


<p>कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड महारात्न कंपनी 3 तल्ला, कोर-2, प्रेमिसेस-04-एमआर,प्लॉट-ए एफ-III, एक्शन एरिया-1A, न्यूटाउन, रजरहट, कोलकाता-700156 फोन 033-२३२५६५२६, फैक्स-033-२३२५६५१० ईमेल:mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in वेबसाइट: www.coalindia.in</p>		<p>Coal India Limited A Maharatna Company (A Govt. of India Enterprise) Regd. Office:3rd floor, Core-2 Premises no-04-MAR, Plot no-AF-III, Action Area- 1A, Newtown, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156 PHONE; 033-2324-6526, FAX; 033-23246510 E-MAIL: mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in WEBSITE: www.coalindia.in CIN- L23109WB1973GOI028844</p>
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Ref.No. CIL:XI(D):4157/4156:2022:

Dated:29.07.2022

To,
Listing Department,
Bombay Stock Exchange Limited,
14th Floor, P.J. Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400001
Scrip Code 533278

To,
Listing Department,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited,
Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400051.
Ref: ISIN – INE522F01014

Sub: Notice of AGM, Record Date, Annual Report and Accounts 2021-22 of Coal India Limited, Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report for 2021-22 and Dividend payment

Dear Sir,

1. Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) of the SEBI (LoDR) Regulations 2015, we are enclosing Notice of AGM, Annual Report & Accounts 2021-22 and Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report for 2021-22. CIL AGM is scheduled to be held on **30th August'2022 at 11.00 AM, IST through Video Conferencing ("VC")/Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM")**.
2. The Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22, comprising of Notice of the AGM and the Standalone and Consolidated Audited Financial Statements, Cash Flow statement, along with Board's Report, Auditors' Report, CAG comments, Management Discussion & Analysis Report and Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report for 2021-22 which are required to be attached thereto has been sent in electronic mode to all the Members of the Company whose email address is registered with the Company / Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent M/s Alankit Assignments Limited / Depository Participant(s). The said Annual Report is also available on the website of the Company, that is, www.coalindia.in and e-voting agency viz. www.evoting.nsdl.com.

M K

<p>कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड महारत्न कंपनी 3 तल्ला, कोर-2, प्रेमिसेस-04-एमआर, प्लॉट-ए एफ-III, एक्शन एरिया-1A, न्यूटाउन, रजरहट, कोलकाता-700156 फोन 033-23246526, फेक्स-033-23246510 ईमेल: mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in वेबसाइट: www.coalindia.in</p>		<p>Coal India Limited A Maharatna Company (A Govt. of India Enterprise) Regd. Office: 3rd floor, Core-2 Premises no-04-MAR, Plot no-AF-III, Action Area-1A, Newtown, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156 PHONE; 033-2324-6526, FAX; 033-23246510 E-MAIL: mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in WEBSITE: www.coalindia.in CIN- L23109WB1973G01028844</p>
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- 3) The manner of (i) registering / updating - email address / bank account details, (ii) casting vote through e-voting and (iii) attending the AGM through VC / OAVM has been set out in the Notice of the AGM.
- 4) The Company has fixed **Friday, August 12, 2022** as the “**Record Date**” for the Purpose of determining the Members eligible to receive Final Dividend for the Financial Year 2021-22.
- 5) The Company has fixed **Tuesday, August 23, 2022** as the “**Cut-off Date**” for the purpose of determining the Members eligible to vote on the resolutions set out in the Notice of the AGM or to attend the AGM
- 6) The dividend, if approved at the AGM will be paid on and from **September 7, 2022**.

This is for your information and records please.

Yours faithfully,

M. Viswanathan
29/7/22

(M. Viswanathan/एम.विस्वनाथन)

Company Secretary/कंपनी सचिव

& Compliance Officer/कम्प्लायंस ऑफिसर

Encl: As above

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS 2021-2022



Coal India Limited
A Maharatna Company



**Strengthening India's
Energy Security**





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GREEN INITIATIVE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Dear Shareholder,

In view of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") had vide its circular dated 5th May 2022 permitted holding of Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") and MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM. As permitted by SEBI vide the circular dated 13th May, 2022, no physical copy of AGM Notice and Annual Report & Accounts 2021-22 will be sent to shareholders.

AGM Notice & Annual Report for 2021-22 will be mailed to all the shareholders who have registered their mail id with the depositories. They have been provided with a link (URL) to the website of COAL INDIA LIMITED for downloading the Annual Report 2021-22.

Members who have not registered their email addresses till date are requested to update their email id with respective depositories/Alankit Assignments Limited(R&T Agent of Coal India Ltd) at rta@alankit.com before AGM date to enable CIL to send AGM Notice and Annual report in electronic mode and future correspondence through mail.

Please help us to save the environment.

Sd/-
M.Viswanathan
Company Secretary

MISSION

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

VISION

To emerge as one of the global players in the primary energy sector committed to provide energy security to the country by attaining environmentally & socially sustainable growth through best practices from mine to market.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Shri Pramod Agrawal

GOVERNMENT NOMINEE DIRECTORS



Shri V K Tiwari



Smt. Nirupama Kotru

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS



Shri Vinay Ranjan



Shri B. Veera Reddy



Shri Debasish Nanda

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS



Prof. G. Nageswara Rao



Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon



CA Kamesh Kant Acharya



CA Denesh Singh



Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana



Shri B. Rajesh Chander

PERMANENT INVITEES



Shri P. M. Prasad



Shri Bhola Singh



Ms. Jaya Varma Sinha



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

as on 26th July, 2022

Functional Directors:

Shri Pramod Agrawal	:	Chairman & Finance (Addl.Charge)
Shri Vinay Ranjan	:	Personnel
Shri B. Veera Reddy	:	Technical & Marketing (Addl.Charge)
Shri Debasish Nanda	:	Business Development

Independent Directors

Prof. G. Nageswara Rao

CA. Denesh Singh

Mr. B. Rajesh Chander

CA Kamesh Kant Acharya

Mr. Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana

Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon

Permanent Invitees:

Shri P M Prasad	:	Chairman-cum-Managing Director, CCL.
Shri Bholu Singh	:	Chairman-cum-Managing Director, NCL
Smt. Jaya Varma Sinha	:	Addl. Member (Traffic Transportation), Railway Board

Company Secretary

Shri M.Viswanathan



Management during financial year 2021-22

Shri Pramod Agrawal : Chairman (From 01.02.2020)
Director (Fin) (Addl. Charge) (From 29.12.2021)

Functional Directors

Shri S. N. Tiwari : Director (Marketing) (From 01.12.2019)
Shri Vinay Ranjan : Director (Personnel) (From 28.07.2021)
Shri B. Veera Reddy : Director (Technical) (From 01.02.2022)
Shri Samiran Dutta : Director (Fin) (Addl. Charge) (From 01.07.2021 to 28.12.2021)
Shri S.Soni : Director (Finance) [From 10.07.2019 till 30.06.2021]
Shri B. Dayal : Director (Technical) (From 11.10.2017 till 31.01.2022)

Part Time Official Directors

Shri V K Tiwari : Addl. Secretary, MoC (from 29.11.2019)
Smt. Nirupama Kotru : JS&FA, MoC (From 15.06.2021)
Shri Anil Kumar Nayak : AS& FA, MoC (From 27.04.2021 till 14.06.2021)
Smt. Yatinder Prasad : Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, MOC (From 24.08.2020 till 26.04.2021)

Independent Directors

Prof. G. Nageswara Rao : (From 01.11.2021)
CA. Denesh Singh : (From 01.11.2021)
Mr. B. Rajeshchandar : (From 01.11.2021)
CA. Kamesh Kant Acharya : (From 02.11.2021)
Mr. Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana : (From 02.11.2021)
Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon : (From 05.11.2021)

Permanent Invitees

Shri P M Prasad : CMD, CCL (From 09.02.2022)
Shri Bhola Singh : CMD, NCL (From 13.01.2022)
Shri P S Mishra : CMD, ECL (From 10.05.2021 till 08.02.2022)
Shri S. Saran : CMD, CMPDI (From 01.01.2016 till 30.04.2021)
Shri P K Sinha : CMD, NCL (From 21.01.2021 till 31.12.2021)
Smt. Jaya Varma Sinha : Addl. Member (Traffic Transportation), Railway Board (From 27.09.2021)
Shri S K Mishra : Addl. Member (Traffic Transportation), Railway Board (From 22.04.2020 till 26.09.2021)

Company Secretary:

Shri M.Viswanathan : (From 14.12.2011)



BANKERS, AUDITORS, REGISTERED OFFICE AND RTA

- 1 Bank of India
- 2 Bank of Baroda
- 3 Canara Bank
- 4 Punjab National Bank
- 5 State Bank of India
- 6 Union bank of India
- 7 HDFC Bank Ltd
- 8 ICICI Bank Limited
- 9 IDBI Bank
- 10 Indian Bank
- 11 UCO Bank
- 12 Axis Bank
- 13 Kotak Mahindra Bank

Statutory Auditor	Registered Office	Website	Registrar & Share Transfer Agent
<p>M/s RAY & RAY, Chartered Accountants, Webel Bhawan, Ground floor, Block-EP&GP, Sector V, Saltlake, Kol-91</p> <p>Phone - 0334064-8107/8108/8109</p> <p>Email-raynray@raynray.net</p>	<p>Coal Bhawan, Premises No-04 MAR, Plot No-AF-III, Action Area-1A, New town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156</p> <p>Phone-033-23245555</p> <p>Fax-033-23246510</p> <p>Email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in</p>	<p>www.coalindia.in</p>	<p>M/s. Alankit Assignment Limited 205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi – 110 055</p> <p>Phone No: 011-4254-1234/2354-1234</p> <p>Fax No: 011-4154-3474</p> <p>E-mail id: rta@alankit.com</p> <p>Website: www.alankit.com</p> <p>Toll free no-1860-121-2155</p>



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A Maharatna Company

CIN: L23109WB1973GOI028844

Registered office-Coal Bhawan, Premises No.-04 MAR, Plot No.-AF-III,

Action Area-1A, New town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156

Tel No.-033-23245555, Fax No.-033-23246510

Email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in, Website: www.coalindia.in

NOTICE

Dated: 26th July, 2022

Notice of Forty-Eight Annual General Meeting of Coal India Limited

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of Coal India Limited that Forty-Eight Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on **Tuesday, 30th August, 2022 at 11.00 A.M IST through Video conferencing (VC)/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)** to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

- To receive, consider and adopt:
 - the Standalone Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 including the Audited Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2022 and the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors, Statutory Auditor and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - the Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 including the Audited Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2022 and the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of Statutory Auditor and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- To confirm 1st and 2nd Interim dividend paid @ ₹ 9/- per share and ₹ 5/- per share respectively on equity shares for the Financial Year 2021-22 and to declare final dividend @ ₹ 3/- per share (30%) on equity shares for the financial year 2021-22.
- To appoint a director in place of Smt. Nirupama Kotru [DIN- 09204338] who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Article 39(j) of Articles of Association of the Company and being eligible, offers herself for reappointment.

Special Business : Ordinary Resolution

ITEM No. 4

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary** Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 148(3) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any other statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) the remuneration of ₹ 4,00,000/-, out of pocket expenditures at actuals restricted to 50% of Audit fees and applicable taxes as set out in the explanatory statement to this Resolution and payable to M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Auditor (Registration Number '000001) who were appointed as Cost Auditor by the Board of Directors of the Company to conduct the audit of the cost records of CIL (Standalone) for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 be and is hereby ratified."

Special Business:- Special Resolution

ITEM No. 5

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a **Special** Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Section 14 of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any amendments thereto or re-enactment thereof) (the "Act") subject to such other approvals, permission and consents as may be required, the following clauses of Articles of Association of the Company be and are hereby amended as under-

Clause 39(b): -

"The number of Directors of the Company which shall be not less than 3 and not more than such numbers as decided by the Board of Directors from time-to-time. These Directors may be either whole time Functional Directors or Part Time Directors. The Directors are not required to



hold any qualification shares. Composition of the Board shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 149 of the Act and other applicable laws. Provided that where there are temporary gaps in meeting the requirements of applicable law pertaining to composition of Board of Directors, the remaining Directors shall (a) be entitled to transact the business for the purpose of attaining the required composition of the Board; and (b) be entitled to carry out such business as may be required in the best interest of the Company in the meantime."

Clause 39(c): -

"Subject to the provisions of Section 149, 152 and 161 of the Act and Applicable Laws, the President shall have the power to appoint an Additional Director provided the number of the Directors and Additional Directors together shall not at any time exceed the maximum strength of the Board as fixed by the Board from time-to-time.

However, such person shall be eligible for appointment by the Company as a Director at the next annual general meeting of the Company or within a time period of three months from the date of such appointment, whichever is earlier, with the approval of shareholders and subject to the provisions of the Act."

"**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Company Secretary be and is hereby authorized to file necessary forms with MCA as per applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules thereunder."

Special Business - Ordinary Resolution

ITEM No 6

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Sections 152 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and provisions of any other guidelines issued by relevant authorities, Shri Debasish Nanda [DIN: 09015566], who was appointed by the Board of Directors as an Additional Director to function as Director(Business Development) of the Company with effect from 11th July' 2022 and who holds office upto the date of this Annual General Meeting in terms of Section 161(1) of Companies Act, 2013 and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member under Section 160(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing his candidature for the office of the Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Whole time Director to function as Director(Business Development) of the Company w.e.f 11th July' 2022 till date of his superannuation or until further orders, in terms of Ministry of Coal letter no 21/28/2021-ESTABLISHMENT dated 8th July' 2022. He is liable to retire by rotation.

By order of the Board of Directors

For Coal India Limited

Sd/-

(M. VISWANATHAN)

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : 26th July' 2022

Registered Office:

CIN: L23109WB1973GOI028844

Coal Bhawan, Premises No-04 MAR,

Plot No-AF-III, Action Area-1A,

New town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156

Email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in

Website: www.coalindia.in



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

NOTES :

1. In view of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide its circular dated 5th May'2022 read with circular dated 5th May'2020, 13th Jan'21, 14th Dec'21 and 8th Dec'21 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") had permitted holding of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. Further, the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") vide its Circular dated 13th May' 2022 had also granted certain relaxations. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM. The registered office of the company shall be deemed to be the venue for the AGM.
2. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to MCA Circulars through VC / OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice. Members attending the AGM through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of quorum under Section 103 of the Act.
3. The Company is providing facility for voting by electronic means (e-voting) and the business set out in the notice will be transacted through such voting. Information and instructions relating to e-voting are given in this notice in Note no. 23
4. The Final dividend on equity shares, as recommended by the Board of Directors, if declared at the Annual General Meeting, will be paid 'on and from' 7th Sept. 2022 to the Members or their mandates whose names appear in the Company's Register of Members on 12th Aug.'2022.
5. Members are advised to submit their Electronic Clearing System (ECS) mandates, to enable the Company to make remittance by means of ECS. Those holding shares in physical form may obtain and send ECS mandate form to M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA) of the Company. Those holding shares in Electronic Form may obtain and send ECS mandate form directly to their Depository Participant (DP). Those who have already furnished ECS Mandate Form to the Company/ RTA /DP with complete details need not send it again.
6. Members holding shares in electronic mode may note that bank particulars registered against their respective depository accounts will be used by the Company for payment of dividend. The Company or M/s Alankit Assignments Ltd cannot act on any request received directly from members holding shares in electronic mode for any change of bank particulars or bank mandates. Such changes are to be made only to the Depository Participants (DPs) by the members.
7. Members may avail the facility of nomination in terms of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 by nominating any person to whom their shares in the Company shall vest on occurrence of events stated in Form-SH-13. Form-SH-13 is to be submitted in duplicate to M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, RTA of the Company. In case of shares held in dematerialized form, the nomination has to be lodged with the respective Depository Participant.
8. Members are requested to notify immediately any change of address and Bank Account:
 - i. to their DP in respect of shares held in dematerialized form, and
 - ii. to the Company at its Registered Office or to its RTA, M/s Alankit Assignments Ltd. in respect of their physical shares, if any, quoting their folio number.
9. Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e. other than individuals / HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of its Board or governing body Resolution/Authorization etc., authorizing its representative to attend the AGM through VC / OAVM on its behalf and to vote through remote e-voting. The said Resolution/Authorization shall be sent to aditijhunjunwala23@gmail.com, Scrutinizer through your registered email address with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution / Power of Attorney / Authority Letter etc. by clicking on "Upload Board Resolution / Authority Letter" displayed under "e-Voting" tab in their login.
10. Non-Resident Indian Members are requested to inform M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, immediately of:
 - i) Change in their residential status on return to India for permanent settlement
 - ii) Particulars of their bank account maintained in India with complete name, branch, account type, account number, IFSC code and address of the bank with pin code number, if not furnished earlier.
11. The Board of Directors of your company in its 434th & 437th meeting held on 29th Nov' 21 and 14th Feb' 22 respectively had declared 1st Interim dividend @ 90% (₹ 9/- per share) and 2nd Interim Dividend @ 50% (₹ 5/- per share) on the paid-up equity share capital of the company which was paid on and from 21st Dec' 21 and 11th Mar' 22 respectively. Members who have not received or not encashed their dividend warrants may approach M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, Registrar & Share Transfer Agent of the Company for obtaining Demand Draft.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had notified provisions relating to unclaimed dividend under Section 124 of Companies Act 2013, Transfer of unpaid Dividend amount to Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Investor Education and Protection Fund [Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund] Rules 2017. As per these Rules, dividend, which are not encashed/ claimed by the shareholder for a period of seven consecutive years shall be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPF). The Rules also mandates the companies to transfer the shares of shareholders whose dividends remain unpaid/



unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years to the Demat account of IEPF Authority. Hence, the company urges all the shareholders to encash/claim their respective dividend during the prescribed period. Company has uploaded the details of unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with the Company on the website of the Company (www.coalindia.in), as also on the website of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (www.mca.gov.in).

