MNH SHAKTI LIMITED

(A Subsidiary of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited)

MNH

11th Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19

Regd. Office: Anand Vihar , Po – Jagruti Vihar,
Sambalpur, Odisha, 768020

CONTENTS

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Shri O. P. Singh	Chairman	(w.e.f. 30.09.2016)
Shri Ashok Machher	Director	(w.e.f. 22.01.2019)
Shri R. Vikraman	Director	(w.e.f. 09.08.2018)
Shri K. R. Vasudevan	Director	(w.e.f. 18.01.2019)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:
Shri A. K. Singh

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:
Shri N. Rajsekhar

COMPANY SECRETARY:
Shri Sumanta Kumar Behera.

STATUTORY AUDITORS:
M/s SABD & Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
Main Road, Kesinga,
Kalahandi – 766012,
Odisha.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS:
M Pradhan & Associates, Company Secretaries
N4/187,IRC Village, Nayapalli
Bhubaneswar-751015

BANKERS:
State Bank of India,
MCL Complex Branch,
Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur - 768020.

UCO Bank
Jagruti Vihar Branch,
Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur - 768020.

Axis Bank Ltd.
RR Mall, Ashoka Talkis Road,
V.S.S. Marg, Sambalpur – 768001.

Union Bank of India,
Besides Bazar Kolkata,
Gole Bazar, Sambalpur - 768001

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Anand Vihar,
PO - Jagruti Vihar, Burla
Sambalpur, Orissa-768020.

NOTICE
11TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Date: 13.06.2019

Notice is hereby given that the 11th Annual General Meeting of MNH Shakti Ltd will be held at 04 .00 PM on Friday, the 28th June, 2019 at the registered Office of the Company, Anand Vihar, PO – Jagruti Vihar, Sambalpur, Orissa, 768020 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, 2019 including the Audit Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 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 appoint Directors in place of Shri R. Vikraman, (DIN - 07601778) Director who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act 2013 and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

3. To authorise Board of Directors of the Company to fix the remuneration of the Statutory Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2019-20, 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 2019-20."

By order of the Board of Directors
For MNH Shakti Limited

Sumanta kumar Behera.
(S. K. Behera)
Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Anand Vihar, PO- Jagruti VIhar , Burla, Sambalpur – 768020

Note:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member of the company. Corporate members intending to send their Authorised Representatives to attend the meeting and requested to send a certified copy of the Board Resolution authorising their representative to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
2. The shareholders are requested to give their consent for calling the Annual General Meeting at a shorter notice pursuant to the provisions under Section 101(1) of the companies Act, 2013.

Members:

1. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur- 768020.
   (Atten: Company Secretary, MCL).
2. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli House No. 13 J, Periyar EVR High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai-600010 (Atten: Company Secretary, NLC).
3. Hindalco Industries Limited, Century Bhawan, 3rd floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli Mumbai-400025(Atten. Company Secretary, Hindalco industries Ltd.).

Auditors:

1. M/s SABD & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Main Road, Kesinga, Kalahandi – 766012, Odisha.
2. Principal Director, Office of the Principal Director of Commercial Audit and Ex- Officio Member, Audit Board- II, Old Nizam Place , 234/4 Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road, Kolkata – 700 020.
3. M Pradhan & Associates, Company Secretaries, N4/187, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar – 757015.

Directors:

1. All Directors, MNH Shakti Limited Board.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To

The Shareholders,
MNH Shakti Limited.

Dear Members,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the 11th Annual General Meeting of MNH Shakti Limited. Today, I am going to present the 11th Annual Report of your company together with the audited Accounts for the year 2018-19 along with the report of the Statutory Auditor, Secretarial Auditor and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The Project Report of Talabira III mine of 6.5 MTY capacities under command area of MCL was approved by the Government of India in June 2002. However, planning Commission directed to revise the Project Report with higher capacity. Accordingly, PR of 6.5 MTY was withdrawn in Nov 2004. Later considering the request of Aditya Aluminium, a division of Hindalco Industries Limited and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd for allocation of Coal block of Talabira II for their captive consumption, the Ministry of Coal, Government of India decided to jointly allocate coal blocks of Talabira II and Talabira III to Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Hindalco Industries Ltd. And these blocks were jointly allocated by the Central Government to MCL, NLC and HIL on 10th November 2005. To ensure conservation of coal and deployment of optimum technology; the coal blocks of Talabira II and Talabira III, was decided by the Cental Government, to be mined as one mine with ultimate capacity of 20 MTY and peak capacity 23 MTY by a joint venture company to be formed between MCL on one part and NLC and HIL on the other. In the joint venture company MCL would have an equity holding of 70% where as the balance 30% equity shall be equally held by M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd and M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd, i.e 15% each. Subsequently, a JV Company namely MNH Shakti Ltd was incorporated and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 16th July, 2008. Project Report of Talabira OCP (20MTY) has been approved by MCL Board (a Miniratna company) on 29.03.2008 in its 94th meeting for both Coal and Overburden outsourcing variant with initial capital outlay of Rs. 447.72 Cr. And the same has been approved by MNH Shakti Board in its 7th meeting held on15th July, 2010.

The Project comprises of 994.5 Ha of coal bearing area bounded by fault F1-F1and no coal zone in West. Eastern boundary is marked by geological block boundary / no coal zone. Northern boundary is defined by Ib river and in South it has common boundary with Talabira-I mine being operated by HINDALCO.

Mineable coal reserve of this block is 553.98 M Te (in IB seam and Rampur seam). Mine will operate in stripping ratio of 1:1.09. Most of the coal is of G11 & G17 grade, which is suitable for Thermal Power Plants. With ultimate capacity of 20 MTY, the mine will have a life of 34 years.

STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION:

For Talabira III Coal Block- 1530.170 Ha of land was acquired under CBA (A&D) Act, by IB valley Area, MCL prior to joint allocation of the coal blocks and vested with MCL vide notification U/S 11(I) on 03.12.2005.

Subsequently, 383.893 Ha of land was acquired under CBA (A&D) Act for Talabira II coal Block and also vested with MCL vide notification U/s 11(I) on 26.02.2011.

Total land acquired for this project is 1914.063 Ha (excluding land required for Resettlement site and Residential colony) and involves villages Rampur, Malda and Patrapalli in Jharsuguda District & villages Talabira and Khinda in Sambalpur District. Details of land acquired is furnished below:

Tenancy land		451.829 Ha
Non Forest Govt land		424.047 Ha
Revenue Forest land		578.005 Ha
Deemed Forest land		460.182 Ha
TOTAL	:	1914.063 Ha

Socio-economic survey:

As per Orissa R&R Policy 2006, the Socio-economic survey; and socio-cultural resource mapping & infrastructural survey is to be conducted by an independent agency. Accordingly, the Government of Orissa approved the recommendation of RDC, Sambalpur for engagement of M/s Agricultural and Rural Development Consultancy Society, Bhubaneswar for conducting the said survey in respect of Talabira (II & III project). After due approval of the Board of MNH Shakti Ltd, the work order was issued to M/S ARDCOS, Bhubaneswar.

The agency has completed data collection of all the villages. Draft report submitted by the agency had some discrepancies and was asked to modify the report. The Agency has started inviting objections from the villagers if any for finalization of the report along with District administration. M/s ARDCOS has submitted its Final report on socio-economic survey of acquired area to Special Land Acquisition Officer, Sambalpur on 04/03/14 for further necessary action.

