other benefits	0.00	0.61
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits Contribution to P.F. & other fund	0.00	0.13
iii)	Termination Benefits		
	Total	0.00	1.94

Note:

(i) 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.

(v) Payment to Independent Directors

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.		For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
i)	Sitting Fees	0	0

(ii) Balances Outstanding with Key Management Personnel as on 31-03-2023

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Particular's	31-03-2023	31-03-2022
i)	Amount Payable	Nil	Nil
ii)	Amount Receivable	Nil	Nil

(A)

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.

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 31-03-2023 and transations for the period then ended

(₹ in Lakh)

Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabili-tation Charges	Dividend Paid	Sale of Assets	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balance (Payables)/ Receivables
MCL (Holding Company)								
JSW STEEL LTD								
JSW ENERGY LTD								
JINDAL STAINLESS LTD								
SHYAM METALICS & ENERGY LTD								
Total Current Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Outstanding balances as on 31-03-2022 and transations for the period then ended

Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabili-tation Charges	Dividend Paid	Sale of Assets	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balance (Payables)/ Receivables
MCL (Holding Company)								
JSW STEEL LTD								
JSW ENERGY LTD								
JINDAL STAINLESS LTD								
SHYAMMETALICS&ENERGYLTD								
Total Current Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. 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.

4. Misc. Informations

(a) Significant accounting policy Significant accounting policy (Note-2) has been drafted to elucidate the accounting policies adopted by the Company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind ASs) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The amendments are as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The Group has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(c) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

i. Previous period/year figures have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.

ii. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 23 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2022 and 24 to 37 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date. Note – 38 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.

As per our report annexed **On behalf of the Board**

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(S. Parida)	(M. R Mishra)	(K.S.Singh)	(A.Srivastava)	(A.K Behura)
CS	CFO	CEO	Director	Chairman
			DIN-09502251	DIN-09712877

As per our audit report of even date
RAJESH GOYAL & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN:329392E

Sd/-
RAJESH GOYAL
Prop.
Membership No:063582
Dated : 19.04.2023
Place : Angul

5 Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Lakh)

	31-03-2023		31-03-2022	
	FVTPL	**AMORTISED COST**	**FVTPL**	**AMORTISED COST**
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Secured Bonds		-		-
Mutual Fund/ ICD	-		-	
Loans		-		0.00
Deposits & receivable		5,725.46		5,707.73
Trade receivables*		-		-
Cash & cash equivalents		2,090.43		2,006.45
Other Bank Balances		-		-
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		-		-
Trade payables		-		-
Security Deposit and Earnest money		4.76		4.97
Lease Liabilities		-		-
Other Liabilities		559.27		517.56

* 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	31-03-2023		31-03-2022	
	Level 1	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund/ ICD	-	0.00	-	0.00

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31-03-2023	**31-03-2023**		**31-03-2022**	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments* :				
Secured Bonds		0.00		0.00
Loans		0.00		5707.73
Deposits & receivable		5,725.46		0
Trade receivables*		-		2006.45
Cash & cash equivalents		2,090.43		0
Other Bank Balances		-		
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		-		
Trade payables		-		0
Security Deposit and Earnest money		4.76		4.97
Lease Liabilities	-			
Other Liabilities		559.27		517.56

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.

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.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs
At present there are no fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

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.

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

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.

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:

	31-03-2023	31-03-2022
Equity Share capital	9510	9510
Long term debt	0	0

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. The Gratuity Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India, wherein employer contribution is 2.01% of basic salary and dearness allowances. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of more than 5 years or more is entitled to receive gratuity amount equal to 15 days salary for each completed years of service computed as (15 days/ 26 days in a month* last drawn salary and dearness allowance* completed years of service) subject to maximum of Rs 0.20 crores 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).

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 and their spouses in Company hospital/empaneled 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 and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose.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/empaneled 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, spouse and Divyang Child(ren) taken together jointly or severally is Rs 8 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

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 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 social security scheme under wage agreement, the Company has Life Cover Scheme under Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 notified by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, known as "Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited" (LCS). An amount of Rs 1,25,000 is paid under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The expected cost of the benefits is recognised 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)

Company has taken group insurance scheme from United India Insurance Company Limited to cover the executives of the company 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 Company.