As per Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Investor Education and Protection Fund [Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund] Rules 2017, the Company had transferred ₹ 71,16,705/- of Interim Dividend 2014-15 to IEPF Authority on 01.03.2022. The details are also available on CIL website. The Company had sent reminders to those members to claim their unclaimed dividends before transfer of such dividend(s) to IEPF as per IEPF Rules 2017. Details of the unclaimed dividend are also uploaded as per the requirements, on the Company's website www.coalindia.in. Members, who have not claimed their dividend pertaining to Interim Dividend 2015-16 and other dividends declared by the company thereafter, are advised to write to the Company immediately to claim dividends declared by the Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of IEPF Rules, all shares in respect of which dividend has not been claimed for seven consecutive years shall be transferred by the Company to the designated Demat Account of the IEPF Authority ('IEPF Account') within a period of thirty days of such shares becoming due to be transferred to the IEPF Account. Accordingly, the Company had transferred 17,406 equity shares of Rs 10/- each pertaining to 343 shareholders to the IEPF Account on which Interim dividend 2014-15 remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years as per the prescribed procedure.

Further, all the shareholders who have not claimed their dividends in the last seven consecutive years from Interim Dividend of 2015-16 are requested to claim the same at the earliest. In case valid claim is not received by the company within the scheduled date, the Company will proceed to transfer the respective shares to the IEPF Account in terms of the IEPF Rules. In this regard, the Company has individually informed the shareholders concerned and also published notice in the newspapers as per the IEPF Rules. The details of such shareholders and shares due for transfer are uploaded on the "Investors Section" of the website of the Company viz. www.coalindia.in

Due dates for transfer to IEPF account of unclaimed dividends declared by the company till date are as under:

Particulars	Declared on	Due date of transfer
Interim Dividend 2015-16	05.03.2016	04.04.2023
1st Interim Dividend 2016-17	06.03.2017	05.04.2024
2nd Interim Dividend 2016-17	26.03.2017	25.04.2024
Interim Dividend 2017-18	10.03.2018	09.04.2025
1st Interim Dividend 2018-19	20.12.2018	19.01.2026
2nd Interim Dividend 2018-19	14.03.2019	13.04.2026
Interim Dividend 2019-20	12.03.2020	11.04.2027
1st Interim Dividend 2020-21	11.11.2020	10.12.2027
2nd Interim Dividend 2020-21	05.03.2021	04.04.2028
Final Dividend 2020-21	15.09.2021	14.10.2028
1st Interim Dividend 2021-22	29.11.2021	28.12.2028
2nd Interim Dividend 2021-22	14.02.2022	13.03.2029

12. Pursuant to Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Auditors of a Government Company are to be appointed or re-appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & AG) under Section 139(5) of Companies Act 2013 and in terms of sub-section(1) of Section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013. Their remuneration has to be fixed by the Company in the Annual General Meeting or in such manner as the Company in General Meeting may determine. The Members of your Company in its 27th Annual General Meeting held on 29th September, 2001 had authorised the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of Statutory Auditors.
13. The Register of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection by the members electronically at the AGM.
14. The Register of Contracts or Arrangements, in which Directors are interested, maintained under section 189 of Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection by the members electronically at the AGM.
15. All documents referred to in the accompanying notice are open for inspection at the AGM and such documents will also be available for inspection in physical or in electronic form at the Registered office of the Company and copies thereof shall also be available for inspection at the Registered office of the Company during normal business hours on working days from 11.00 AM to 1.00 PM from 8th Aug.'2022 to 18th Aug.'2022.
16. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2021-22 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company / Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2021-22 will also be available on the Company's website www.coalindia.in, websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively, and on the website of NSDL <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com>.



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17. In terms of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 Smt. Nirupama Kotru [DIN-09204338]. Director retires by rotation at the general meeting and being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment. Details of Director seeking re-appointment as required to be provided pursuant to the provisions of (i) Regulation 36(3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and (ii) para 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard on General Meetings ("SS-2"), issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India are as under. The Director has furnished the requisite consent/declaration for her re-appointment.

Name of Director	Smt Nirupama Kotru
DIN	09204338
Date of Birth	28.01.1969
Nationality	Indian
Date of appointment on the Board	15.06.2021
Qualification	MA in Politics & International Relations and Public Policy & Sustainable Development.
List of Directorships held in other listed company	Hindustan Zinc Limited
Membership of other Committees in Hindustan Zinc Limited	Audit Committee
Membership of other Committees in Coal India Ltd	Audit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, and Empowered Sub-committee for Evaluation, Appraisal & Approval of Projects.
Disclosure of relationship between Directors inter-se	Not Related
Expertise	Varied experience in different fields of administration as well as taxation.
Shareholding in Coal India Limited	NIL

Profile of Smt Nirupama Kotru is given under "Brief profile of Directors" in Annual Report 2021-22.

18. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their Depository Participant with whom they are maintaining their Demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN to the Company/ M/s Alankit Assignments Limited.
19. The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Special businesses is annexed herewith.
20. Members who hold shares in physical form in multiple folios in identical names or joint holding in the same order of names are requested to send the share certificates to M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, for consolidation into a single folio. SEBI has stipulated that securities of listed companies can be transferred only in dematerialized form from 1st April'2019. In view of the above and to avail various benefits of dematerialization, members are advised to dematerialize the shares held by them in physical form. SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2021/687 dated 14th Dec.'2021 has made mandatory furnishing of PAN, KYC details and nomination by holders of physical securities. Hence physical shareholders are requested to visit CIL website (www.coalindia.in) and fill up the required forms under "Investor tab/Shareholders FORMS" and send it to M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, 205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi - 110 055
21. Tax Deductible at Source / Withholding tax: Pursuant to the requirement of Income Tax Act, 1961, ('the Act') the Company will be required to deduct taxes at the prescribed rates on the dividend paid to its shareholders. The deductible tax rate would vary depending on the residential status of the shareholder and documents submitted by shareholder to the Company/Tax Consultant for Dividend payment.

Resident Shareholder:

Particulars	Applicable Rate	Documents required (if any)
With PAN	10.00%	<p>No deduction of taxes in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If dividend income to a resident Individual shareholder during FY 2022-23 does not exceed ₹ 5,000/- If shareholder is exempted from TDS provisions through any circular or notification and provides an attested copy of the PAN along with the documentary evidence in relation to the same <p>Update/Verify the PAN, and the residential status as per Act, if not already done, with the depositories (in case equity shares are held in DEMAT mode) and with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agents (RTA) - Alankit Assignments Ltd., Alankit House 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055 (in case equity shares are held in physical mode).</p>



Without PAN/ Invalid PAN (Section 206AA of the Act) / Shareholders identified as 'specified persons' for the purpose of higher education of tax as per 'Compliance Check Facility' made available by the Income-tax department (Section 206AB of the Act)	20%	N.A.
Submitting Form 15G / Form 15H	NIL	Duly verified Form 15G (applicable to a resident individual) or 15H (applicable to an Individual who is aged 60 years and above and older) is to be furnished along with self-attested copy of PAN card. (This form can be submitted only in case the shareholder's tax on estimated total income for FY 2022-23 is Nil). The Forms can be downloaded from the link https://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/pages/downloads/most-used-forms.aspx
Submitting Order under Section 197 of the Act	Rate provided in the Order	Lower/NIL withholding tax certificate obtained from tax authority. Tax will be deducted at the rate specified in the said certificate, subject to furnishing of a self-attested copy of the same. The certificate should be valid for the FY 2022-23 and should cover the dividend income.
An Insurance Company as specified under Sec 194 of the Act	NIL	Self-declaration that it has full beneficial interest with respect to the shares owned by it along with Self attested copy of PAN card and copy of registration certification issued by the IRDAI.
Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of Section 10 of the Act	NIL	Self-declaration that they are specified as in Section 10 (23D) of the Act along with self-attested copy of PAN card and registration certificate.
Any person for or on behalf of New Pension System - Trust under clause (44) of Section 10 of the Act	NIL	Self-declaration that they are specified as in Section 10 (44) of the Act.
Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) established in India	NIL	Self-declaration that they are specified in Section 10 (23FBA) of the Act and established as Category I or Category II AIF under the SEBI regulations along with self-attested copy of PAN card and registration certificate issued by SEBI.

Non-Resident Shareholder:

Particulars	Applicable Rate	Documents required (if any)
Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) / Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs)	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	Update/Verify the PAN and legal entity status as per the Act, if not already done, with the depositories (in case equity shares are held in DEMAT mode) or with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agents Alankit Assignments Ltd 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055 (in case equity shares are held in physical mode). Provide self-declaration whether the investment in shares has been made under the general FDI route or under the FPI route.
Other Non-resident shareholders	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	Update/Verify the PAN, legal entity status and the residential status as per the Act, if not already done, with the depositories (in case of shares held in DEMAT mode) and with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agents - Alankit Assignments Ltd 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055 (in case of shares held in physical mode).
Lower rate prescribed under the tax treaty which applies to the non-resident shareholder (other than investments made under FPI route)	Tax Treaty Rate**	In order to apply the Tax Treaty rate, all the following documents would be required: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-Attested copy of Indian Tax Identification number (PAN). 2. Self-Attested copy of the Tax Residency Certificate (TRC) valid as on the record date obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is a resident. 3. Self-declaration in Form 10F duly filled and signed. The declaration format can be downloaded from the following link https://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/forms/income-tax%20rules/103120000000007197.pdf 4. Self-declaration from Non-resident, primarily covering the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-resident is eligible to claim the benefit of respective tax treaty; • Non-resident receiving the dividend income is the beneficial owner of such income;



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Particulars	Applicable Rate	Documents required (if any)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dividend income is not attributable/effectively connected to any Permanent Establishment (PE) or Fixed Base in India; Non-resident complies with any other condition prescribed in the relevant Tax Treaty and provisions under the Multilateral Instrument ('MLI'); Non-resident does not have a place of effective management in India. <p>**Application of the beneficial rate of tax treaty for TDS is at the discretion of the company and shall depend upon completeness of the documentation and review of the same by the Company.</p>
Non-Resident Shareholders who are tax residents of Notified Jurisdictional Area as defined under Section 94A(1) of the Act	30%	-
Sovereign Wealth Fund, Pension Funds, Other bodies notified under section 10(23FE) of the Act	NIL	Self-declaration substantiating the fulfillment of conditions prescribed under section 10(23FE) of the Act.
Submitting Order u/s 197 (i.e. lower or NIL withholding tax certificate)	Rate provided in the Order	Lower/NIL withholding tax certificate obtained from tax authority. Tax will be deducted at the rate specified in the said certificate, subject to furnishing a self-attested copy of the same. The certificate should be valid for the FY 2022-23 and should cover the dividend income.
Without PAN/ Invalid PAN (Section 206AA of the Act)	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	NA
Shareholders identified as 'specified persons' for the purpose of higher deduction of tax as per 'Compliance Check Facility' made available by the Income-tax department (Section 206AB of the Act)	40% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	NA

** The Company is not obligated to apply the beneficial Tax Treaty rates at the time of tax deduction/withholding on dividend amounts. Application of beneficial Tax Treaty Rate shall depend upon the completeness of the documents submitted by the Non-Resident shareholder and review to the satisfaction of the Company. Further, the company shall not consider impact of Most Favored Nation Clause, if any, present in the Tax Treaty of the shareholder, while determining the withholding amount.

Notes:

- In case tax on dividend is deducted at a higher rate in the absence of receipt of the aforementioned details / documents, you would still have the option of claiming refund of the excess tax paid at the time of filing your income tax return. No claim shall lie against the Company for such taxes deducted.
To verify the tax deduction, the shareholders can also check their Form 26AS / Annual Information Statement (AIS) from their e-filing account at <https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in>.
- The documents as applicable, are required to be sent to "The Company Secretary, Coal Bhawan, Core-2, 3rd floor, Premises No.04, MAR, Plot No.AF-III, Action Area IA, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156" along with a signed request letter on or before the record date in order to enable the Company to determine the appropriate TDS rates. It is advisable to send the documents at the earliest so as to enable the Company to collate the documents to determine the appropriate TDS rates. The certified copy of documents along with a request letter should be sent from your registered email to the company email id at comsecy.cil@coalindia.in and cil.taxdoc@coalindia.in.
- No communication relating to tax determination/deduction received after the record date i.e. **12th August' 2022** or in any email ids other than those mentioned above shall be entertained for purpose of calculation of TDS for payment of the Final Dividend.
- In case tax on dividend is deducted at a higher rate in the absence of receipt of the aforementioned details / documents, you would still have the option of claiming refund of the excess tax paid at the time of filing your income tax return. No claim shall lie against the Company for such taxes deducted.
- We also request you to submit / update your bank account details with your Depository Participant, in case you are holding shares in the electronic form. In case your shareholding is in the physical form, you will have to submit a scanned copy of a covering letter, duly signed by the first shareholder, along with a cancelled cheque leaf with your name and bank account details and a copy of your PAN card, duly self-attested, to Alankit Assignments Ltd at 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055. This will facilitate receipt of dividend directly into your bank account. In case the cancelled cheque leaf does not bear your name, please attach a copy of the bank pass-book statement, duly self-attested. We also request you to register/update your email IDs and mobile numbers with Depositories / RTA at Alankit Assignments Ltd. 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055.



For further clarification or query on tax related issues, please send your mail to comsecy.cil@coalindia.in and cil.taxdoc@coalindia.in. Please intimate your contact no. and PAN in the mail so that we can get back to you in case of any issues.