Rehabilitation site:

Lease Application for settlement of 94.32 acres of Govt. (Non-forest) land of village Hirma, 27.00 Acres of Govt. (Non- Forest) Land of village Dantamura and 57.65 Acres of Govt. (Non-Forest) Land of village Khinda has been filed with respective Tahasildar for Rehabilitation site for the displaced families.

STATUS OF FOREST DIVERSION:

Forest Diversion Proposal forwarded to RCCF Sambalpur by DFO(N) on 14/8/13. RCCF Sambalpur inspected the forest area proposed for diversion on 24/01/14 and recommended the proposal to Addl. PCCF Bhubaneswar on 1/2/14. The PCCF Bhubaneswar after scrutiny has forwarded the proposal to Principal Sec. to Govt., Forest & Environment Department Odisha, Bhubaneswar on 22/3/14.

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE

EAC has recommended the Environmental Clearance of Talabira – II & III OCP in its minutes of the 15th EAC meeting held on 28.06.2014 at New Delhi, subject to the outcome of the investigation of CBI and also the judgment of honorable Supreme Court of India with certain specific conditions.

1. Additionally stone pitching with grassing and plantation on the top of the embankment of the reservoir shall be undertaken to prevent seepage or erosion.
2. The proponent has to provide flood embankment based on a hydrological study and approval by Flood and Irrigation Department.
3. Approval of the State Government for the road transportation of coal from the mine area to the end user.
4. Wildlife Management Plan be prepared and approval from Wildlife Conservation Board to be obtained. The recommendations of the Wildlife Board shall be implemented in toto.
5. Dumper movement shall be restricted to core area only. However, interim transportation up to a distance of around 12 Km is permitted for three years by road by mechanically covered trucks.

RAILWAY SIDING:

Work order has been issued to M/s RITES for preparation of feasibility study report for Railway siding for dispatching 20 MT Coal per annum by Rail. M/s RITES Limited has submitted draft feasibility report on 28.08.2012 to take up from Lapanga station. M/s RITES raised demand for 1% Codal charges Rs. 2.56 Cr. (Estimated DPR of Rs. 256 Cr.) to be deposited at East Coast Railways Division as advance. The proposal is under technical scrutiny. Rs 2.27 cr. Codal charges deposited to East Coast Rly. Bhubaneswar on 7/9/2013. RTC has been applied to Railway Board on 24/03/14.

PRESENT STATUS:

The Hon'able Supreme Court of India has given a judgment on 24th September, 2014 on the allotment of coal blocks made by the Screening Committee of the Government of India, as also the allotments made through the Government dispensation route are arbitrary and illegal. Coal blocks allotted to Private parties or the govt. company having JV with private parties' w.e.f. 1993 are cancelled. In light of the Hon'able Supreme Court judgment, Talabira – II & III coal block also stand cancelled with immediate effect from 24.09.2014.

Nominated Authority vide letter no. 103/1/2016/NA, Dated: 17th February, 2016 communicated the decision to allot Talabira – II & III coal mines to Neyveli Lignite Corporation 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 submited by prior allottee i.e. MNH Shakti Limited by email on 29th February, 2016.

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.

The office of the nominated authority has transferred the compensation amount towards cost of Geological Reports and cost consents to the commissioner of payment i.e. Coal Controller Office (CCO), Kolkata for further disbursal to prior allottee vide Letter no. 110/13/2015/NA, Dated: 12.09.2016. This includes the compensation amount of Rs. 15, 88, 94,332 /- towards Talabira – II & III Coal mine. Subsequently Coal Controller Office has transferred the amount in the name of MNH Shakti Limited on 04.01.2017.

Once again the office of the nominated authority has transferred the compensation towards cost of Mine Infrastructure to the commissioner of payment i.e. Coal Controller Office, Kolkata for further disbursal to prior allottee vide Letter no. 110/9/2015/NA (Part-II), Dated: 01.12.2016. This includes the compensation amount of Rs. 2,66,56,000/- (Two crore sixty six lakh fifty six thousand) only towards Talabira – II & III Coal mine Subsequently Coal Controller Office has transferred the amount in the name of MNH Shakti Limited on 08.02.2017.

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 31.03.2019 is Rs. 10000.00 Lakh and the Issued and Subscribed Equity Capital is Rs. 8510.00 Lakh, which the Share holders of the Company have contributed as detailed below:-

(₹ in Lakh)

Name of the Share holder	Amount
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	5957.00
Neyveli Lignites Corporation Limited	1276.50
Hindalco Industries Limited	1276.50

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The mines of the Company Talabira II and Talabira III are under development. So as per the Accounting Policies of the Company, all expenditure incurred during the period has been capitalised and therefore Statement of Profit & Loss for the period under review is showing nil balance at the end of the financial year 2018 – 19. Salient features of financial data out of the Accounts are as below.

Balance Sheet items as on 31st March, 2019.

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As on 31st March, 2019	As on 31st March, 2018
1	Authorized Share Capital	10000.00	10000.00
2	Paid up Share Capital	8510.00	8510.00
3	Property, Plant & Equipments	2060.16	2139.41
4	Capital Work in Progress	10.18	252.67
5	Exploration and Evaluation Assets	0.00	0.00
6	Cash and Cash Equivalents(including Deposits)	5900.83	5584.87
7	Other Current Assets (Including Financial Assets)	524.47	488.83
8	Other Current Liabilities	11.50	7.93
9	Preliminiry Expenses	52.15	52.15

Income & Expenditures directly transferred to Balance Sheet

(Capital Work in Progress Note-4)

Sl. No.	Rev. Expenditure Transferred to Balance Sheet	Current Year 2018-19	Previous Year 2017-18
1	Employee Remuneration & wages	27.40	5.38
2	Repair expenses	0.00	0.05
3	Bank Charges for B.G/ Others	0.02	0.01
4	Vehicle Hire expenditure	0.59	3.93
5	Meeting expenses	0.06	0.23
6	Audit fees	1.88	1.49
7	Travelling Expenses & Transfer TA	0.28	2.34
8	Rent for Building	2.40	2.40
9	Medical Reimbursement	0.42	1.04
10	Printing & Stationery	0.47	0.43
11	Interest to loan from MCL	0.47	4.75
12	Other Expenses	0.76	1.02
13	Depreciation	79.25	79.25
14	**Total Expenditure**	**114.00**	**102.32**
15	**Less: Interest income on Fixed Deposit & Others**	**356.49**	**287.18**
16	**Net income/expenditure Transferred to Balance Sheet**	**-242.49**	**-184.86**

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 2018-19:-

M/s SABD & Associates,
Chartered Accountants,
Main Road, Kesinga,
Kalahandi – 766012,
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 2018-19:-

M Pradhan & Associates, Company Secretaries
N4/187, IRC Village, Nayapalli
Bhubaneswar-751015

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The following persons were the Directors of the company during the period under report:

Shri O. P. Singh	Chairman	(w.e.f. 30.09.2016)
Shri Ashok Machher	Director	(w.e.f. 22.01.2019)
Shri R. Vikraman	Director	(w.e.f. 09.08.2018)
Shri K. R. Vasudevan	Director	(w.e.f. 18.01.2019)
Shri S. Ashraf	Director	(Up to 13.03.2019)
Shri B.P. Mishra	Director	(Up to 22.01.2019)
Shri Subir Das	Director	(Up to 09.08.2018)
Shri L. N. Mishra	Director	(Up to 18.01.2019)
Shri J.P. Singh	Director	(Up to 13.03.2019)

16. BOARD MEETINGS:

Four Board meetings were held during the financial year 2018-19. The details of the Board meetings held during the period are given as under.