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 8000/- and Rs 12000/- 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.

f) Compensation to Dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

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. 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:

8. Other Information

a) Provisions

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 except those relating to employee benefits which are valued actuarially, as on 31.03.2022 are given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01-04-2022	Addition during the year	Write back/Adj./ Paid during the Year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2023
Note 3:- Property, Plant and Equipments :				
Impairment of Assets :				
Note 4:- Capital Work in Progress :				
Against CWIP :				
Note 5:- Exploration And Evaluation Assets :				
Provision and Impairment :				
Note 8:- Loans :				
Other Loans :				
Note 9:- Other Financial Assets:				
Other Deposits and Receivables				
Security Deposit for utilities				
Current Account with Subsidiaries				
Claims & other receivables				
Note 11:- Other Current Assets :				
Advances for Revenue :				
Advance payment of statutory dues:				
Other Advances and Deposits to Employees				
Note 13:-Trade Receivables :				
Provision for bad & doubtful debts :				
Note 21 :- Non-Current & Current Provision :				
Ex- Gratia				
Performance Related Pay				
Other Employee Benefits				
Provision for National Coal Wage Agreement X				
Provision for Executive Pay Revision				
Site Restoration/Mine Closure				

(b) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For The Period Ended 31.03.2023	For the Period Ended 31.03.2022
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders ₹ in Lakhs	70.95	9.05
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	95100000	95100000
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹ 10/- per share)	7.460567823	0.951629863

(b) Lease

Sl. No.	Name of the Area	Name of the Lessee	Asset given on lease	Agreement valid period	Lease rent per annum	Remarks

(c) Insurance and escalation claims

Insurance and escalation claims are accounted for on the basis of admission/final settlement.

(d) Provisions made in the Accounts

Provisions made in the accounts against slow moving/non-moving/obsolete stores, claims receivable, advances, doubtful debts etc. are considered adequate to cover possible losses.

(e) Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.

In the opinion of the Management, assets other than fixed assets and non-current investments have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

(f) Current Liabilities

Estimated liability has been provided where actual liability could not be measured.

(g) 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 Lakh)

	For The Period Ended 31.03.2023	**For the Period Ended 31.03.2022**
Types of goods or service		
- Coal	-	-
- Others	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	**-**	**-**
Types of customers		
- Power sector	-	-
- Non-Power Sector	-	-
- Others or Services	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	**-**	**-**
Types of contract		
- FSA	-	
- E Auction	-	
- Others	-	
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	**-**	**-**
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	-	-
- Goods transferred over time	-	-
- Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	**-**	**-**

Description	For The Period Ended 31.03.2023	For the Period Ended 31.03.2022	Variance
(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 calcualted as Current Assets divided by Current liabilities.	14.25	15.16	-6%
(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	0	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.	3.62559941	1.552114354	1.33590998
(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	0.009525491	0.001220835	6.802440134
(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.	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0%
(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 ReceivableNet 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.	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0
(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 PayablesNet credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase returnWhen 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.	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0%

	For The Period Ended 31.03.2023	For The Period Ended 31.03.2022	Variance
(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 CapitalNet sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.	-	-	0%
(i) Net profit ratio: It measures the relationship between net profit and sales of the business.Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net SalesNet profit shall be after tax.Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0%

(i) During the period, the Company has purchased coal from OCPL & NLCIL amounting to ₹ ____ crore. The sale of purchased coal is amounting to ₹ ____ crore including surface transportation charges and evacuation facility charges. The closing stock of purchased coal is amounting to ₹ ___ crore.

(j) Impact of revision in Apex Charges CIL Board in its 431st meeting dated 17.09.2021 has approved for revision of rate of Apex charges from ₹ 10 to ₹ 20 per tonne of production. The impact of the same for the year ended 31.03.2022 is amounting to ₹ ___crore.

(k) The Company has revised the accounting policy in respect of compensation in form of annuity in lieu of employment by capitalising with the cost of land acquired. Accordingly, ₹ ___ crore has been capitalized and amortisation charged on the same during this period is ₹ ___crore.

(l) The Coal Block Utkal A and Gopalprasad West (West) earlier allotted to MJSJ Coal Limited, a subsidiary of MCL has now been allotted to MCL.The Cost of land Payable to previous alloottee through nominated authority, MOC. However as the compensation amount is not yet claimed, hence the cost of land is not capitalised.

(m) The Company has written off the preliminary expenditure incurred on Washeries amounting to ₹ Nil(Refer to Note No.34)

(n) Deposit Account (for specifc purpose) of ₹ NIL are made as per the direction of the Court, various govt. authorities and for issue of B.G shown under Note-15 & Note-9.

(o) At__ Area, there are __open cast mines and ___underground mines, out of which ___open cast mines & ___underground mines are non productive and ___open cast mines & __underground mines are under development:-

Signature to Note 1 to 38

As per our report annexed **On behalf of the Board**

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(S. Parida)	(M. R Mishra)	(K.S.Singh)	(A.Srivastava)	(A.K Behura)
CS	CFO	CEO	Director	Chairman
			DIN-09502251	DIN-09712877

As per our audit report of even date
RAJESH GOYAL & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN:329392E
Sd \-
RAJESH GOYAL
Prop.
Membership No:063582
Dated : 19.04.2023
Place : Sambalpur