22. Members are requested to address all correspondences, other than tax on dividend matters to our Registrar and Share Transfer Agents on any one of the below mentioned addresses:

Registered Office	Kolkata Address
M/s Alankit Assignments Limited 205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi - 110 055 Phone No: 011-4254-1234 / 2354-1234 Fax No: 011-4154-3474 E-mail id: rta@alankit.com Website: www.alankit.com Toll free no- 1860-121-2155 Website- www.alankit.com	M/s Alankit Assignments Limited 3B Ground Floor, Lal Bazar Street Kolkata 700 001 E-mail id: rta@alankit.com Ph. no.: 033-4401-4100 / 4200 Toll-free- 1860-121-2155

For tax on dividend related correspondences, members are requested to communicate on the following address and email ids: -

The Company Secretary,

Coal Bhawan, Core-2, 3rd floor, Premises No.04, MAR, Plot No.AF-III, Action Area IA, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156

Email- comsecy.cil@coalindia.in

cil.taxdoc@coalindia.in

23. **STEPS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING:-**

The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available for 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated April 08, 2020, April 13, 2020, May 05, 2020, January 13, 2021 and May 5, 2022 the Company is providing facility of remote e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-Voting system as well as Electronic voting on the date of the AGM will be provided by NSDL.

In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) above mentioned circulars, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at: <https://www.coalindia.in/>. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and it is also available on the website of NSDL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility) i.e. www.evoting.nsdl.com.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND JOINING GENERAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER:-

The remote e-voting period begins on 26th August'2022 at 9:00 A.M. (IST) and ends 29th August'2022 at 5:00 P.M. (IST) The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. The Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members / Beneficial Owners as on the cut-off date i.e. 23rd August'2022 may cast their vote electronically. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, being 23rd August'2022.

How do I vote electronically using NSDL e-Voting system?

The way to vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system consists of "Two Steps" which are mentioned below:

Step 1 : Access to NSDL e-Voting system

A) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode

In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:



Type of shareholders	Login Method
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing IDeAS user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsd.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section, this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. If you are not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsd.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS Portal" or click at https://eservices.nsd.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsd.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App "NSDL Speede" facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience. <div data-bbox="730 883 1177 1145" style="text-align: center;"> <p>NSDL Mobile App is available on</p> <p> App Store  Google Play</p>   </div>
<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing users who have opted for Easi / Easiest, they can login through their user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or www.cdslindia.com and click on New System Myeasi. After successful login of Easi/Easiest the user will be also able to see the E Voting Menu. The Menu will have links of e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL. Click on NSDL to cast your vote. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP i.e. NSDL where the e-Voting is in progress.
<p>Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants.</p>	<p>You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL.



Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 or 022-23058542-43

B) Login Method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

- Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
- Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section.
- A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.
Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at <https://eservices.nsdl.com/> with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL eservices after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.
- Your User ID details are given below :

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12***** then your user ID is IN300***12*****.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12***** then your user ID is 12*****
c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***

- Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:
 - If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote.
 - If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.
 - How to retrieve your 'initial password'?
 - If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
 - If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.**
- If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the "Initial password" or have forgotten your password:
 - Click on "**Forgot User Details/Password?**" (If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - "Physical User Reset Password?"** (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address etc.
 - Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.
- After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.
- Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.
- After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.



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Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

How to cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system?

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies "EVEN" in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.
2. Select "EVEN" of company for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on "VC/OAVM" link placed under "Join General Meeting".
3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.
4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on "Submit" and also "Confirm" when prompted.
5. Upon confirmation, the message "Vote cast successfully" will be displayed.
6. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to aditijhunjunwala23@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution / Power of Attorney / Authority Letter etc. by clicking on "Upload Board Resolution / Authority Letter" displayed under "e-Voting" tab in their login.
2. Any person holding shares in physical form and non-individual shareholders, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes member of the Company after the notice is sent through e-mail and holding shares as of the cut-off date i.e. 23rd August'2022 may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or Issuer/RTA. However, if you are already registered with NSDL for remote e-voting, then you can use your existing user ID and password for casting your vote. If you forgot your password, you can reset your password by using "Forgot User Details/Password" or "Physical User Reset Password" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no. **1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30**. In case of Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after sending of the Notice and holding shares as of the cut-off date i.e.23rd August'2022 may follow steps mentioned in the Notice of the AGM under Step 1:"Access to NSDL e-Voting system"(Above).
3. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the "Forgot User Details/Password?" or "Physical User Reset Password?" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
4. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 or send a request to Mr. Amit Vishal, AVP, NSDL and /or Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Senior Manager, NSDL at evoting@nsdl.co.in.

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

1. In case shares are held in physical mode please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to (Company email id).
2. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to (Company email id). If you are an Individual shareholder holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at **step 1 (A)** i.e. **Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode**.
3. Alternatively shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
4. In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR e-VOTING ON THE DAY OF THE AGM ARE AS UNDER:-

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
2. Only those Members/ shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote on such resolutions through e-Voting system during the AGM.



3. Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
4. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the AGM shall be the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH

VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the NSDL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for Access to NSDL e-Voting system. After successful login, you can see link of "VC/OAVM link" placed under "Join Meeting" menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join General Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.
2. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.
3. Further Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker as well as may send their queries in advance by mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at **Complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in latest by 17.00 Hrs (IST) on Thursday, 18th Aug.'2022.**
6. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.
7. When a pre-registered speaker is invited to speak at the meeting but he / she does not respond, the next speaker will be invited to speak. Accordingly, all speakers are requested to get connected to a device with video/ camera along with good internet speed.
8. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of questions and number of speakers, as appropriate, for smooth conduct of the AGM.
9. Members who need assistance before or during the AGM, can contact Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Senior Manager, NSDL at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call 1800 1020 990 / 1800 22 44 30.

Process for registration of email id for obtaining Annual Report and user id/password for e-voting and updation of bank:-

Physical Holding	<p>Send a request to the Registrar and Transfer Agents of the Company, M/s Alankit Assignments Limited at complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in/rta@alankit.com/lalitap@alankit.com providing Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) for registering email address.</p> <p>Following additional details need to be provided in case of updating Bank Account Details:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Name and Branch of the Bank in which you wish to receive the dividend, b) the Bank Account type, c) Bank Account Number allotted by their banks after implementation of Core Banking Solutions d) 9 digit MICR Code Number, and e) 11 digit IFSC Code f) a scanned copy of the cancelled Cheque bearing the name of the first shareholder.
Demat Holding	<p>Please contact your Depository Participant (DP) and register your email address and bank account details in your demat account, as per the process advised by your DP.</p>

Alternatively member may send an e-mail request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for obtaining User ID and Password by proving the details mentioned in Point (1) or (2) as the case may be.

General Instruction:-

- a) In case of any query, members are requested to contact:

Name: Ms. Pallavi Mhatre,
 Designation: - Senior Manager, NSDL,
 E-mail id evoting@nsdl.co.in
 Address: Trade World, "A" Wing, 4th Floor, Kamala Mills Compound, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013
 Contact details: 022 - 24994545 or toll free no. 1800222990.



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- b) CS Aditi Jhunjhunwala of M/s. Aditi Jhunjhunwala & Associates, Practicing Company Secretary, 219 C R Avenue Kolkata- 700006, email- id- aditijhunjhunwala23@gmail.com has been appointed as Scrutinizer to scrutinize the remote e-voting process and e-voting at the AGM in a fair and transparent manner.
- c) The voting rights of shareholders shall be in proportion to their shares of the paid up equity share capital of the Company as on 23rd Aug.'2022
- d) The scrutinizer shall, immediately after the conclusion of the voting through electronic voting at General Meeting, unblock and count the votes cast during the meeting vide electronic voting, and the votes cast through remote e-voting and make, not later than two working days from conclusion of the meeting, a consolidated Scrutinizer's Report of the total votes cast in favor or against, to Chairman and in his absence to any Director of CIL.
- e) The results of voting along with details of the number of votes cast for and against the Resolution, invalid votes will be declared within two working days from the conclusion of the AGM. The results declared along with Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the company's website www.coalindia.in and on the website of NSDL - www.evoting.nsdl.com. Further, the results shall be displayed on the Notice Board of the Company at its Registered Office. It shall also be communicated to BSE & NSE.

By order of the Board of Directors
For Coal India Limited

Sd/-

(M. VISWANATHAN)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : 26th July' 2022

Registered Office:

CIN: L23109WB1973GOI028844

Coal Bhawan, Premises No-04 MAR,

Plot No-AF-III, Action Area-1A,

New town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156

Email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in

Website: www.coalindia.in



STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

The following Statement sets out all material facts relating to Special Business mentioned in the accompanying Notice:

Item No. 4:

Board approved the appointment and remuneration of the Cost Auditor to conduct the audit of the cost records of CIL (Standalone) for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 in its 431st meeting held on 17th Sep' 2021 as per the following details

Name of the Cost Auditor:- M/s. Shome & Banerjee

Audit Fees-

- (a) Cost Audit for 2021-22: ₹ 4,00,000.-
- (b) Out of pocket expenses will be reimbursed at actuals restricted to 50% of audit fees.
- (c) Applicable taxes shall be paid extra.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Act read with Rule 14 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, remuneration as approved by the Board payable to M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Auditor has to be ratified by the shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, ratification of the shareholders is sought by passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No.4 of the Notice, of remuneration payable to M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Auditor for the financial year ended March 31, 2022.

No director, key managerial personnel or their relatives, is interested or concerned financially or otherwise in the resolution. The Board recommends the resolution set forth in Item no 4 for the approval of the members.

Item No. 5:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) had replaced Companies Act 1956 with Companies Act 2013. With the enactment of Companies Act 2013 and Rules and Regulations thereunder, the provisions of Companies Act 1956 were repealed in a phased manner. CIL had amended its Articles of Association (AOA) in conformity with Companies Act 2013, Rules and Regulations thereunder and Listing Regulations prevailing at that time with the approval of the Shareholders in the 40th AGM held on 10th September, 2014. Section 149 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 and Article 39(b) of the Articles of Association of Coal India Limited provides as under: -

"The number of Directors of the Company which shall be not less than 3 and not more than 15. These directors may be either whole time functional directors or part time directors. However, the Company may appoint more than 15 Directors after passing a Special Resolution. The Directors are not required to hold any qualification shares. Composition of the Board shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 149 of the Act and other Applicable Laws. Provided that where there are temporary gaps in meeting the requirements of Applicable Law pertaining to composition of Board of Directors, the remaining Directors shall (a) be entitled to transact the business for the purpose of attaining the required composition of the Board; and (b) be entitled to carry out such business as may be required in the best interest of the Company in the meantime."

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification no. GSR 463 (E) dated 5th June'2015 had exempted the provisions of Section 149 (1) of Companies Act 2013 for Government Companies. As such, if the Government Company wants to enhance the number of Directors beyond 15, Special Resolution from the shareholders is not required. However, clause 39(b) of Articles of Association of Coal India Limited contains that approval of the shareholder is to be obtained through a Special Resolution for enhancement of Directors beyond 15 as per the Companies Act 2013 prevailing prior to 5th June 2015. CIL Board in its 403rd meeting held on 23rd April '2020 had approved creation of the Board level post of Director (Business Development) in CIL & its Subsidiaries as per DPE guidelines, Companies Act 2013 and LODR Regulations 2015. This was approved by Shareholders in the 46th Annual General Meeting held on 23rd September'2020. PESB had recommended appointment of Shri Debasish Nanda as Director (Business Development) in Coal India Limited.

Regulations 17(b) of SEBI LODR Regulations 2015 stipulated that if Chairman of the Board of Directors is an Executive Director, at least 50% of the Board should consist of Independent Directors. Since Chairman, CIL is an Executive Director and after joining of Director (Business Development), the strength of Functional Directors and Government nominees in the Board would increase to 8 (6+2). As such, Coal India is required to have 8 Independent Directors to comply with the Regulation 17(b) of LODR 2015. Coal India being a Government Company can increase the number of Directors to 16 by availing the exemption notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 5th June'2015. However, clause 39(b) of the Articles of Association stipulated approval of the shareholders through special resolution is required for appointment of Directors beyond 15. In case of any difference between the Companies Act and the Articles of Association of the Company, the Act would prevail. Company can continue with the existing Articles of Association and obtain the approval of shareholders of the Company through Special Resolution for enhancing the number of Directors beyond 15 or amend the Articles of Association with the approval of the shareholders of the Company through Special Resolution to be in conformity with the prevailing. Companies Act 2013 and Rules and Regulations thereunder and LODR Regulations 2015. In both cases, approval of the shareholders through Special Resolution is required.

CIL took legal opinion from M/s. A.K. Labh, Practicing Company Secretary who had also opined the same. Hence, it was decided to amend the clause 39(b) of Articles of Association of Coal India Limited to be in conformity with the existing Companies Act 2013, Rules and Regulations thereunder and LODR Regulations 2015. Consequent to the amendment in clause 39(b) of Articles of Association, clause 39(c) of Articles of Association is also to be amended to be in line with the Companies Act '2013 and Rules and Regulations thereunder and LODR Regulations 2015.

CIL Board in its 442nd meeting held on 2nd June.'2022 has recommended to amend clause 39(b) and 39(c) of Articles of Association of Coal India Limited to be in conformity with the existing Companies Act 2013, Rules and Regulations thereunder and LODR Regulations 2015. It will also enhance the Corporate Governance standards of CIL as its AOA is as per the existing Companies Act '2013 and Rules and Regulations thereunder and LODR Regulations 2015.



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The amendment in Articles of Association requires the approval of shareholders through Special Resolution.

No director, key managerial personnel or their relatives, is interested or concerned financially or otherwise in the resolution. The Board recommends the resolution set forth in Item no. 5 for the approval of the members.

Item No. 6:

The Board of Directors vide circular resolution no 1 dated 13th July'2022 had approved appointment of Shri Debasish Nanda [DIN: 09015566], as an Additional Director to function as Director(Business Development) with effect from 11th July' 2022 and passed the following resolution.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Article- 39(c) of Articles of Association of the company, Section -161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of letter No. 21/28/2021-ESTABLISHMENT dated 8th July, 2022 from Ministry of Coal and subsequent Order No. CIL/C5A(IV)/D(BD)-CIL/B-519 dated 8th July' 2022 from CIL, Board hereby 'takes on record' appointment of Shri Debasish Nanda as an Additional Director on the Board of Coal India Limited from 11th July' 2022 and until further orders. He will hold office upto the date of next AGM or the last date on which AGM should have been held or upto three months from the date of his appointment whichever is earlier."

"FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Company Secretary be and is hereby authorised to take further necessary action in the matter including filing necessary forms, affixing digital signature and do all such acts and deeds that may be required to give effect to the above resolutions."

The Company has received a notice in writing under the provisions of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended, from a member proposing the candidature of Shri Debasish Nanda as a director, to be appointed as such under the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has received from him (i) consent in writing to act as director in Form DIR 2 pursuant to Rule 8 of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules 2014, (ii) intimation in Form DIR 8 in terms of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, to the effect that he is not disqualified under sub section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that he is not debarred by SEBI or any other authority from being appointed or continuing as a Director of a company. The approval of members is sought for the appointment of Shri Debasish Nanda as a Director to function as Director(Business Development) of the Company from 11th July' 2022 till date of his superannuation or until further orders in terms of Ministry of Coal letter no 21/28/2021/ESTABLISHMENT dated 8th July' 2022. He is liable to retire by rotation.

Shri. Debasish Nanda has taken over as Director - Business Development of Coal India Ltd w.e.f 11th July' 2022. Prior to this, he was working as Executive Director (Gas) in Indian Oil Corporation. A graduate in mechanical engineering from UCE Burla, Sambalpur University, Shri. Nanda is a Post Graduate in production engineering from REC Rourkela and has to his credit a Masters in International Business from IIFT, New Delhi. Shri. Nanda joined Indian Oil Corporation in 1988 as a Management Trainee in the Marketing Division and spent 11 years in marketing of Servo lubricants. Thereafter, he moved to Business Development Group in 1999. He did a stint in Business Development activities comprising of expansion of lube business overseas, exports of POL, setting-up of Indian Oil's subsidiaries etc. before moving to Indian Oil's Gas Business in 2009. Shri. Nanda headed the 'Natural Gas' business of Indian Oil which had a turnover of over ₹ 20,000 crores. He developed many robust strategies for increasing the penetration of Indian Oil in the natural gas business. He has also handled various diverse positions for liaising with MoP&NG, PNGRB and other Industry bodies. He has chaired the US-India Energy Task Force, headed the work on pipeline RLNG exports to Bangladesh & Sri Lanka and was accorded status of aggregator of HP-HT domestic gas for urea plants.