Meeting No.	Date of Meeting	Venue of Meeting
44^{th}	27.04.2018	MCL Office, Sambalpur
45^{th}	06.08.2018	MCL Office, Sambalpur
46^{th}	29.11.2018	MCL Office, Sambalpur
47^{th}	30.03.2019	MCL Office, Sambalpur

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

Name of Directors	Category	Board meetings Held during the tenure	Board meetings Attended
Shri O.P.Singh	Non -Executive	4	4
Shri S. Ashraf	Govt. nominee	3	0
Shri B.P. Mishra	Non -Executive	3	0
Shri Subir Das	Non -Executive	2	0
Shri L. N. Mishra	Non -Executive	3	3
Shri J.P.Singh	Non -Executive	3	3
Shri Ashok Machher	Non -Executive	1	1
Shri R. Vikraman	Non -Executive	2	2
Shri K. R. Vasudevan	Non -Executive	1	0

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement under Section- 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 31.03.2019, 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 31.03.2019 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

BANKER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

Sl. No.	Name	Branch Address
1	State Bank of India	MCL Complex Branch, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur - 768020
2	UCO Bank	Jagruti Vihar Branch (Code 1890) Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur – 768020
3	Axis Bank Ltd.	RR Mall, Ashoka Talkis Road, V.S.S. Marg, Sambalpur - 768001
4	Union Bank of India	Besides Bazar Kolkata,Gole Bazar, Sambalpur - 768001

C & A G COMMENTS:

Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2019 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.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in form MGT-9 is 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 Principal Director of Commercial Audit & Ex-officio Member Audit Board – II, Kolkata, O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and Registrar of Companies, Orissa.

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)
4. Extract of Annual Return. (Annexure – IV)

Sd/-

(O.P. Singh)

DIN - 07627471

Chairman, MNH Shakti Limited

Date: 13.06.2019

Place:Sambalpur

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure - I

TO,

THE MEMBERS OF MNH SHAKTI LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of MNH SHAKTI LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31/03/2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement in of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'Ind AS financial statements').

Management's Responsibility for the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2019, and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(i) As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("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**, statements on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.

(ii) As required under section 143 (5) of the Companies Act 2013, we give in **Annexure – B** to this report, a statement on the directions, issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India after complying the suggested methodology of audit, the actions taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statements of the company.

(iii) As required under section 143 (5) of the Companies Act 2013, we give in **Annexure – C** to this report, a statement on the Additional-directions, issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for audit of Coal India Limited, its subsidiaries and joint Ventures For the year 2018-19 after complying the suggested methodology of audit, the actions taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statements of the company.

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.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the cash flow statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as 31 March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, separate report is attached. **(Annexure – D)**

(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 financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Hence the question of delay does not arise.

As per our report of given date.
For & on behalf of M/s SABD & Associates.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
(CA B. K. Goel)
Partner
(Membership No. 505314)
Firm Regd. No - 020830N

Date : 25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

Annexure -A

Annexure to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i) In Respect of Fixed Assets:

The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information.

As explained to us, fixed assets of the company have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner which in our opinion is reasonable having regards to the size of the company and nature of its assets.

The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii) In Respect of Inventories:

The company has no stock of stores, spares parts and raw materials during the year. Hence physical verification by management is not conducted during the year.

iii) Loans and advances to parties covered under section 189 of Companies Act – 2013:

No Loans and advances to parties covered under section 189 of Companies Act – 2013 has given during the year, hence:

(a) Not Applicable

(b) Not Applicable

(c) Not Applicable

IV) Loans, investments, guarantees, and security:

The Company has not granted any Loan or made or made Loan /Investment /Guarantee / Security, Hence reporting in respect of whether provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with or not, does not arise.

v) Accepting Deposits from public:

According to information and explanation given to us the company has not accepted any deposits from public, therefore this clause is not applicable to the company.

vi) Maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Companies Act – 2013:

Not Applicable.

vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a) As the company has no direct staff except employees on deputation from MCL, the deduction and deposit of provident fund dues is not applicable during the year. Further as the company has not started production and sale during the year, no statutory dues is payable to the govt.

b) The company is capitalizing all its revenue income and expenditure under the head Intangible assets under development since it has not commenced its commercial production. Therefore interest earned on FDR with banks is also capitalized. However Income Tax Department is considering it as a revenue income and thus the matter is pending before the Appellate Authority of IT Department.

viii) Default in Repayment of Loans taken from Bank or Financial Institutions:

The company has not taken any loans from any financial institutions or banks; hence, this clause is not applicable.

ix) Moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans were applied for the purposes for which those are raised:

The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans; hence, this clause is not applicable.

x) Reporting of Fraud During the Year (Nature and Amount):

According to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud on or by the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) Managerial Remuneration:

The company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.

xii) Provision related to Nidhi company:

Not Applicable.

xiii) Related party Transaction in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act,2013:

According to information and explanation given to us there is no transaction with related party during the year.

xiv) Preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year:

The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the reporting period.

xv) Non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him:

The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the reporting period.

xvi) Registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:

Not Applicable.

FOR SABD & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)
Reg No. :020830N

Sd/-
CA B. K. Goel
Partner
M.No. : 505314

Date : 25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

Annexure - B

REPORT PURSUANT TO DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 143(5) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

COMPANY : ***MNH SHAKTI LIMITED, ANAND VIHAR , BURLA, SAMBALPUR***

FINANCIAL YEAR : **2018 – 19**

Sl. No.	Direction issued	Statutory Auditor's Replay
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any may be stated.	The Company do not have any IT Systems to process all the accounting transactions.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	As per information given to us, there was no cases of restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver / write off of debt / loans /interest etc made by a lender to the company due to company's inability to repay the loan, during the year under audit.
3.	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilised as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	As per information given to us, the company have not received/ receivable any funds for specific schemes from Central/State agencies. Hence the question of utilisation does not arise.

FOR SABD & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)
Reg No. :020830N

Sd/-
CA B. K. Goel
Partner
M.No. : 505314

Date : 25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

Annexure –C

REPORT PURSUANT TO ADDITIONAL-DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 143(5) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 TO STATUTORY AUDITORS APPOINTED FOR AUDIT OF COAL INDIA LIMITED, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES FOR THE YEAR 2018-19.

COMPANY : ***MNH SHAKTI LIMITED,***
ANAND VIHAR , BURLA, SAMBALPUR

FINANCIAL YEAR : **2018 – 19**

Sl. No.	Direction issued	Statutory Auditor's Replay
1.	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?	There is no merger/split/re-structure of an area during the financial year 2018-19

FOR SABD & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)
Reg No. :020830N

Sd/-
CA B. K. Goel
Partner
M.No. : 505314

Date : 25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

Annexure - D

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 MNH Shakti Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, 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 SABD & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)
Reg No. :020830N

Sd/-
CA B. K. Goel
Partner
M.No. : 505314

Date : 25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

Annexure – II

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6) (b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MNH SHAKTI LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31MARCH, 2019.

The preparation of financial statements of MNH Shakti Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 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 Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on these 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 25th April 2019.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have decided not to conduct the supplementary audit of the financial statements of MNH Shakti Limited for the year ended 31 March, 2019 under section 143 (6) (a) of the Act.

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

Sd/-
(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)
Principal Director of Commercial Audit
& Ex-officio Member, Audit Board-II, Kolkata

Dated : 09.05.2019
Kolkata

Annexure – III

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-19

[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,
MNH Shakti Limited,
Anand Vihar,
Po. Jagruti Vihar, Burla,
Sambalpur, Orissa – 768020.
India.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s. MNH Shakti Limited (hereinafter called 'the Company') for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019. 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, we 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 :

1. We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2019, 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.

(vi) The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992('SEBI Act') - Not applicable during the period under report.

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

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

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

(x) 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.

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

(xii) 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.

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

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

2. We 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. Factories Act, 1948;

   b. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

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

   d. Acts prescribed related to Mining activities;

   e. 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;

f. Act prescribed under Environment and conservation;

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

We 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.

We 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 M.Pradhan & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS Madhuchhanda Pradhan
M. Number: 34278
C.P Number: 15659

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date : 10.06.2019

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,
MNH Shakti Limited,
Anand Vihar,
Po. Jagruti Vihar, Burla,
Sambalpur, Orissa – 768020.
India.

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. We 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. We believe that the processes and practices, followed by the Company provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.

4. Wherever required, we 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 M.Pradhan & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS Madhuchhanda Pradhan
M. Number: 34278
C.P Number: 15659

Date : 10.06.2019
Place: Bhubaneswar

Annexure – IV

Form No. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
As on the financial year ended on 31/03/2019 of MNH SHAKTI LIMITED

[Pursuant to Section 92(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i)	CIN:-	**U10100OR2008GOI010171**	
ii)	Registration Date:	**16/07/2008**	
iii)	Company Name :	**MNH SHAKTI LIMITED**	
iv)	Category of the Company: -	1 Public Company	( )
		2 Private company	(√)
v)	Sub Category of the Company:- [Please tick whichever are applicable]		
	Government Company		(√)
	Small Company		( )
	One Person Company		( )
	Subsidiary of Foreign Company		( )
	NBFC		( )
	Guarantee Company		( )
	Limited by shares		(√)
	Unlimited Company		( )
	Company having share capital		(√)
	Company not having share capital		( )
	Company Registered under Section 8		( )
vi)	Address	**Anand Vihar, Jagruti Vihar, Burla**	
	Town / City :	**Sambalpur**	
	State :	**Odisha**	
	Country Name :	**India**	
	Pin Code:	**768020**	
	Fax Number :	**0663-2542553**	
	Email Address :	**csmnhshaktiltd@gmail.com**	
	Website :		
vii)	Whether shares listed on recognized Stock Exchange(s) - Yes/**No**”		
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registerer and Transfer agent, if any **Nil**		

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	**Coal**	**051-05101 and 051-05102**	**100**

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES -

Sl. No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY	CIN/GLN	HOLDING/ SUBSIDIARY / ASSOCIATE	% of shares held	Applicable Section
	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited At/Po - Jagruti Vihar, Burla Sambalpur - 768020.Odisha	U10102OR1992 GOI003038	Holding	70	Sec - 2 (87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

(Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoter s									
(1) **Indian**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a) Individual/ HUF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Bodies Corp.	0	85100000	85100000	100	0	85100000	85100000	100	0
e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Any other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total shareholding of Promoter (A)	0	85100000	85100000	100	0	85100000	85100000	100	0
B. Public Shareholding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1. Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Central Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) State Govt(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g) FIIs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(1):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total (B)(2):-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total (A+B+C)	0	85100000	85100000	100	0	85100000	85100000	100	0

ii) *Shareholding of Promoters*

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Share holding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1.	**Mahanadi Coalfields Limited**	59570000	70	NIL	NIL	59570000	70	NIL
2.	**Hindalco industries Limited**	12765000	15	NIL	NIL	12765000	15	NIL
3.	**Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited**	12765000	15	NIL	NIL	12765000	15	NIL

iii) *Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)*

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	**85100000**	**100**	**85100000**	**100**
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	At the End of the year	**85100000**	**100**	**85100000**	**100**

iv) *Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):*

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**
	At the End of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**

v) ***Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:***

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	For Each of the Directors and KMP	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	0	0	0	0
	At the End of the year	0	0	0	0

V. INDEBTEDNESS

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

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	0	5.27	0	5.27
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)	0	5.27	0	5.27
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year			0	0
* Addition	0	2.80	0	2.80
* Reduction	0	0	0	0
Net Change	0	2.80	0	2.80
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	0	8.07	0	8.07
ii) Interest due but not paid	0	0	0	0
iii) Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)	0	8.07	0	8.07

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. *Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:*

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager	Total Amount
1	Gross salary	---	---
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	---	---
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	---	---
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	---	---
2	Stock Option	---	---
3	Sweat Equity	---	---
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	---	---
5	Others, please specify	---	---
	Total (A)	---	---
	Ceiling as per the Act	---	---

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors	Total Amount
	Independent Directors	---	---
1	Fee for attending board committee meetings	---	---
	Commission	---	---
	Others, please specify	---	---
	Total (1)	---	---
2	Other Non-Executive Directors	---	---
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	---	---
	Commission	---	---
	Others, please specify	---	---
	Total (2)	---	---
	Total (B)=(1+2)	---	---
	Total Managerial Remuneration	---	---
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	---	---

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel (in ₹)			
		CEO	CFO	CS	Total
1	Gross salary				
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	2.66	2.73	6.14	11.53
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	……	……	……	……
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	……	……	……	……
2	Stock Option	……	……	……	……
3	Sweat Equity	……	……	……	……
4	Commission	……	……	……	……
	- as % of profit	……	……	……	……
	others, specify…	……	……	……	……
5	Others, please specify	……	……	……	……
	Total	2.66	2.73	6.14	11.53

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punishment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compounding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punishment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compounding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punishment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compounding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	3	2,060.16	2,139.41
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	10.18	252.67
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	5	-	-
(d) Intangible Assets	6	-	-
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	-	-
(ii) Loans	8	-	-
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	-	-
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (net)			
(g) Other non-current assets	10	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		2,070.34	2,392.08
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	-	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	-	-
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	5,900.83	5,584.87
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	-	-
(v) Loans	8	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9	3.01	3.01
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		263.99	228.35
(d) Other Current Assets	11	257.47	257.47
Total Current Assets (B)		6,425.30	6,073.70
Total Assets (A+B)		**8,495.64**	**8,465.78**

Balance Sheet Contd...