No existing Director of Coal India Limited is related to Shri Debasish Nanda. He has also furnished a declaration that he is not debarred from holding the office of Director pursuant to SEBI order or order of any other statutory authority. His expertise includes exploration of newer avenues of business development. Shri, Debasish Nanda does not hold any directorship and member of Committees on the board of any other listed Company. He and his immediate relatives do not hold any shares of CIL.

No Director, Key managerial personnel or their relatives, except Shri. Debasish Nanda to whom the resolution relates, is interested or concerned financially or otherwise in the resolution. The Board recommends the resolution set forth in Item no 6 for the approval of the members."

By order of the Board of Directors
For Coal India Limited

Sd/-

(M. VISWANATHAN)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : 26th July' 2022

Registered Office:

CIN: L23109WB1973GOI028844
Coal Bhawan, Premises No-04 MAR,
Plot No-AF-III, Action Area-1A,
New town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156
Email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in
Website: www.coalindia.in



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

I am delighted to welcome you all to 48th Annual General Meeting of your company, Coal India Limited. The Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March' 2022 together with the report of Statutory Auditors and report and review of Comptroller & Auditor General of India are already with you. I am sure you are fully aware of physical & financial performance of your company.

1. Importance of Coal and Coal India Limited

1.1 Coal

- In India, Coal is the engine of growth for the energy sector. Holding a share of around 55% of the country's primary commercial energy, Coal is still the bedrock of India's energy needs.
- It was expected that the renewable energy sources will contribute to the country's fast expanding energy basket. From environmental perspective, this is a welcome move in view of the climate commitments made by India in COP 26 at Glasgow. But, till renewable energy starts contributing to the extent that it could take over coal's role, Coal cannot be dethroned from its energy pedestal.
- To give a perspective, out of the country's electricity generation of 1,490.277 Billion Units (BU) in FY'22, coal based generation accounted for 69.9% or 1,041.459 Billion Units (BU). This represents a growth of 9.5% over the preceding year.
- In comparison, the generation from renewable energy sources was 11.4% or 169.396 BU of the total power generation of FY'22. This amply underscores the importance of the need for judicious energy transition from coal to renewables.
- At a time when international coal prices are much higher, Coal India continues to supply its coal to the Indian consumers at highly competitive prices, with no price increase over last four years.
- Coming back strongly from Covid-19 sluggish period, your company posted a record growth of 21.48% in supplies to power sector during FY'22.
- This came even as coal imports of domestic coal based power plants, for blending purpose, shrunk by 22% to 8.10 MTs compared to FY'21. And, the coal import slide by imported coal based power plants was 46.14% to 18.89 MTs. Domestic coal producers stepped in to meet a large extent of the resultant gap with the bulk of supplies from CIL.
- Despite the increase in various input costs, especially diesel and explosives, your company still sustained its profitability registering 31.13% growth in PBT and 36.81% growth in PAT compared to FY'21.
- The entry of renewable energy sources should not be viewed as a threat to Coal's standing at least in immediate future. Coal would continue to fuel India's electricity generation going by the current consumption pattern.
- Additionally, coal stokes many non-power industries as well viz. steel, cement, fertilizers, sponge iron, aluminium and a host of other industries.
- Indian scenario is different from the rest of the world where the rallying cry is to move away from coal. What makes coal a preferred energy fuel, in India, is its abundance, availability and affordability.

1.2 Coal India Limited

- With coal commanding such prominence in the Indian energy sector, Coal India Limited leads the country's coal production contributing to around 80% of the Nation's entire coal output. Your company is committed to increase its production and supplies to the mandated levels to ensure the country gets power at just price.
- In a country where 69.9% of the total electricity generation is coal based, your company virtually empowers the nation's power sector. CIL's supplies to power sector exceed 80% of its entire despatch.
- CIL is also one of the largest contributors to the government ex-chequer – both Central and State – and also plays a crucial role in country's social fabric touching the lives of the countrymen in more ways than one under its corporate social responsibility umbrella.

2. 2021-22: A Year of record highs

- Your company's physical performance during 2021-22 has scaled to a remarkable all-time high creating multiple records in production, off-take, despatches to power sector and over burden removal (OBR).
- Turning out a strong financial performance as well, Gross Sales, Net Sales and Capital Expenditure have been the highest ever in 2021-22. Profit After Tax has been the second highest during the year since the inception of the company.
- The commitment and perseverance exhibited by your company's energy soldiers was exemplary, especially in shrugging off the Covid induced placid growth and bouncing back strongly.
- Most subsidiaries of CIL have chipped in with their best performance to date. Those who could not clock growth, have still performed commendably amid their own local problems and challenges.
- Officials at all levels of hierarchy right from CMDs of CIL's subsidiary companies down to GMs, Area Managers have donned leadership role in keeping the spirit up and elevating their respective company's performance.



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3. Production & Off-take

- Your company produced 622.63 million tonnes (MTs) of coal during the year which is the highest ever since CIL came into being. Production for the year represents an increase of 26.41 MTs which is 4.4 % growth over last year's 596.22 MTs.
- Five of CIL's subsidiary companies have surpassed the production of FY'21 registering growth. They are BCCL (23.75%), CCL (10%) NCL (6.42%), WCL (14.78%) and MCL (13.62%).
- During the financial year, MCL became the second CIL subsidiary to join the exclusive club of 150 MT coal producing companies. MCL was the top performer with a production of 168.17 MTs achieving 103 % of the target.
- BCCL, NCL and MCL have surged ahead of their respective production targets of FY'22 with achievement of 102%, 103% and 103% respectively.

3.1 Over Burden Removal

- CIL recorded an all-time high of 1,362.06 Million Cubic Metres (M.Cu.M) of OB removal. The 1.29% growth over FY'21 though appears nominal, is significant because it was recorded over a strong base of 1,344.68 M.Cu.M in 2020-21. Because, CIL's OBR during FY'21 grew by 16.49% over FY'20.
- BCCL (1.48%), WCL (7.49%), and MCL (19.07%) with their growth propelled CIL's OBR performance during 2021-22, over last year.
- Composite OC production, which is extraction of coal and OB combined in OC mines, was 1733 M.Cu.M during the year compared to 1699 of FY'21.

3.2 Coal Off-Take

- Total coal off-take of 661.89 MTs witnessed a whopping 87.41 MT increase during the year. Materialization against the target was 89%. This represents a record growth of 21.48% over the previous fiscal year.
- Total coal despatch during the year reflected 15.2% growth over FY'21 when the off-take was 574.48 MTs.
- The single year's incremental growth in off-take is more than the cumulative increase of last six years(2014-15 to 2020-21), which was 85.1 MTs.
- Six of the seven coal producing subsidiaries of your company exceeded previous fiscal's off-take by considerable margin. In the order of logging maximum growth they are: MCL (29.45 MTs), NCL (17.01 MTs), SECL (16.94 MTs), WCL (14.47 MTs), BCCL (9.18 MTs) and CCL (6.46 MTs).

3.3 Supplies to Power Sector

- Amidst, spiralling demand for coal from the power sector, CIL's supplies to this sector registered a record high of 540.57 MTs.
- Supplies to power sector during the year represent 98.64% achievement of the demand of 548 MTs, from CIL, projected by the Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority.
- Your company supplied 95.60 MTs more coal to power sector during the year compared to FY'21. This increase in volume terms during the year was higher than the combined increase of 90.35 MTs achieved during the previous seven year period (2013-14 to 2020-21).

4. Other Marketing Achievements

- CIL began the fiscal with 99.13 MTs of stock at its pitheads and managed to liquidate 38.28 MTs of coal stock during 2021-22, the highest stock reduction in a year.
- Your company's rail loading was highest ever at an average of 271.2 rakes/day compared to 241.4 rakes/day of 2020-21 registering a growth of 12.3%.
- Despatch by Rail and road modes increased by 11% and 41% respectively during FY'22.
- CIL has offered an additional 11.2 MTs coal in two rounds on 'as is where is basis' to boost coal stocks at the generating units when an unprecedented spike in power generation was witnessed in September'21. The offer was made to 12 central and state gencos from CIL's highly stocked mines through road-cum-rail mode.
- Owing to the additional offer lifting from goods sheds & Private Washery for power sector has achieved a massive growth of 131% & 133% respectively against FY'21.
- Annual contracted quantity of the power plants was enhanced to the level of 100% of the normative requirement in place of 90% for hinterland plants & 70% for the coastal power plants (for the plants falling under section 62 of Electricity Act as per the criteria set by CEA).
- The minimum assured level of supply has been increased from existing 75% to 80% of ACQ for FY 2021-22 for the willing power plants.
- In spite of meeting coal demand from the Power Sector, CIL allocated 108 MTs of coal under various e-auction windows during FY 2021-22 gaining an add-on of 88% over notified price.



- Coal Sale Dues have decreased by ₹ 8,373.64 crores to a level of ₹ 13,792.21 crores (after provisioning for coal quality variance etc.). CIL began FY'22 with ₹ 22,165.85 Crore dues.

5. Coal Quality Improvement

- CIL's commitment for supply of better quality coal reflected a positive jump as the grade conformity improved to 66% during FY'22 from 63% over preceding year, as per the third-party sample analysis.
- To ascertain the quality supplied, 492 MTs of coal was sampled and analysed through third party sampling agency in FY'22 compared to 419 MTs in FY'21. This was a healthy 17.42% growth in sampling through third party.
- The average quality of coal supplied during the year was better than the declared grade of coal, netting CIL quality bonus.
- Surface Miners in opencast mines entail blast free extraction of coal leading to better quality coal output with consistent sized coal.
- During the year, CIL's output through surface miners was 312.33 MTs - 52.32% of the company's entire OC production. Production growth through surface miners over preceding fiscal year was 11.6%.

6. Strategies for Growth

- Laying impetus for increased production CIL and its subsidiary company Boards have approved 16 mining projects in FY 2021-22 having a sanctioned capacity of 99.84 MTs per year. These projects will start contributing in the ensuing years.
- 5 Mining Projects having a capacity of 12.60 MTs per year have been completed during FY 2021-22.
- Your company has devised a transformational plan for operationalizing 14 mines through engagement of Mine Developer cum Operators, having proposed capacity of 165.58 MTs per annum. These mines would contribute in sizeable quantities towards production in the coming years.
- Of these, 10 are opencast projects with total projected capacity of 161.50 MTPA and 4 underground projects with total capacity of 4.08 MTPA.
- Letter of Acceptance has been issued to 6 of the successful bidders for these MDO projects having a total capacity of 96.74 MTPA.
- Notice Inviting Tender for 7 more projects (5 OC and 2 UG) with capacity of 58.84 MTPA has been floated.
- During 2021-22, top 35 high yielding mines, whose progress CIL closely monitors for enhanced output, have contributed 468.35 MTs which is 75.22% of the year's total production of 622.63 MTs.
- 3,731.05 Hectares of land was possessed during the year.

7. Financial Performance

- Your company has achieved Profit Before Tax (PBT) of ₹ 23,616.28 Crores during the year registering a robust 31.13% growth compared to ₹ 18,009.24 Crore PBT of FY'21.
- Profit After Tax (PAT), the second highest so far, at 17,378.42 Crores posted a strong growth of 36.81% over PAT of 12,702.17 Crores earned in FY'21.
- During Q3 and Q4 Coal India recovered much of the ground in its profit after tax. (PAT) from a growth compression of 1% in Q2. Third quarter's PAT registered a sturdy 47.75% growth compared to same quarter of FY'21, while the fourth quarter witnessed 45.91% growth
- Your company has achieved its highest ever Gross Sales of ₹ 1,52,667.14 Crores and Net Sales of ₹ 1,00,623.37 Crores. While the growth in gross sales over previous financial year is 20.41%, the growth in net sales rose sharply to 21.66%.
- Your Company and its Subsidiaries paid/adjusted ₹ 49678.36 crores towards Royalty, GST, GST Compensation Cess, Cess, District Mineral Foundation (DMF), National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) and other levies.

7.1 Record Capex

- Your company's capital expenditure of ₹15,400.96 crores in 2021-22 was the highest ever registering 15.94% growth compared to the capex of ₹ 13,283.83 Crores of FY'21. What makes the growth all the more significant is that it comes on the back of a strong base. Because, CIL's capex during FY'21 more than doubled over the preceding fiscal's ₹ 6,270 crores.
- FY'22 capex achieved 104.88% of the target of ₹ 14,685 Crores. The accomplishment comes at a time when Govt. of India had advised CPSEs of the country to scale up their expenditure to boost the economy.
- For the second year in succession, capital expenditure shot over the target which is yet another record of its own.
- The capital expenditure, fully funded through internal resources, was driven up by many developments of your company like accelerated HEMM procurement process, land acquisition, coal evacuation initiatives, rail infrastructure strengthening, timely contract finalizations and execution, joint ventures etc.
- The year's record capex will yield positive results to the company in ensuing years in terms of production and coal transportation



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8. Strengthening Mining Fleet

- Fast tracking the equipment procurement process to strengthen Heavy Earth Moving Machinery fleet, your company has formally concluded contracts worth ₹ 1,744 crore for installation and commissioning of eleven 20 Cu.M Electric Rope Shovels and Nine 10-12 Cu.M Diesel Hydraulic Shovels. These equipment play a critical role in CIL's opencast mines for production and OBR.
- Pursuing the spirit of 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat' encouraging indigenous manufacturers, your company has issued notification award for trial order to BEML Limited for One 20 Cu.M Electric Rope Shovel at a total value of ₹ 118 Crores.
- Another trial order for 63 indigenously manufactured 40R57 OTR tyres worth ₹13.9 Crores, to be used in 240 Tonne Dumpers, was placed on Balkrishna Industries Limited.
- Procurement of Goods through Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal by CIL and subsidiaries at ₹ 2,061.57 Crores in FY'22 had increased by more than four and a half fold compared to FY'21. Similar procurement in FY'21 was ₹ 440.78 Crores.
- The total procurement on GeM portal including Goods & Services was ₹ 2,811.57 Crores during the year.

9. Increasing evacuation infrastructure

- For quicker and quality loading of coal having environmental friendly benefits, your company under 'First Mile Connectivity Projects', has identified 44 Projects to be implemented in two phases.
- In the first phase, out of the planned 35 FMC Projects of 414.5 MTPA capacity, 3 Projects of 52 MTPA capacity have been commissioned during FY'22. 3 projects were commissioned earlier making it a total of 6 FMC Projects of 82 MTPA capacity in operation.
- In the second phase, out of the 9 FMC Projects of 57 MTPA, Work has been awarded for 3 FMC Projects of 14 MTPA capacity in FY 2021-22.
- The rail connectivity projects commissioned during the year are (i) Lingaraj SILO with Deulbeda siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL (ii) Under Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited Project of Phase I, the Main corridor between Kharsia to Dharamjaigarh of 74 KM stretch and (iii) CHP-SILOs of Kumdanda PH-II (SECL) and Sonapur Bazari (ECL).