(₹ in Lakh)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**Note No.**	**As at 31.03.2019**	**As at 31.03.2018**
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	8,510.00	8,510.00
(b) Other Equity	17	-52.15	-52.15
Total Equity (A)		8,457.85	8,457.85
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	-	-
(b) Provisions	21	-	-
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		-	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	19	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		26.29	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	11.42	7.86
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	0.08	0.07
(c) Provisions	21	-	-
Total Current Liabilities (C)		37.79	7.93
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		**8,495.64**	**8,465.78**

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of Financial Statements.

on behalf of the board

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
S. K. Behera	**N. Rajsekhar**	**A. K. Singh**
Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer

As per our report of given date.
For & on behalf of **M/s SABD & Associates.**
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
K. R. Vasudevan	**(CA B. K. Goel)**	**O.P. Singh**
Director	Partner	Chairman
DIN: 07915732	(Membership No. 505314)	DIN: 07627471
	Firm Regd. No - 020830N	

Date :25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
For the peroid ending on 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Lakh)

		Note No	For the period Ended 31st March, 2019	For the period Ended 31st March, 2018
Revenue from Operations				
A	Sales (Net of statutory levies except excise duty)		-	-
B	Other Operating Revenue (Net of statutory levies except excise duty)		-	-
(I)	**Revenue from Operations (A+B)**		-	-
(II)	Other Income		-	-
(III)	**Total Income (I+II)**			
(IV)	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of Materials Consumed		-	-
	Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade		-	-
	Excise Duty			
	Employee Benefits Expense		-	-
	Power Expenses		-	-
	Corporate Social Responsibility Expense		-	-
	Repairs		-	-
	Contractual Expense		-	-
	Finance Costs		-	-
	Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment expense		-	-
	Provisions		-	-
	Write off		-	-
	Stripping Activity Adjustment			
	Other Expenses		-	-
	Total Expenses (IV)		-	-
(V)	**Profit before exceptional items and Tax (I-IV)**		-	-
(VI)	Exceptional Items		-	
(VII)	**Profit before Tax (V-VI)**			-
(VIII)	Tax expense			
(IX)	**Profit for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**			-
(X)	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	
(XI)	Tax exp of discontinued operations		-	-
(XII)	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after Tax) (X-XI)		-	-
(XIII)	Share in JV's/Associate's profit/(loss)		-	
(XIV)	**Profit for the Period (IX+XII+XIII)**		-	-

Statement of Profit & Loss Contd... (₹ in Lakh)

	Note No	For the period Ended 31st March, 2019	For the period Ended 31st March, 2018
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(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 for the period (XIV+XV) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)			-
Profit attributable to:		-	
Owners of the company		-	-
Non-controlling interest			
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		-	-
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		-	-
Non-controlling interest		-	
(XVII) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		-	
(2) Diluted		-	
(XVIII) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
(XIX) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of Financial Statements.

on behalf of the board

Sd/- **S. K. Behera** Company Secretary	**Sd/-** **N. Rajsekhar** Chief Financial Officer	**Sd/-** **A. K. Singh** Chief Executive Officer
Sd/- **K. R. Vasudevan** Director DIN: 07915732	As per our report of given date. For & on behalf of **M/s SABD & Associates.** **Chartered Accountants** **Sd/-** **(CA B. K. Goel)** Partner (Membership No. 505314) Firm Regd. No - 020830N	**Sd/-** **O.P. Singh** Chairman DIN: 07627471

Date :25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2017	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2018	Balance as at 01.04.2018	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2019
8,510.00	-	8510.00	8510.00	-	8510.00	8510.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Other Reserves		General Reserve	Retained Earnings (Surplus)	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve				
Balance as at 01.04.2017	-	-	-	(52.15)	-	(52.15)
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-		
Changes in Accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2017	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52.15)**	**-**	**(52.15)**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans (net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations						
Transfer to Retained Earnings (HQ)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from Other reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52.15)**	**-**	**(52.15)**
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans (net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained Earnings (HQ)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from Other reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52.15)**	**-**	**(52.15)**

Note: 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The coal blocks of Talabira II and Talabira III, was decided by the Cental Government, to be mined as one mine with ultimate capacity of 20 MTY and peak capacity 23 MTY by a joint venture company to be formed between MCL, NLC and HINDALCO with an equity holding of 70:15:15. Subsequently, a JV Company namely MNH Shakti Ltd was incorporated and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 16th July, 2008.

Note 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31stMarch 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance withAccounting Standards (AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and in accordance with companies (Accounting Standards), Rules 2006 (erstwhile - Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31stMarch 2017 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments in para 2.15).

2.1.1 Rounding of amounts

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group.

The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding togetherlike items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated.

Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. A member of the group normally uses accounting policies as adopted by the group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. In case of significant deviations, appropriate adjustments are made to the group member financial statement to ensure conformity with the groups accounting policies.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidatedstatement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

2.2.2 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but no control or joint control.This is generally the case where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost, except when the investment or a portion thereof, s classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105

The entity impairs its net investment in the associates on the basis of objective evidence.

2.2.3 Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are those arrangements where the group is having joint control with one or more other parties.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of the arrangement which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint Arrangements are classified as either jointoperations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

2.2.4 Joint Operations

Joint operations are those joint arrangements whereby the group is having rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangements.

Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings.

2.2.5 Joint ventures

Joint ventures *are those joint arrangements whereby the group is having rights to the net assets of the arrangements.*

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

Investments in Joint venture are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, s classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.

The entity impairs its net investment in the joint venture on the basis of objective evidence.

2.2.6 Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjustedthereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in theentity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated tothe extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

2.2.7 Changes in ownership interests

The group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control astransactions with equity owners of the group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any fair value of consideration paid or received is recognised within equity

When the group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significantinfluence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.3 Current and non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when:

(a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;

(b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current 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.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue recognition, and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which a Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Coal India Limited ('CIL' or 'the company') has adopted Ind AS 115 using the retrospective method of adoption.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

Revenue from contracts with customers

Coal India Limited is an Indian state controlled enterprise headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal, India and the largest coal producing company in the world. 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:

the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services that are distinct and

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, an 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 form 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 apply 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 is 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.

2.5 <u>Grants from Government</u>

Government Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the 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 against 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.

Grants related to income (i.e. grant related to other than assets) are presented as part of statement of profit or loss under the general heading 'Other Income'.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs, is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable.

2.6 Leases

A **finance lease** is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

An **operating lease** is a lease other than a finance lease.

2.6.1 Company as a lessee

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

2.6.1.1 Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

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

2.6.1.2 Operating lease- Lease payments under an operating lease is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless either:

(a) another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or

(b) the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary because of factors other than general inflation, then this condition is not met.

2.6.2 Company as a lessor

Operating leases Lease income from operating leases (excluding amounts for services such as insurance and maintenance) is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless either:

(a) another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished, even if the payments to the lessors are not on that basis; or

(b) the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. If payments to the lessor vary according to factors other than inflation, then this condition is not met. .

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income.

Finance leases Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

2.7 Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and (or disposal groups) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected 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.

2.8 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 allother Property, plant and equipmentare 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 an entity 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 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	:	5-15 years
Computers and Laptops	:	3 Years
Office equipment	:	3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	:	10 years
Vehicles	:	8-10 years

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.

The estimated useful life of the assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year.

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 Lands” includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013, Long term transfer of government land etc, which 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.

2.9 Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from 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.

2.10 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:

- 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.

2.11 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 establishedeither on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on thebasis 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.

2.12 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 or 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 or loss.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised 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 or loss

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies 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.

2.13 Impairment of 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 Financial Instruments

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

2.15.1 Financial assets

2.15.1 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.

2.15.2 Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

2.15.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.15.2.2 Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A ‘debt instrument’ is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

2.15.2.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

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

2.15.2.4 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.

2.15.2.5 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 instrumentby-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&L, even 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.

2.15.2.6 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 Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement~ and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.15.2.7 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 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 11 and Ind AS 18

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 Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

2.15.3 Financial liabilities

2.15.3.1 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.

2.15.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.15.3.3 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 Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

2.15.3.4 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.

2.15.3.5 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.

2.15.4 Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

2.15.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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.

2.16. <u>Borrowing Costs</u>

Borrowing costs are expensed as 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 intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of those asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.17 <u>Taxation</u>

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 or 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.

2.18 Employee Benefits

2.18.1 Short-term Benefits

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

2.18.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.18.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan 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.

2.18.2.2 Defined benefits plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Gratuity, leave encashment are defined benefit plans (with ceilings on benefits). 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.

2.18.3 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.

2.19 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.

2.20 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 by CMPDIL and recorded in the project report).

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 (COAL:OB) 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 Assets/ Non-Current Provisions 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.

2.21 <u>Inventories</u>

2.21.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories are calculated using the First in First out method**.**Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for 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 upto +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stock are 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.

2.21.2 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 yearend 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.

2.21.3 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.

2.22 <u>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities &Contingent Assets</u>

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 recognised 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.

2.23 <u>Earnings per share</u>

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.24 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.

2.24.1 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:

2.24.1.1 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 entity; (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.

2.24.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgment in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the size and nature of the item. The deciding factor is whether omission or misstatement could individually or collectively influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. In particular circumstances either thenature or the amount of an item or aggregate of items could be the determining factor. Further an entity may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

2.24.1.3 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.

2.24.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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.

2.24.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

There is an indication of impairment if, the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to other mining infrastructures. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, are disclosed and further explained in respective notes.

2.24.2.2 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.

2.24.2.3 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.

2.24.2.4 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 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 and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.24.2.5 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 by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited.

2.24.2.6 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 Company estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/mine based on following assumptions:

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by ministry of Coal, Government of India

2.25 <u>Abbreviation used:</u>

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 principal
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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE 3: PROPERTY , PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Free-hold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equip-ments	P&M in Stores	Tele commu-nication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equip-ments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastruc-ture	Sur-veyed off Assets	Others (Specify in note)	Total
Carrying Amount:																
As at 1 April 2017	-	2,371.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,377.18
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2018	-	2,371.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,377.18
As at 1 April 2018	-	2,371.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,377.18
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	-	2,371.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,377.18
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment																
As at 1 April 2017	-	156.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.15	-	-	-	-		-	158.52
Charge for the year	-	78.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.25
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2018	-	234.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.77
As at 1 April 2018	-	234.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.77
Charge for the year	-	78.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06		-		-	-	-	79.25
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							-
As at 31st March, 2019	-	312.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.27	-	-	-	-		-	317.02
																-
Net Carrying Amont																-
As at 31st March, 2019	-	2,058.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,060.16
As at 31st March 2018	-	2,136.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,139.41

Notes

1. Other Land includes Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and Land Acquisition Act, 1984.
2. The assets and liabilities taken over from Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation and Coal Mines Rescue Organisation, for which no quantitative details are available, have not been incorporated in the accounts pending determination of value thereof.
3. Depreciation has been provided as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 applicable as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 for the un-segregated class of asset.
4. The above heads include Enabling assets viz. Roads, railway sidings etc (Head wise breakup is to be given)
5. During the current financial year impairment in respect of property, plant and equipment amounting NIL has been charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss.
6. P&M in Stores above includes Stand by Equipment and stores & spares which satisfies criteria for recognition as PPE but not yet issued from stores.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/Development	Rail Corridor Development Expenses	Rail Corridor under Construction	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:								
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-	437.53			-	437.53
Additions	-	-	-	-			-	-
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-			-	-
Adjustment/Deletions	-	-	-	-184.86			-	-184.86
As at 31st March, 2018	-	-	-	252.67			-	252.67
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	-	252.67			-	252.67
Additions	-	-	-	-			-	-
Capitalisation	-	-	-	-			-	-
Adjustment/Deletions	-	-	-	(242.49)			-	(242.49)
As at 31st March, 2019	-	-	-	10.18			-	10.18
								-
Provision and Impairment								-
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-			-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-				-
Impairment	-	-	-	-			-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-			-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	-	-	-	-			-	-
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	-	-			-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	-			-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-			-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-			-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	-	-	-	-			-	-
								-
Net Carrying Amont								-
As at 31st March, 2019	-	-	-	10.18			-	10.18
As at 31st March 2018	-	-	-	252.67			-	252.67

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2017	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2018	-
As at 1 April 2018	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2019	-
Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1 April 2017	-
Charge for the period	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2018	-
As at 1 April 2018	-
Charge for the period	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2019	
Net Carrying Amont	
As at 31st March, 2019	-
As at 31st March 2018	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE 6 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

	Computer Software	Intangible Explorary Assets	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:				
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	
As at 31st March, 2018	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	-	-	-	-
Amortisation and Impairment				
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	
As at 31st March, 2019	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amont				
As at 31st March, 2019	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2018	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS

NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

	Number of shares/units	Face value per share	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Investment in Shares				
Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	-	-	-	-
Investments in secured Bonds (Quoted)	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-
Grand Total : (A+B)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:	-	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments:	-	-	-	-
Market value of quoted investments:	-	-	-	-

NOTE - 7 (contd.)

NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

CURRENT

	Number of units	NAV (In Rs.)	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Mutual Fund Investment	-	-	-	-
Total :	-	-	-	-
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	-	-	-	-
Aggregate of unquoted investments:	-	-	-	-
Market value of Quoted Investment:	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 8 : LOANS

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Non-Current		
Other Loans		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
Total	-	-
Current		
Other Loans		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	**31.03.2018**
Non Current		
Bank Deposits	-	-
Security Deposit for utilities	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	-
	-	-
OtherDeposit and receivables	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful Deposit & receivables	-	-
	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**
Current		
Current maturities of long term loan	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-
Claims and other receivables	3.01	3.01
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	-	-
TOTAL	3.01	3.01

Note:

Bank Deposits consists of deposits with bank with initial maturity of more than 12 months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i) Capital Advances	-	-
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
	-	-
(ii) Advances other than capital advances		
(a) Security Deposit for utilities	-	-
Less :Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-
	-	-
(b) Other Deposits and advances	-	-
Less :Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-
	-	-
(c) Advances to related parties	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE -11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakh)

		As at	
		31.03.2019	31.03.2018 (Restated)
(a)	Advance for Revenue (goods & services)	-	-
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
		-	-
(b)	Advance payment of statutory dues	-	-
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
		-	-
(c)	Advance to Related Parties	-	-
(d)	Other Advances and Deposits	257.47	257.47
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
		257.47	257.47
(e)	Input Tax Credit receivable	-	-
	Less: Provision	-	-
	TOTAL	**257.47**	**257.47**

Note:

1 Deposit -Others refers to the Income tax deposited under protest for the financial year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 of Rs. 257.47 Lakh.