10. ERP Go Live

- In pursuance of government's endeavour of Digital India, both the phase of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) commenced Go-Live during the year across all subsidiaries of your company. Phase –II went Go-Live 14.5 months in advance of the scheduled commencement.
- ERP's implementation in seven modules - Production Planning, Finance and Controlling, Plant Maintenance, Sales and Distribution, Project Systems, Human Capital Management and Materials Management would reap in a bouquet of benefits to the company. These apart, Hospital Management System in 21 hospitals spread across all subsidiaries has also been initiated.
- ERP's implementation would enable CIL achieve Global best practices, better Inventory control management, integrated business processes for optimizing resources, enable informed decisions based on real time and accurate data and efficient and effective customer management system.
- Also benefitting the stakeholders of the company, billing life cycle of vendors/contractors is reduced from more than a month to around a week.

11. Enriching the Environment

- Your company as a concerned corporate citizen is committed to preservation of environment and creating a green canopy in its mining areas.
- To balance the carbon-di-oxide emission, CIL has taken up large scale plantation in its mining areas and has planted over 30.42 lakh saplings during FY'22 expanding its green cover significantly to 1,468 Hectares (Ha). The achievement against the target of 1,310 Ha is 112%. For the first time Coal India's plantation surged ahead of the three figure mark.
- The growth in plantation was 70% during the year compared to 862 Ha of plantation done in FY'21.
- CIL is committed to maximize utilisation of treated mine water for community use. During FY'22, the mine water discharged from CIL's mines has benefitted more than 10.68 Lakh population in 727 villages in the proximity of mining areas.
- Satellite Surveillance of 76 major OCPs, each producing more than 5 Million Cubic Metres of coal and overburden combined per annum, revealed that a total of 62.53% of the excavated area was reclaimed limiting active mining area to only 37.47%.
- To determine environmental and economic benefits of implementing mechanized coal transportation and loading through coal handling plants and silos, a first of its kind pilot study was conducted in Gevra OC of SECL and Lingaraj OC of MCL. This was done through 'Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)'. The study revealed significant reduction in carbon-di-oxide emissions and potential financial savings.
- Your company has developed 27 Ecological Parks, Mine Tourism and eco-restoration sites till FY22 of which 3 eco-parks were developed during the year.



12. CSR: Concern for Community

- Your Company is fully conscious and sensitive of its role in reaching out to the marginalized sections of the society, to enhance the quality of their lives, through a well-structured Corporate Social Responsibility policy. Coal India is one of the largest CSR spending entities in the country.
- Priority areas in which bulk of CSR fund utilized were Healthcare, Education and Rural Development.
- CIL including its subsidiaries has spent ₹ 548.98 Crores under its corporate social responsibility during FY'22 which is 19.53% higher than the statutory requirement of ₹ 459.27 crores.
- With the continued focus on COVID-19 relief measures, Coal India spent 44.45% of the year's CSR expenditure - ₹ 244 Crores – under this account.
- MCL, in Odisha, has spent ₹ 179.78 Crores on dedicated COVID hospitals at Bhubaneswar, Talcher, Sambalpur & Basundhara.
- Continuing its Covid care efforts, during the year, your company had strengthened the dedicated Covid bed availability to 3,619 across the subsidiaries. Of these, 2,493 are Oxygen supported beds which include ICU beds as well.
- With its presence spread over 34 districts of 4 States in the country, CIL's medical facilities are available in 350 dispensaries and 70 regional and central hospitals where 3,100 paramedics and 1,100 doctors provide medical solace.
- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has established a 100-seated Medical College with a 500-bed hospital. Located in Talcher, Odisha and named 'Mahanadi Institute of Medical Science and Research' (MIMSR) this CSR initiative came up at an investment Rs 492 Crore. With the financial assistance from MCL, the Government of Odisha shall manage the running of the Institute.
- Under 'Mission Praana Vayu' Coal India as a whole has set up 31 oxygen plants in 28 hospitals at a cost of ₹ 46 Crores. Of these, 24 are government hospitals and 4 company hospitals. The O2 plants are capable of supplying oxygen to 5,040 beds.
- For infrastructure upgradation of National Cancer Institute, at Nagpur CIL spent ₹ 26 Crores.

13. Talks begin for NCWA-XI

- Your company is the largest corporate employer in the country and the large base of it is comprised of skilled non-executives. CIL lays high priority on timely conclusion of their wage revision.
- Beginning the dialogue on 17th July 2021, CIL has held three meetings of 'Joint Bi-Partite Committee for Coal Industry' (JBCCI) during FY'22 to discuss and finalize the National Coal Wage Agreement – XI. The wage revision benefitting around 2.39 lakh non-executive manpower is due effective 1st July 2021.
- During previous three editions of NCWA, CIL was the first CPSU in the country to have successfully concluded the wage pact of the workforce. For NCWA-XI as well, CIL is committed to conclude the wage agreement in an amicable and win-win manner for both the sides at the earliest.

14. Safety – The Priority Concern

- For your company safety, health and well-being of employees has an overriding importance over other factors. CIL views safety as a priority concern at par with its performance parameters. The primary concern of CIL is to safeguard its prime assets – Men, Mines and Machines. Safety norms are viewed holistically to make all mining operations safe and hazard free.
- Coal India's impetus on safety standards resulted in total accidents falling by 18.8% in 2021 to 90 from a level of 110 in 2020. (Safety statistics are computed on calendar year basis). In fact, both fatalities (29nos.) and serious injuries (61nos.) figures in 2021 are the lowest ever since the inception of CIL.
- In pursuit of "Zero Harm Potential" in its mines, Coal India introduced "Personal Safety Counselling" & "Employee Safety Assistant Programme" for sensitization of employees in safety matter.
- The Concept of Suraksha Mitra Mandali / Safety Circle have been launched to inculcate and share the best safety culture amongst employees.

15. Other Highlights

(i) Mechanization of Underground mines

- 4 Continuous Miners having a total capacity of 1.64 MT per annum were commissioned during the year, one each in WCL and ECL and two in SECL.
- Letters of Acceptance have been issued for commissioning of 9 Continuous Miners in 6 mines. Of these one is in ECL, two in WCL and the remaining three in SECL.

(ii) Mining and Transport Contracts

- 56 Mining & Transport contracts for OBR, coal extraction, coal transportation in addition to running contracts were awarded in FY 22.



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(iii) Surface Coal Gasification (SCG) Projects

- Pre-feasibility studies were completed during the year to set up integrated Coal-to-Chemical (C2C) plants utilizing low-ash coal. These plants are proposed to be located near mine heads of ECL, SECL and WCL to produce methanol, Ammonia and Ammonium Nitrate respectively. Tendering process is on.
- Plans are on the anvil for setting up a C2C plant utilizing high ash coal, to produce Ammonium Nitrate (AN) at MCL to cater the requirement of coal producing subsidiaries. AN is an important component in manufacture of explosives, extensively used in coal mines of Coal India.

(iv) Introduction of Dual Fuel Operation in 100T Dumpers

- Signed an MoU, during the year, with GAIL and BEML for conducting a pilot project on dual - fuel (Diesel - LNG) operation in two existing diesel operated 100 Tonne Dumpers at MCL by retrofitting LNG Kit. The objective of the study was to determine economic feasibility including effect on reduction of carbon emission. Based on the outcome, adoption of LNG for dual fuel operation in other dumpers of Coal India will be decided.

(v) Employee Training

- 61,268 employees have been trained in-house. Of these this 13,292 were executives and 47,976 were non-executives.
- 3,240 employees have been trained through outbound programs with 3,101 being executives and the remaining 139 non-executives.
- As per the statutory requirement under Apprentices Act, CIL and subsidiaries engaged a total of 8,295 apprentices through the portals of National Apprenticeship Training Scheme and National Apprenticeship Programme Scheme. Coal India's engagement of apprentices exceed the statutory requirement of 2.5% of total manpower including contractor workers.

16. Corporate Governance

- Your company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance, as stipulated in the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India and Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 with the Stock Exchanges. As required under SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, a separate section on Corporate Governance has been added to Directors' Report and a Certificate for compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance has been obtained from a peer reviewed practising Company Secretary.
- Your company has conducted Secretarial Audit for 2021-22 as required under Companies Act 2013. The Company has complied with the provisions of Companies Act'13 and SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 except for appointment of required number of Independent Directors till 31st Oct'21, Woman Independent Director till date and non re-constitution of various sub-committees of the Board till 11th Nov'21. The Secretarial Audit Report 2021-22 is enclosed as a part of Director's Report. As stipulated by SEBI, your company had also conducted Secretarial Audit by a peer reviewed practising Company Secretary for compliance of SEBI Regulations and circulars/guidelines during 2021-22 and received a Report with the above observations mentioned in Secretarial Audit Report 2021-22.

17. Vision

- Your company's vision is to ensure that there is no shortage of coal in the country and to make the country self-reliant in coal. Coal India envisions to be a commercially viable company and endeavours to move ahead as a contemporary, professional, consumer friendly and successful corporate entity committed to national developmental goals. The vision also extends to dedicate itself to the service of the countrymen in providing the primary commercial energy in an affordable and environmentally friendly manner. Coal India aims to be not only a valued company but a company with values.

18. Acknowledgement

- On behalf of your Company's Board of Directors, I wish to convey my deep gratitude to you, our valued shareholders, for your continued support and trust. This motivates us to excel in all our pursuits and constantly create value for you as well as for the nation.
- I appreciate the unstinted support and valuable guidance received from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. I also express my sincere thanks to other Central Government Ministries and Departments, State Governments, all employees, Trade Unions, Auditors, Consumers, Suppliers and all other stakeholders for their continuous co-operation.

Sd/-

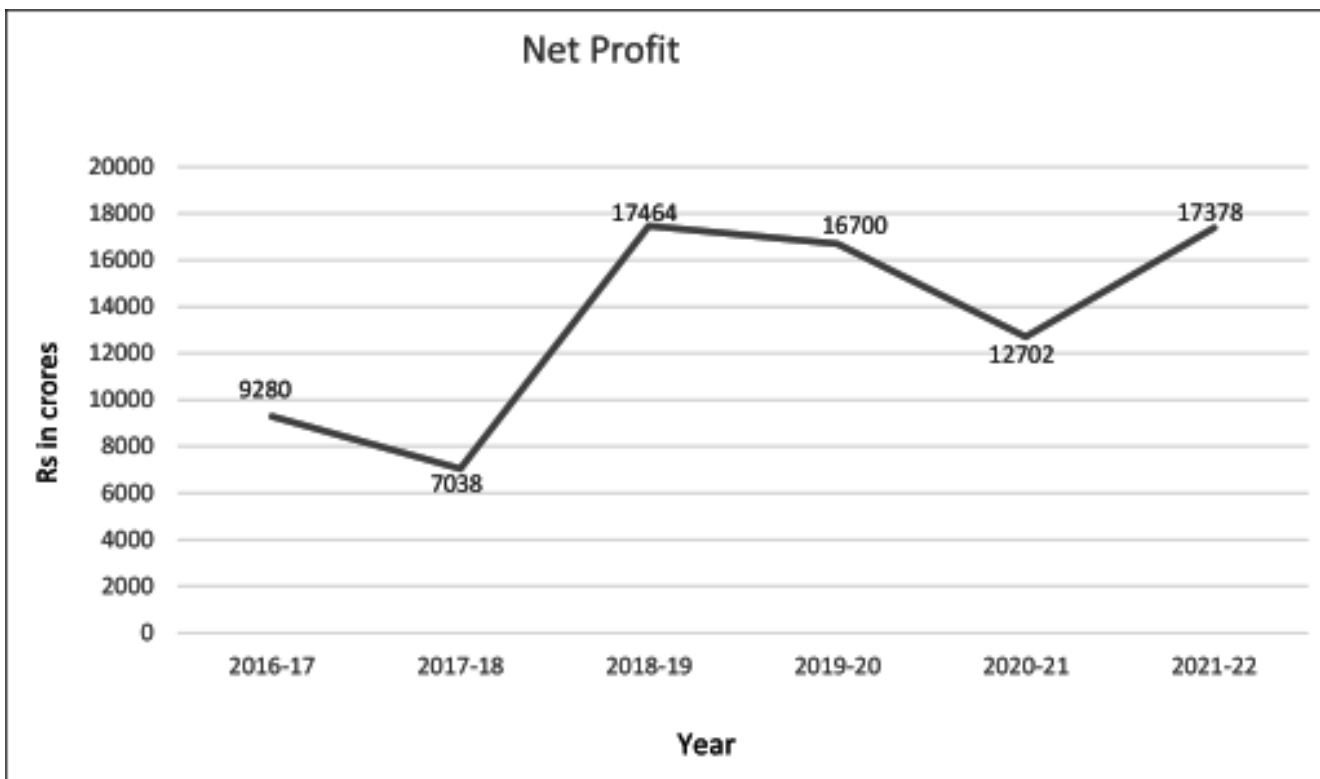
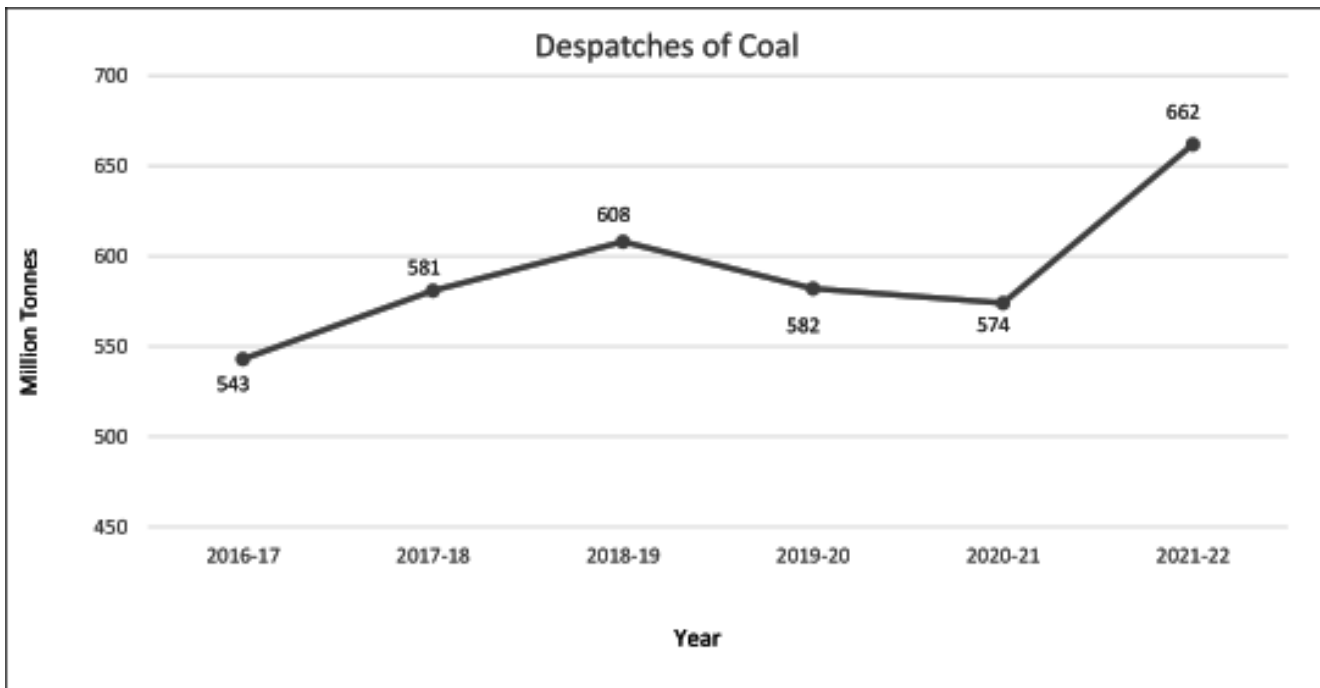
Pramod Agrawal
Chairman -cum- Managing Director
(DIN-00279727)