2 Advance -Others refers to the TDS deducted by bank on fixed deposit for several year of Rs 254.59 Lakh shifted from Note - 11 to the face of balance sheet under the head Current Tax Assets (Net).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 12 : INVENTORIES

(₹ in Lakh)

		As at	
		31.03.2019	**31.03.2018**
(a)	Stock of Coal	-	-
	Coal under Development	-	-
	Stock of Coal (Net)	-	-
(b)	Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	-	-
	Add: Stores-in-transit	-	-
	Net Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	-	-
(c)	Workshop Jobs and press jobs	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**

NOTE - 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	**31.03.2018**
Current		
Trade receivables		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Doubtful	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018 (Restated)
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts	-	-
- in Current Accounts	-	-
(a) Interest bearing (CLTD Accounts etc)	5,900.30	5,584.22
(b) Non-Interest bearing	0.52	0.65
- in Cash Credit Accounts	-	-
(b) Bank Balances outside India	-	-
(c) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	-	-
(d) Cash on hand	-	-
(e) Cash on hand outside India	-	-
(f) Others	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	5900.83	5584.87
Bank Overdraft	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents (net of Bank Overdraft)	5,900.83	5,584.87

Note:

1 Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and at bank, sweep accounts and term deposits held with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	**31.03.2018 (Restated)**
Balances with Banks		
- Deposit Accounts		
- Deposit Accounts (For specific purposes)	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Authorised		
100000000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	10000.00	10000.00
	10,000.00	**10,000.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
85100000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in cash	8510.00	8510.00
	8,510.00	**8,510.00**

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

Name of Shareholder	No.of Shares held (Face value of Rs. 10 each)	% of Total Shares
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	59570000	70
Hindalco Industries Limited	12765000	15
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	12765000	15

2 During the period, the company has not issued or bought back any shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lakh)

	Other Reserves		General Reserve	Retained Earnings (Surplus)	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve*				
Balance as at 01.04.2017	-	-	-	(52.15)		(52.15)
Other Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2017	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52.15)**	**-**	**(52.15)**
Additions during the period/Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remessurement of Defined Benefit Plsns(Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retain Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from Other reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52.15)**	**-**	**(52.15)**
Additions during the period/Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remessurement of Defined Benefit Plsns(Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retain Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from Other reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(52.15)**	**-**	**(52.15)**

*Refer Statement of Changes in Equity also.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE 18: BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-Current		
Term Loans		
-Other Banks	-	-
Other Loans	-	-
Total	-	-
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-
Current		
Loans repayable on demand		
-From Banks	-	-
-From Other Parties	-	-
Loans from Related Parties	-	-
Other Loans	-	-
Total	-	-
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 19 :TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current		
Trade Payables for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Other Trade Payables for		
-Stores and Spares	-	-
-Power and Fuel	-	-
- Liability Salary Wages and Allowances	26.29	-
-Other expenses	-	-
TOTAL	**26.29**	**-**

Period	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Dues within 15 days	-	-
Dues within 16 to 30 days	-	-
Dues within 31 to 45 days	-	-
Dues beyond 45 days	-	-
Total MSME creditors	**-**	**-**

1. Delayed payments to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises due Rs. 0.00 Lakh (Rs. 0.00 Lakh -31.03.2018) on account of Principal and Interest due thereon Rs. 0.00 Lakh (Rs. 0.00 Lakhs-31.03.2018)
2. Total interest paid on all delayed payments during the period under the provisions of the Act – Rs. 0.00 Lakh(Rs. 0.00 Lakh -31.03.2018)
3. Interest due on principal amounts paid beyond the due date during the period/ year but without the interest amounts under this Act – Rs. 0.00 Lakh (Rs. 0.00 Lakh -31.03.2018)
4. Interest accrued but not due– Rs. 0.00 Lakh (Represents interest accrued as at the end of the year/period but not due as interest is computed at monthly rests from the due date)
5. Total Interest Due but not paid – Rs. 0.00 Lakh (Rs. 0.00 Lakh -31.03.2018)(Represents all interest amounts remaining due together with that from prior year(s) until such date when the interest was actually paid to the small enterprises)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 20 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	**31.03.2018**
Non Current		
Security Deposits	-	-
Earnest Money	-	-
Others	-	-
	-	-
Current		
Current Account with		
- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	8.07	5.27
Current maturities of long-term debt		
Unpaid dividends	-	-
Security Deposits	0.70	0.70
Earnest Money	1.01	1.01
Others	1.65	0.88
TOTAL	**11.42**	**7.86**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 21 : PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	**31.03.2018**
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
-Gratuity	-	-
- Leave Encashment	-	-
- Other Employee Benefits	-	-
Site restration/Mine Closure	-	-
Stripping Activity Adjustment	-	-
Others	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**
Current		
Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity	-	-
- Leave Encashment	-	-
- Ex- Gratia	-	-
- Performance Related Pay	-	-
- Other Employee Benefits	-	-
- NCWA-X Provision	-	-
- Executive Pay Revision		
Reclamation of Land/Site Restoration/Mine Closure	-	-
Others	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As on 31st March, 2019

NOTE - 22 :OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Deferred Income	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTE - 23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakh)

	As at	
	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Capital Expenditue	-	-
Statutory Dues:	0.08	0.07
	0.08	0.07
Advance from customers / others	-	-
Others liabilities	-	-
TOTAL	**0.08**	**0.07**

NOTE – 24:

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2019

1. Fair Value measurement

(₹ in Lakhs)

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial Assets						
Investments :						
Secured Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preference Shares -Equity Component -Debt Component	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mutual Fund/ICD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits & receivable	-	-	3.01	-	-	3.01
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	5900.83	-	-	5584.87
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	26.29	-	-	-
Security Deposit and Earnest money	-	-	1.71	-	-	1.71
Other Liabilities	-	-	9.79	-	-	6.22

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows Judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised 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.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value – recurring fair value measurement	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets at FVTPL						
Investments :						
Mutual Fund/ICD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
If any item	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets at Amortised cost						
Investments :	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preference Shares -Equity Component -Debt Component	 - -	 - -	 - -	 - -	 - -	 - -
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits & receivable	-	-	3.01	-	-	3.01
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	5900.83	-	-	5584.87
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	26.29	-	-	-
Security Deposit and Earnest money	-	-	1.71	-	-	1.71
Other Liabilities	-	-	9.79	-	-	6.22

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 level3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, preference shares borrowings, security deposits and other liabilities taken included in level 3.

(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market prices (NAV) of instruments in respect of investment in Mutual Funds.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

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

(d) 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. Company uses its judgement to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprisetrade 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 are 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 summarised below.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting 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's risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principals for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit Risk:-Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as including outstanding receivables.

Expected credit loss: The Company provides for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/ credit impaired assets, by lifetime expected credit losses (Simplified approach)

Significant estimates and judgements 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 judgement 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.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019				As at 31.03.2018			
	less than one year	between one to five years	more than 5 years	Total	less than one year	between one to five years	more than 5 years	Total
Non- derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings including interest obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-			-	-			-
Other financial liabilities	-	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	-
Total	-			-	-			-
		-	-			-	-	

a) 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 from Department of public enterprises (DPE), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

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:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Equity Share capital	85.10	85.10
Preference share capital	0.00	0.00
Long term debt	0.00	0.00

3. Employee Benefits: Recognition and Measurement (Ind AS-19)

i) Provident Fund:

The Holding company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates to a separate trust named Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF).

ii) Unrecognised items

a) Contingent Liabilities

I. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

(₹ in Lakhs)

SL No.	Particulars	Opening as on 01.04.2018	Addition during the year/period	Claims settled during the year/period			Closing as on 31.03.2019
				a. From opening balance	b. Out of addition during the year/period	c. Total claims settled during the year / period(a+b)	
A	**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Income Tax	-	336.43	-	-	-	336.43
2	Any Other Items:- a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	**STATE GOVERNMENT:-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	**CPSEs:-** Suit Against the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	**Others:-**						
1	Others suit against the co.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Any Other Items:- a)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Income tax department has raised the income tax demand for the financial year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 and same has been deposited under protest and appeal filed against the order in CIT (Appeal), Sambalpur.

b) Guarantee

The company has not provided any guarantee on behalf of any other Company.

c) Letter of Credit :

As on 31.03.2019 outstanding letters of credit is ₹ 0.00 Lakh (₹ 0.00lakhs as at 31.03.2018) and bank guarantee issued is ₹ 0.00 Lakh (₹ 0.00Lakh as at 31.03.2018).

iii) Other Information

a) Authorised Capital:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
-----10,000,000 Equity Shares of ¹ 10.00/- each	100.00	100.00

b) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Nine Months ended 31.03.2019		For the year ended 31.03.2018	
		PAT	OCI	PAT	OCI
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders (₹ in Crore)	-	-	-	-
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding (in nos.)	-	-	-	-
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value Rs.10/- per share) (₹)	-	-	-	-

c) Related Party Disclosures

i) Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri O. P. Singh (DIN: 7627471)	Chairman	30/09/2016
Shri Ashok Machher (DIN: 02797592)	Director	22/01/2019
Shri R. Vikraman (DIN: 07601778)	Director	09/08/2018
Shri K.R. Vasudevan (DIN: 07915732)	Director	18/01/2019
Shri A. K. Singh	Chief Executive Officer	03/07/2018
Shri N. Rajsekhar	Chief Financial Officer	25/08/2017
Shri S. K. Behera	Company Secretary	21/01/2013

Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Payment to Key Managerial Personnel	For the Nine Months ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
i)	**Short Term Employee Benefits**		
	Gross Salary	11.53	0.00
	Medical Benefits	0.00	0.00
	Perquisites and other benefits	0.00	0.00
ii)	**Post-Employment Benefits**		
	Contribution to P.F. & other fund	0.00	0.00
	Actuarial valuation of Gratuity and Leave encashment	0.00	0.00
iii)	**Termination Benefits**	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	**11.53**	**0.00**

Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel as on 31.03.2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2019	As on 31.03.2018
i)	Amount Payable	-	-
ii)	Amount Receivable	-	-

Transactions with Related Parties during the period

Amount (Rs in Lakhs)

Name of Related Parties	Loan to Related Parties	Loan from Related Parties	Lease Rent	Interest onCurrent Account Balancewith MCL	CMPDI Expenses	Current Account Balance
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited			2.40	0.47		8.07

g) 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.

h) Current Liabilities

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

i) Balance Confirmations

Balance confirmation/reconciliation is carried out for cash &bank balances, certain loans & advances, long term liabilities and current liabilities.

j) 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.

k) Details of Loans given, Investments made and Guarantee given covered u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Loans given and Investments made are given under the respective heads.

Name of the Company	Relation	Loan/Investment	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
-	-	-	-

l) Others :

a) All the expenditures of the current year have been directly charged to Capital Work in Progress (Note-4) as per revised Schedule of Companies Act 2013.

b) 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 Talabira II&III coal block, being part of 204 coal blocks, also got de-allocated.

c) As per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, the Government has allocated this coal block to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (one of the previous allottees) as communicated vide its letter dated 17th February 2016. 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 and will be received by the Company in phased manner.

d) The office of the nominated authority has transferred the compensation amount towards cost of Geological Reports and cost consents to the commissioner of payment i.e. Coal Controller Office (CCO), Kolkata for further disbursal to prior allottee vide Letter no. 110/13/2015/NA, Dated: 12.09.2016. This includes the compensation amount of Rs. 15, 88, 94,332 /- towards Talabira – II & III Coal mine. Subsequently Coal Controller Office has transferred the amount in the name of MNH Shakti Limited on 04.01.2017.

e) Once again the office of the nominated authority has transferred the compensation towards cost of Mine Infrastructure to the commissioner of payment i.e. Coal Controller Office, Kolkata for further disbursal to prior allottee vide Letter no. 110/9/2015/NA (Part-II), Dated: 01.12.2016. This includes the compensation amount of Rs. 2,66,56,000/- (Two crore sixty six lakh fifty six thousand) only towards Talabira – II & III Coal mine Subsequently Coal Controller Office has transferred the amount in the name of MNH Shakti Limited on 08.02.2017.

f) Previous year/ period's figures have been restated as per Ind AS and regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.

g) Note – 1 and 2 represents corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively,Note 3 to 23 form parts of the Balance Sheet as at 31stMarch2019for the period ended on that date. Note – 24 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.

Signature to Note 1 to 24.

Sd/- **S. K. Behera** Company Secretary	**Sd/-** **N. Rajsekhar** Chief Financial Officer	**Sd/-** **A. K. Singh** Chief Executive Officer

As per our report of given date.
For & on behalf of **M/s SABD & Associates.**
Chartered Accountants

Sd/- **K. R. Vasudevan** Director DIN: 07915732	**Sd/-** **(CA B. K. Goel)** Partner (Membership No. 505314) Firm Regd. No - 020830N	**Sd/-** **O.P. Singh** Chairman DIN: 07627471

Date : 25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)
For the period ended on 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Lakh)

		For the Period Ended 31.03.2019	For the Year Ended 31.03.2018
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Total Comprehensive Income before tax		-	-
Adjustments for :			
Exchange fluctuation loss on long term borrowing		-	-
Depreciation / Impairment of Fixed Assets		-	-
Interest on Bank Deposits		-	-
Finance Cost related to financing activity		-	-
Unwinding of Discount		-	-
Profit/loss on sale of Fixed Assets		-	-
Exchange Rate Fluctuation		-	-
Stripping Activity Adjustment		-	-
Interest/Dividend from investments		-	-
Provisions made & write off		-	-
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		**-**	**-**
Adjustment for :			
Trade Receivables		-	-
Inventories		-	-
Non current Loans,Advances,Other Financial Assets,Other Assets			
Current Loans,Advances,Other Financial Assets,Other Assets		(35.64)	(28.69)
Current/Non Current Provisions, Other Financial Liabilities and Other Liabilities		109.11	(46.70)
Cash Generated from Operation		**73.47**	**(75.39)**
Income Tax Paid/Refund		-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(A)**	**73.47**	**(75.39)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Change in CWIP/ Purchase of Fixed Assets		242.49	184.86
Profit/loss on sale of Fixed Assets		-	-
Change in Investments		-	-
Interest pertaining to Investing Activities		-	-
Interest/Dividend from Investments		-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities	**(B)**	**242.49**	**184.86**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)
For the period ended on 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Lakh)

	For the Period Ended 31.03.2019	For the Year Ended 31.03.2018
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Change in borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Loan	-	-
Reedemption of preference share capital		
Interest and Finance cost pertaining to Finance Activities	-	-
Dividend on Equity Shares	-	-
Tax on Dividend on Equity Shares	-	-
Buyback of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Tax on Buy Back of Equity Share Capital	-	-
Net Cash used in Financing Activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Bank Balances (A+B+C)	**315.96**	**109.47**
Cash & Cash equivelents as at beginning of the year	**5,584.87**	**5,475.40**
Cash & Cash equivelents as at end of the year	**5,900.83**	**5,584.87**

(All figures in bracket represent outflow.)

Notes:

1. The aforesaid statement is prepared on indirect method
2. The figures of the previous year have been reclassified to confirm to current year classification.
3. The Previous year figures given are audited ones as on 31.03.18 for the entire 2017-18.

Sd/-
S. K. Behera
Company Secretary

Sd/-
N. Rajsekhar
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
A. K. Singh
Chief Executive Officer

As per our report of given date.
For & on behalf of **M/s SABD & Associates.**
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
K. R. Vasudevan
Director
DIN: 07915732

Sd/-
O.P. Singh
Chairman
DIN: 07627471

Sd/-
(CA B. K. Goel)
Partner
(Membership No. 505314)
Firm Regd. No - 020830N

Date :25.04.2019
Place : Sambalpur