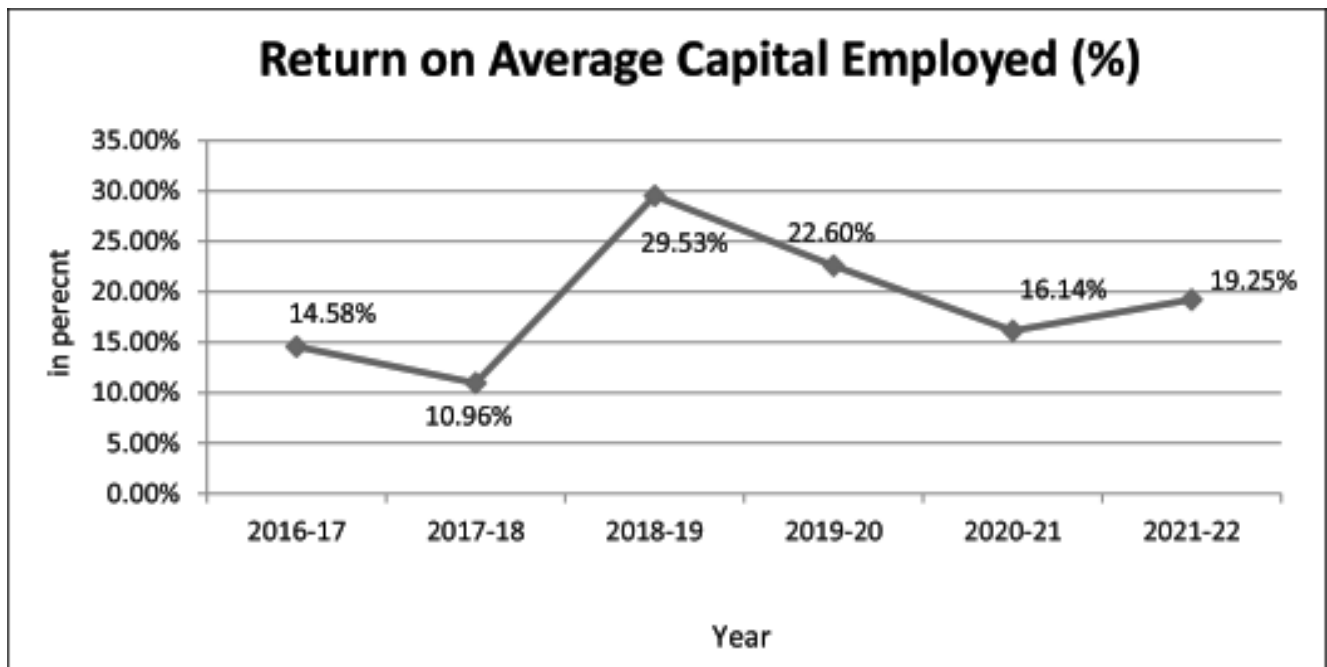
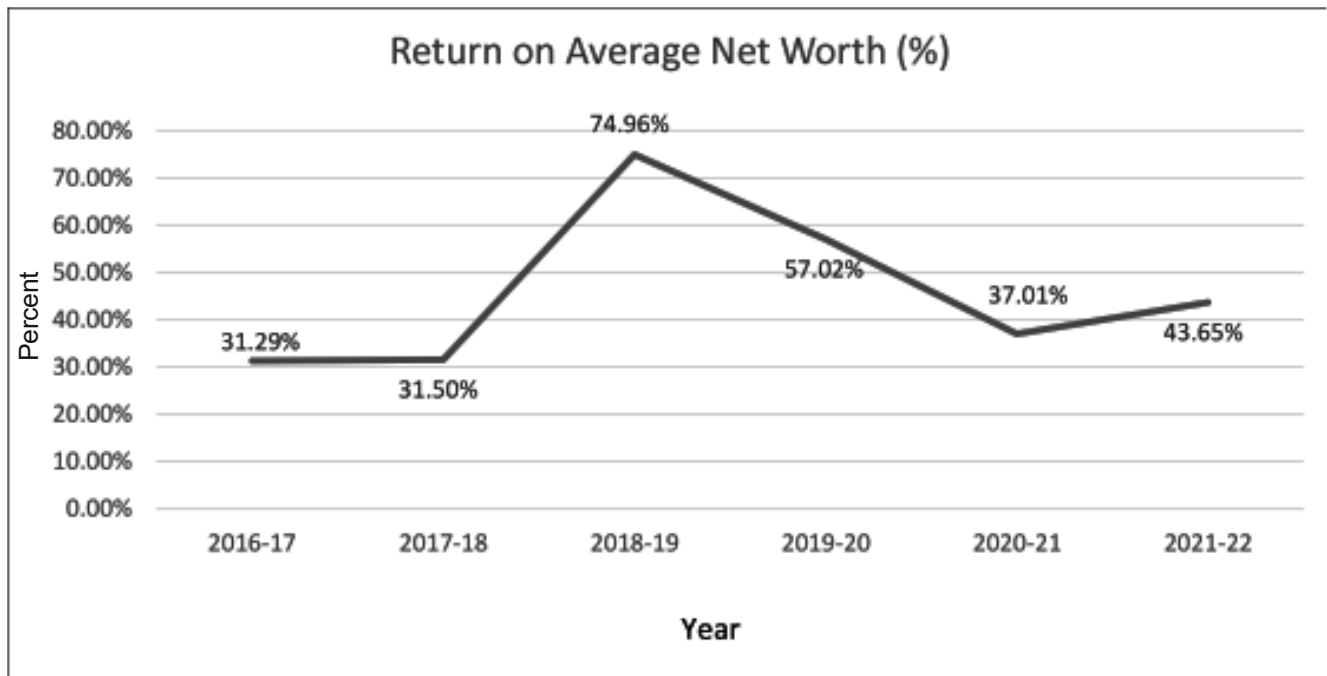
Dated: 26th July' 2022

Place : Kolkata



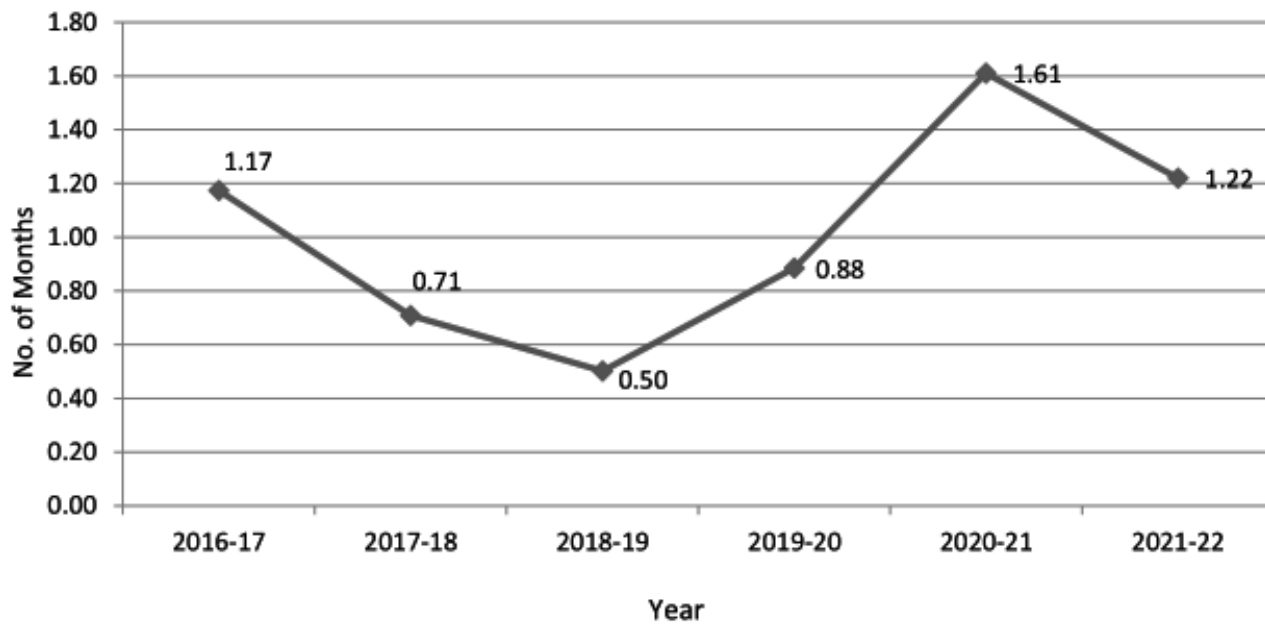
GRAPHICAL PERFORMANCE OF CIL AT A GLANCE



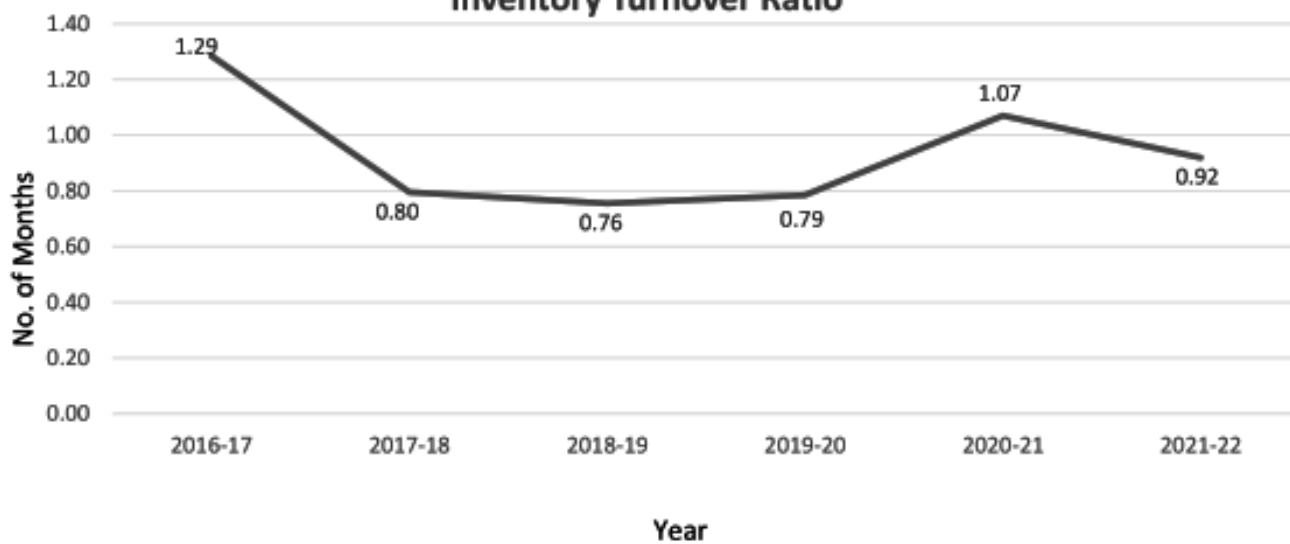


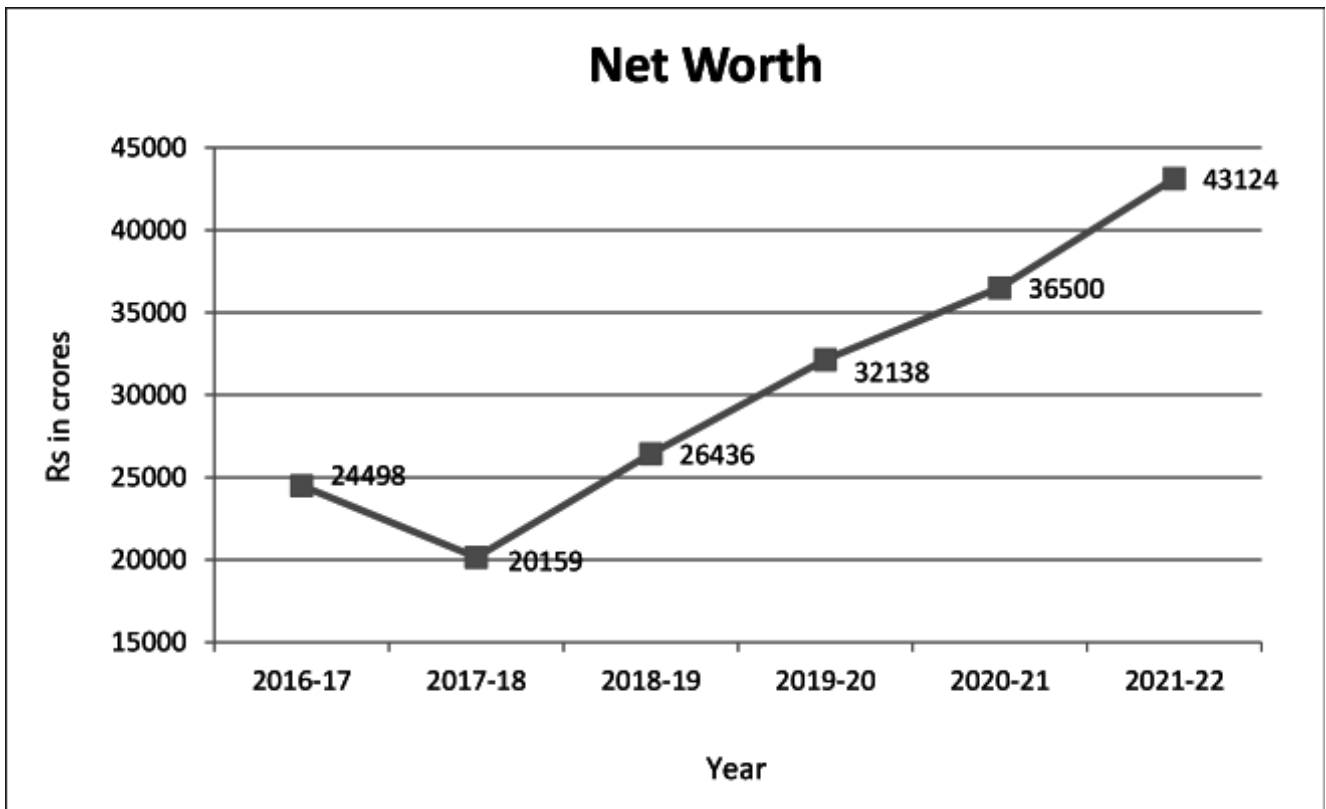
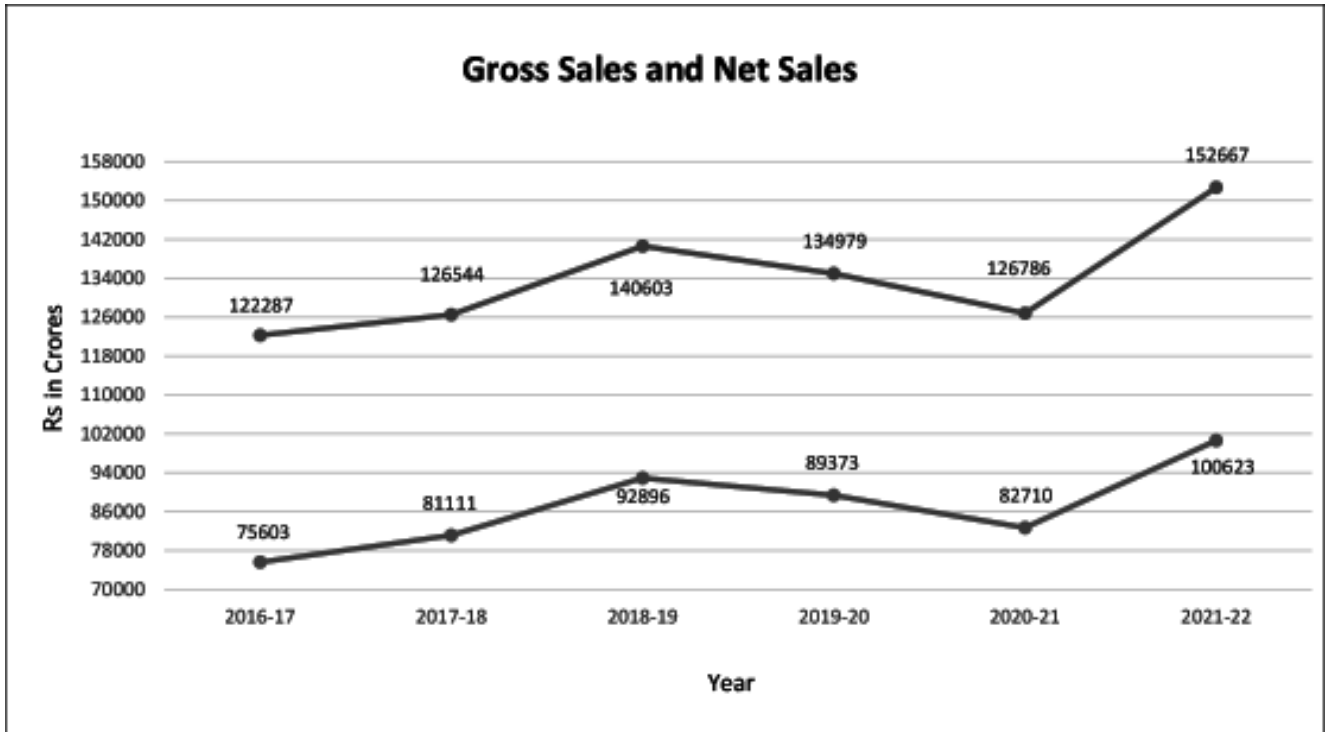


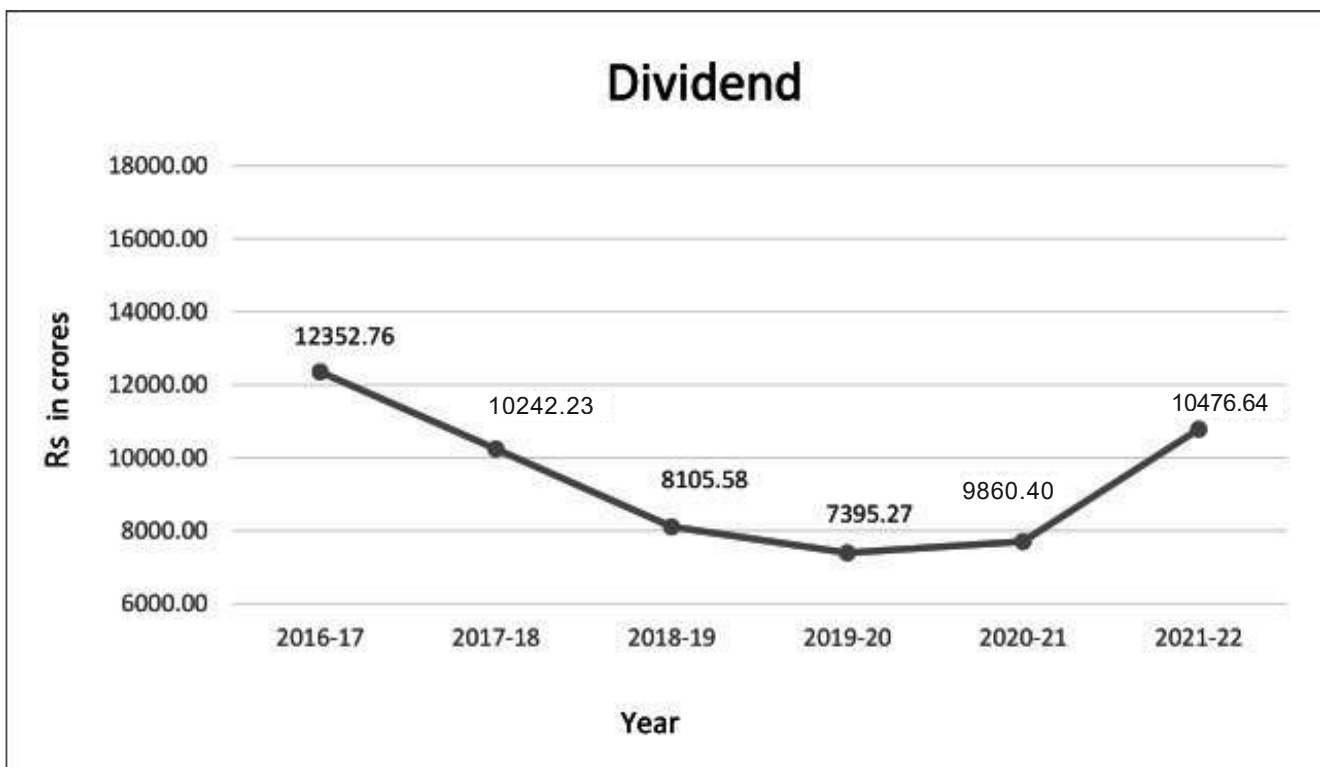
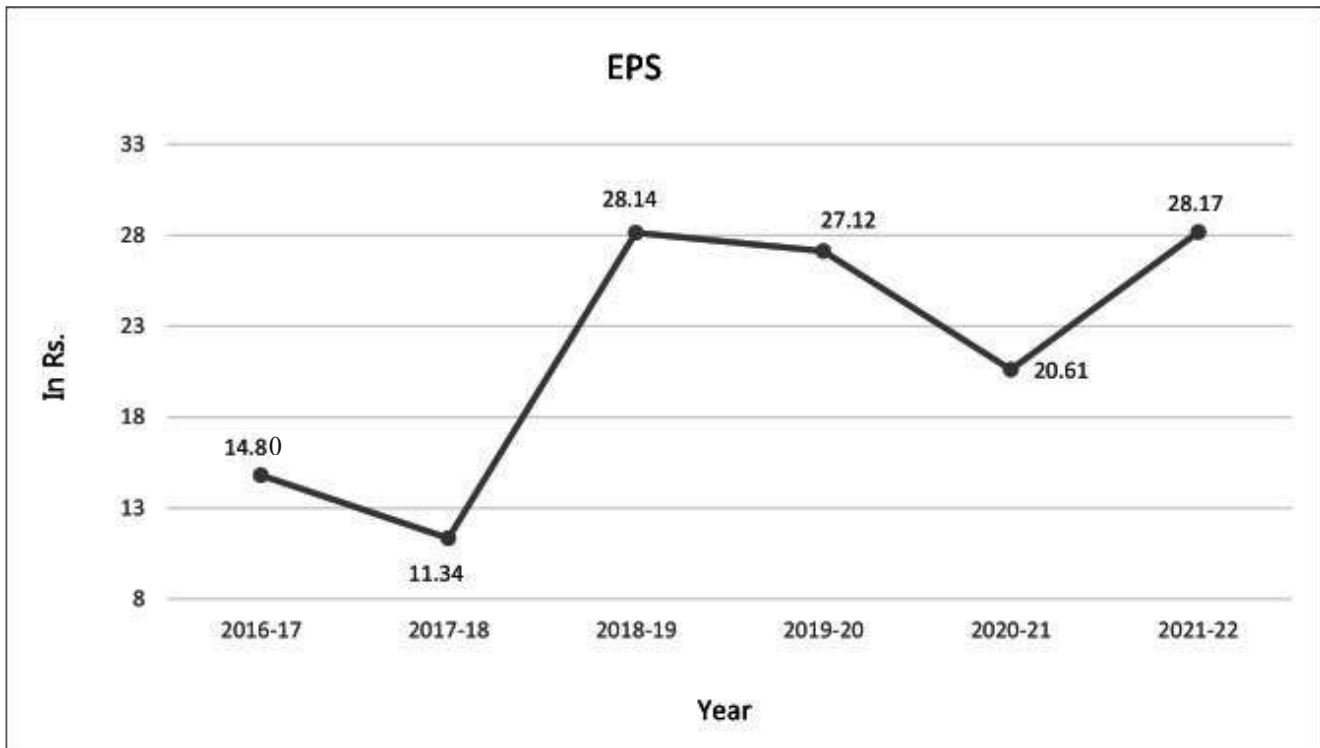
Debtor Turnover Ratio



Inventory Turnover Ratio









COAL INDIA LIMITED

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OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Year Ending 31st March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
1.a) Production of Raw Coal (MillionTonnes)									
Underground	25.624	26.454	30.037	30.480	30.542	31.477	33.786	35.042	36.113
Opencast	597.01	569.766	572.101	576.40	536.823	522.663	504.968	459.196	426.31
Total	622.63	596.22	602.138	606.89	567.365	554.140	538.754	494.238	462.42
b) Overburden Removal (million Cum)	1362.060	1344.683	1154.327	1161.99	1178.115	1156.377	1148.908	886.528	806.54
2. Off take (Raw Coal) (MillionTonnes)									
Power	540.57	444.97	465.678	491.247	453.473	426.294	407.648	385.852	354.62
Steel/Hard Coke	6.89	5.691	5.394	5.372	5.835	6.759	7.668	6.994	6.75
Others	114.43	123.814	110.854	111.517	120.976	110.266	119.180	96.531	110.211
TOTAL	661.89	574.480	581.926	608.137	580.284	543.319	534.496	489.377	471.581
3. Average Manpower	253783	265730	278962	292118	304386	316210	327750	339867	352282
4. Year-end Manpower	248550	259016	272445	285479	298757	310016	322404	333097	346638
5. Productivity									
A) Average per Man per Year (tonnes)	2505	2302	2210	2126	1899	1787	1671	1484	1334
B) Output per manshift (OMS)									
i) Under Ground (Tonnes)	0.98	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.86	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.76
ii) Open Cast (Tonnes)	15.23	15.09	14.25	14.68	14.10	15.26	14.35	13.13	12.18
iii) Overall (Tonnes)	9.53	9.02	8.53	8.51	7.71	7.53	6.95	6.20	5.62



OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
A	Earned From							
1	Gross Sales (Coal)	152667.14	126786.13	134,979.13	140,603.00	126,543.97	122,286.96	108,147.54
	Less: Excise Duty & Other Levies	52043.77	44075.81	45,605.79	47,706.92	45,432.71	46,684.10	32,505.76
2	Net Sales	100,623.37	82,710.32	89,373.34	92,896.08	81,111.26	75,602.86	75,641.78
3.i	Facilitation charges for coal import						0.00	0.38
3.ii	Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	1.46	8.31	0.76	6.82	80.79	126.84	126.85
3.iii	Recovery of Transportation & Loading Cost (Net of Excise Duty)	5236.39	4442.95	3,832.02	3,853.99	2,980.60	2,490.91	2,238.62
3.iv	Evacuation facilitating Charges (Net of Levies)	3571.27	2321.65	2,392.91	2,520.65	743.57		
3.v	Revenue from Services (Net of Levies)	281.01	542.78	481.31	308.07	328.02	190.60	
3	Other Operating Revenue (Net of Excise Duty)	9,090.13	7,315.69	6,707.00	6,689.53	4,132.98	2,808.35	2,365.85
4.i	Interest on Deposits & Investments	1633.49	1509.47	3,309.66	3,167.04	2,770.90	3,536.11	4,747.97
4.ii	Dividend from Mutual Funds	11.01	3.94	157.44	243.36	180.85	194.49	265.09
4.iii	Other non-operating Income	2260.02	2229.42	2,977.86	2,426.66	2,023.13	1,593.61	927.52
4	Other Income	3,904.52	3,742.83	6,444.96	5,837.06	4,974.88	5,324.21	5,940.58
	TOTAL (A)	113,618.02	93,768.84	102,525.30	105,422.67	90,219.12	83,735.42	83,948.21
B	Paid to / Provided for							
1.i	Salary, Wages, Allowances, Bonus etc.	30587.18	28,634.74	28,812.51	28,542.12	28,008.89	25,995.43	23,675.76
1.ii	Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	7813.43	7,753.70	8,271.56	8,080.78	12,035.02	5,045.79	4,301.95
1.iii	Others	2300.21	2,203.98	2,320.11	2,149.95	2,577.93	2,481.66	2,149.07
1	Employee Benefits Expenses	40,700.82	38,592.42	39,404.18	38,772.85	42,621.84	33,522.88	30,126.78
2	Cost of Materials Consumed	9442.18	7588.54	7,065.46	7,331.43	6,813.33	6,968.52	7,039.76
3	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	103.56	282.34	60.80				
4	Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	2308.49	(2,351.26)	(1,042.50)	856.24	1,679.46	(1,238.38)	(1,444.22)
5	Power Expenses	2638.46	2524.67	2,467.22	2,443.08	2,516.42	2,546.45	2,490.54
6	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	548.98	449.31	587.84	416.47	483.78	489.67	1,082.16
7	Repairs	1502.8	1544.85	1,410.93	1,486.56	1,439.01	1,285.92	1,241.67
8	Contractual Expenses	18866.86	16045.91	13,911.55	13,337.84	12,757.28	12,303.03	11,128.42
9	Finance Costs							
	Unwinding of discounts	456.81	446.46	434.29	251.33	393.59	378.55	365.51
	Other finance costs	84.68	195.78	68.63	12.35	36.51	30.63	20.65
10	Depreciation / Amortization / Impairment	4428.67	3717.85	3,450.83	3,450.36	3,062.70	2,906.75	2,825.91
11	Stripping Activity Adjustment	3760.86	1450.37	5,541.87	5071.19	3,358.25	2,672.21	2,811.42
12	Provisions & Write Off	184.33	1023.21	486.41	111.61	82.61	2,331.95	884.57
13	Other Expenses	4965.65	4246.18	4,605.30	4,752.49	4,204.03	5,090.91	3,935.24
	TOTAL (B)	89,993.15	75,756.63	78,452.81	78,293.80	79,448.81	69,289.09	62,508.41
14	Profit before Share of Joint Venture / Associate's profit / (loss) (A-B)	23,624.87	18,012.21	24,072.49	27,128.87	10,770.31	14,446.33	21,439.80
15	Share of Joint Venture / Associate's profit / (loss)	(8.59)	(2.97)	(1.17)	(2.00)	0.44	(1.76)	(1.14)
16	Profit Before Tax	23,616.28	18,009.24	24,071.32	27,126.87	10,770.75	14,444.57	21,438.66
17	Less: Tax Expenses	(6,237.86)	(5,307.07)	(7,370.98)	(9,662.45)	(3,732.31)	(5,164.79)	(7,171.87)
18	Profit for the period from continuing operations	17,378.42	12,702.17	16,700.34	17,464.42	7,038.44	9,279.78	14,266.79



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
19	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after Tax)						(0.01)	(0.01)
21	Profit For the Period	17,378.42	12,702.17	16,700.34	17,464.42	7,038.44	9,279.77	14,266.78
22	Other Comprehensive Income							
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	90.28	(769.73)	(1,805.19)	(42.53)	973.37	140.15	455.01
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(39.19)	134.70	469.88	59.53	(330.56)	(58.16)	(160.89)
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	0.22	(0.48)	0.58	0.38	0.01	0.01	0.29
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-	-	-		
	Total Other Comprehensive Income	51.31	(635.51)	(1,334.73)	17.38	642.82	82.00	294.41
23	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)	17,429.73	12,066.66	15,365.61	17,481.80	7,681.26	9,361.77	14,561.19
24	Profit attributable to:							
	Owners of the company	17,358.10	12,699.89	16,714.19	17,463.07	7,038.56	9,280.02	14,266.82
	Non-controlling interest	20.32	2.28	(13.85)	1.35	(0.12)	(0.25)	(0.04)
		17,378.42	12,702.17	16,700.34	17,464.42	7,038.44	9,279.77	14,266.78
25	Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:							
	Owners of the company	51.31	(635.51)	(1,334.73)	17.38	642.82	82.00	294.41
	Non-controlling interest			-				
		51.31	(635.51)	(1,334.73)	17.38	642.82	82.00	294.41
26	Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:							
	Owners of the company	17,409.41	12,064.38	15,379.46	17,480.45	7,681.38	9,362.02	14,561.23
	Non-controlling interest	20.32	2.28	(13.85)	1.35	(0.12)	(0.25)	(0.04)
		17,429.73	12,066.66	15,365.61	17,481.80	7,681.26	9,361.77	14,561.19


OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)
FINANCIAL POSITION

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	As at 31 st March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Particulars							
	ASSETS							
A	Non-Current Assets							
	(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	42697.79	37753.65	32302.35	28546.43	24059.98	22035.99	20662.55
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	12713.73	10403.66	8271.09	9618.98	10272.70	8585.22	4553.22
	(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	3873.55	4605.81	4443.12	4036.71	3484.58	1717.73	1351.13
	(d) Intangible assets (including under development)	289.03	131.93	95.30	73.88	29.53	57.65	68.81
	(h) Financial Assets							
	(i) Investments	2426.97	2317.64	1873.17	1419.84	1303.06	969.39	966.11
	(ii) Loans	353.39	190.00	638.59	1141.73	1020.08	23.29	80.60
	(iii) Other Financial Assets	14532.83	13140.24	12293.05	12098.95	11315.98	9534.29	8883.05
	(i) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	4138.09	4068.09	3618.01	4269.16	5355.05	2732.76	2044.54
	(j) Other non-current assets	6375	4417.23	3105.25	2144.39	2514.08	2238.99	1891.67
	Total Non-Current Assets (A)	87400.38	77028.25	66639.93	63350.07	59355.04	47895.31	40501.68
B	Current Assets							
	(a) Inventories	7075.68	8947.47	6617.98	5583.93	6443.85	8945.27	7569.17
	(b) Financial Assets							
	(i) Investments	7279.41	3632.59	99.70	1749.96	400.57	513.47	1939.96
	(ii) Trade Receivables	11367.68	19623.12	14408.22	5498.55	6257.80	12476.27	11447.61
	(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	6277.70	5112.40	2791.10	2302.36	3997.67	4193.91	4876.40
	(iv) Other Bank Balances	22901.75	12197.90	25657.86	28821.87	27282.31	26955.28	33138.51
	(v) Loans	0.21	500.81	502.65	502.33	3.69	12.48	21.80
	(vi) Other Financial Assets	2624.09	2215.65	2779.28	3522.09	3383.68	2829.83	2491.07
	(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	9149.03	9161.38	8950.27	9202.53	7996.58	7467.97	4397.87
	(d) Other Current Assets	26167.40	23362.00	21880.49	12487.76	10349.48	6525.43	6444.13
	Total Current Assets (B)	92842.95	84753.32	83687.55	69671.38	66115.63	69919.91	72326.52
	Total Assets (A + B)	180243.33	161781.57	150327.48	133021.45	125470.67	117815.22	112828.20
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
A	Equity							
1	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Equity Share Capital	6162.73	6162.73	6162.73	6162.73	6207.41	6207.41	6316.36
2	Capital Redemption Reserve							
	Balance at opening	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,013.13	2,064.51	1,808.36	1808.36
	Addition during the year				189.83	-		
	Buyback of Equity Shares						256.15	0.00
	Issue of Bonus Shares					(1,051.38)		
	Balance at Closing	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,013.13	2,064.51	1,808.36
3	Capital Reserve							
	Balance at opening	1,565.45	1,461.52	1,461.82	1,567.66	19.81	18.18	18.18
	Addition during the year	2.20	0.19	0.60	1.00	0.39	2.32	
	Adjustment during the year	(1.08)	(0.98)	(0.90)	(1.33)	(0.99)	(0.69)	
	Issue of Bonus Shares		104.72			1,548.45		
	Buyback of Equity Shares				(105.51)			
	Balance at Closing	1,566.57	1,565.45	1,461.52	1,461.82	1,567.66	19.81	18.18
4	General Reserve							
	Balance at opening	16,779.18	16,080.17	15,321.42	15,737.15	15,676.06	23,139.53	21511.02
	Adjustments						(3,914.17)	
	Transfer to/from General reserve	862.41	721.38	758.75	791.17	544.89	510.75	1628.51



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	As at 31 st March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Particulars							
	Buyback of Equity Shares				(1,065.00)		(3,797.20)	
	Tax on Buyback				(141.90)		(262.85)	
	Issue of Bonus Shares		(22.37)			(483.80)		
	Balance at Closing	17,641.59	16,779.18	16,080.17	15,321.42	15,737.15	15,676.06	23,139.53
5	Retained Earnings							
	Balance at opening	11,740.96	7,547.95	1,269.89	(5,365.55)	174.18	3,256.61	11455.93
	Adjustments	(0.06)	0.29	(0.03)		303.68	3,891.65	(7.77)
	Profit for the period	17358.10	12699.89	16,714.19	17,463.07	7,038.56	9,280.02	14267.11
	Appropriations							
	Transfer to/from General reserve	(862.41)	(721.38)	(758.75)	(791.17)	(544.89)	(510.75)	(1628.51)
	Transfer to other reserves						-	
	Interim Dividend	(8,627.82)	(7,703.44)	(7,395.27)	(8,105.58)	(10,242.24)	(12,352.76)	(17306.84)
	Final Dividend	(2,156.97)					-	
	Corporate Dividend Tax			(2,282.08)	(1,833.86)	(2,081.57)	(2,750.36)	(3523.31)
	Buyback of Equity Shares				(24.64)			
	Tax on Buyback				(72.38)		(640.23)	
	Issue of Bonus Shares		(82.35)			(13.27)		
	Balance at Closing	17451.80	11740.96	7547.95	1269.89	(5365.55)	174.18	3256.61
6	Other Comprehensive Income							
	Balance at opening	(933.92)	(298.41)	1,036.32	1,018.94	376.12	294.12	0.00
	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	51.31	(635.51)	(1,334.73)	17.38	642.82	82.00	294.12
	Balance at Closing	(882.61)	(933.92)	(298.41)	1036.32	1018.94	376.12	294.12
7	Other Equity	36,980.31	30,354.63	25,994.19	20,292.41	13,971.33	18,310.68	28,516.80
8	Equity Attributable to Equityholders of the company	43,143.04	36,517.36	32,156.92	26,455.14	20,178.74	24,518.09	34833.16
9	Non-controlling Interest	673.79	441.08	394.08	407.80	362.45	345.92	104.78
10	TOTAL EQUITY (A)	43,816.83	36,958.44	32,551.00	26,862.94	20,541.19	24,864.01	34937.94
	Liabilities							
B	Non-Current Liabilities							
	(a) Financial Liabilities							
	(i) Borrowings	3301.78	2688.10	1993.38	1472.27	1054.40	294.80	263.06
	(ia) Trade Payables	159.66	1.11					
	(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	2824.19	1590.02	802.51	1354.56	1164.92	1042.76	1219.41
	(b) Provisions	65944.00	63540.59	60223.45	52380.16	50024.48	43778.11	41542.71
	(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	811.02	730.73	307.04				
	(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	5983.18	5685.68	5381.81	4853.72	4366.58	3819.71	3510.92
	Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)	79023.83	74236.23	68708.19	60060.71	56610.38	48935.38	46536.10
C	Current Liabilities							
	(a) Financial Liabilities							
	(i) Borrowings	7.98	3194.79	4432.61	730.47	476.54	2712.97	929.03
	(ia) Trade Payables	44.22	0.23					
	(ii) Trade payables	8591.78	8473.14	7250.96	9417.97	6974.40	3884.31	3297.15
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	11279.35	10507.08	8446.80	4156.19	4470.61	4747.97	3988.14
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	31384.66	22889.38	22156.48	24966.55	24364.36	21524.07	15092.01
	(c) Provisions	6094.68	5522.28	6781.44	6826.62	12033.19	11146.51	8047.83
	Total Current Liabilities (C)	57402.67	50586.9	49068.29	46097.80	48319.10	44015.83	31354.16
	Total Equity and Liabilities (A + B + C)	180243.33	161781.57	150327.48	133021.45	125470.67	117815.22	112828.20



OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
A	Related to Assets & Liabilities							
1.i	No. of Equity Shares (CIL) of ₹ 10 each	6162728327	6162728327	6162728327	6162728327	6207409177	6207409177	6316364400
1.ii	Equity							
1.ii.a	Equity Share Capital	6162.73	6162.73	6162.73	6162.73	6207.41	6207.41	6316.36
1.ii.b	Other Equity	36,980.31	30,354.63	25,994.19	20,292.41	13,971.33	18,310.68	28,516.80
1.ii.c	Equity (1.ii.a + 1.ii.b)	43,143.04	36,517.36	32,156.92	26,455.14	20,178.74	24,518.09	34,833.16
1.ii.d	Capital Reserve (excluding issue of bonus shares)	18.90	17.78	18.57	18.88	19.21	19.81	18.18
1.ii.e.	Net Worth (1.ii.c - 1.ii.d)	43,124.14	36,499.58	32,138.35	26,436.26	20,159.53	24,498.28	34,814.98
2.i	Long Term Borrowings excl. Current Maturities	3301.78	2688.10	1993.38	1472.27	1054.40	294.80	263.06
2.ii	Current Maturities of Long term Borrowings	7.80	7.59	7.78	7.20	6.78	115.89	6.70
2.iii.	Long Term Borrowings incl. Current Maturities (2.i. + 2.ii.)	3309.58	2695.69	2001.16	1479.47	1061.18	410.69	269.76
2.iv.	Short Term Borrowings	7.98	3194.79	4432.61	730.47	476.54	2712.97	929.03
2.v.	Total Borrowings (incl. current maturity) (2.i. + 2.ii.)	3,309.76	5,882.89	6,425.99	2,202.74	1,530.94	3,007.77	1,192.09
3.i	Gross Property Plant & Equipment	63962.27	55361.11	46826.33	40085.35	32499.12	27630.94	23341.40
3.ii.	Accumulated Depreciation/Impairment	21264.48	17607.46	14523.98	11538.92	8439.14	5594.95	2678.85
3.iii.	Net Property Plant & Equipment (3.i. - 3.ii.)	42697.79	37753.65	32302.35	28546.43	24059.98	22035.99	20662.55
3.iv.	Net Other Fixed Assets	16876.31	15141.40	12809.51	13729.57	13786.81	10360.60	5973.16
3.v.	Other Non Current Assets	27826.28	24133.20	21528.07	21074.07	21508.25	15498.72	13865.97
3.vi.	Current Assets	92842.95	84753.32	83687.55	69671.38	66115.63	69919.91	72326.52
3.vii.	Total Assets (3.i. to 3.vi.)	180,243.33	161,781.57	150,327.48	133,021.45	125,470.67	117,815.22	112,828.20
3.viii.	Current Liabilities	57402.67	50586.90	49068.29	46097.80	48319.10	44015.83	31354.16
3.ix.	Capital Employed (3.vii - 3.viii.)	122,840.66	111,194.67	101,259.19	86,923.65	77,151.57	73,799.39	81,474.04
4.i	Trade Receivables	11367.68	19623.12	14408.22	5498.55	6257.80	12476.27	11447.61
4.ii	Cash & Cash Equivalents	6277.70	5112.40	2791.10	2302.36	3997.67	4193.91	4876.40
4.iii	Other Bank Balances	22901.75	12197.90	25657.86	28821.87	27282.31	26955.28	33138.51
5.i	Closing Stock of Coal (Net)	5412.88	7619.11	5199.51	4138.24	4979.09	7412.79	6162.54
5.ii	Closing Stock of Stores & Spares (Net)	1561.64	1125.27	1183.75	1209.19	1231.92	1316.73	1212.69
5.iii	Closing Stock Others (Net)	101.16	203.09	234.72	236.50	232.84	215.75	193.94
B	Related to Profit/Loss							
1.i	Profit before Share of Joint Venture/Associate's profit/(loss)	23624.87	18012.21	24072.49	27128.87	10770.31	14446.33	21439.80
1.ii	Profit Before Tax	23616.28	18009.24	24071.32	27126.87	10770.75	14444.57	21438.66
1.iii	Profit After Tax/Profit for the period	17378.42	12702.17	16700.34	17464.42	7038.44	9279.77	14266.78
1.iv	Other Comprehensive Income	51.31	(635.51)	(1334.73)	17.38	642.82	82.00	294.41
1.v	Total Comprehensive Income (1.iii. + 1.iv.)	17429.73	12066.66	15365.61	17481.80	7681.26	9361.77	14561.19
2.i	Gross Sales of Coal	152667.14	126786.13	134979.13	140603.00	126543.97	122286.96	108147.54
2.ii	Net Sales	100623.37	82710.32	89373.34	92896.08	81111.26	75602.86	75641.78
2.iii.	Other Operating Income	9090.13	7315.69	6707.00	6689.53	4132.98	2808.35	2365.85
2.iv	Revenue from Operations (net) (2.ii. + 2.iii.)	109713.50	90026.01	96080.34	99585.61	85244.24	78411.21	78007.63
3.i.	Interest on Deposits & Investments (Interest Income)	1633.49	1509.47	3309.66	3167.04	2770.90	3536.11	4747.97
3.ii.	Dividend from Mutual Funds	11.01	3.94	157.44	243.36	180.85	194.49	265.09
3.iii.	Other non-operating Income	2260.02	2229.42	2977.86	2426.66	2023.13	1593.61	927.52
3.iv.	Total Other Income (3.i. + 3.ii. + 3.iii.)	3904.52	3742.83	6444.96	5837.06	4974.88	5324.21	5940.58
3	Total Income (2.iv. + 3.iv.)	113618.02	93768.84	102525.30	105422.67	90219.12	83735.42	83948.21
4	Total Expenditure	89993.15	75756.63	78452.81	78293.80	79448.81	69289.09	62508.41
4.i	Employee Benefits Expenses	40700.82	38592.42	39404.18	38772.85	42621.84	33522.88	30126.78
4.ii	Cost of Materials Consumed	9442.18	7588.54	7065.46	7331.43	6813.33	6968.52	7039.76
4.iii	Power & Fuel	2638.46	2524.67	2467.22	2443.08	2516.42	2546.45	2490.54
4.iv	Finance Cost	541.49	642.24	502.92	263.68	430.10	409.18	386.16
4.v	Depreciations & Amortisation	4428.67	3717.85	3450.83	3450.36	3062.70	2906.75	2825.91
4.vi.	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	548.98	449.31	587.84	416.47	483.78	489.67	1082.16
4.vii.	Stripping Activity Adjustment	3760.86	1450.37	5541.87	5071.19	3358.25	2672.21	2811.42
4.viii.	Provisions & Write Off	184.33	1023.21	486.41	111.61	82.61	2331.95	884.57
5	Cost of Goods Sold (4 - 4.iv.-4.vi.-4.vii.-4.viii.)	84957.49	72191.50	71333.77	72430.85	75094.07	63386.08	57344.10
6	EBIT (1.ii. + 4.iv.-3.i.)	22524.28	17142.01	21264.58	24223.51	8429.95	11317.64	17076.85
7	EBITDA (6 + 4.v.)	26952.95	20859.86	24715.41	27673.87	11492.65	14224.39	19902.76
8	Value added (1.ii. + 4.iv. + 4.v. + 4.i.)	69287.26	60961.75	67429.25	69613.76	56885.39	51283.38	54777.51



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL RELATIVE RATIOS

Sl No	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
1	Debt Equity Ratio							
1.i	-Total Debt to Equity	0.08	0.16	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.03
1.ii	- Long Term Debt to Equity	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01
2	Current Ratio	1.62	1.68	1.71	1.51	1.37	1.59	2.31
3	Return on Average Net Worth	43.65%	37.01%	57.02%	74.96%	31.50%	31.29%	37.59%
4	Return on Average Capital Employed	19.25%	16.14%	22.60%	29.53%	10.96%	14.58%	20.65%
5	Debtor Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Grssoss Sales	1.22	1.61	0.88	0.50	0.71	1.17	1.11
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Cost of Goods Sold	0.92	1.07	0.79	0.76	0.80	1.29	1.14
7	EBITDA Margin on Net Sales	26.79%	25.22%	27.65%	29.79%	14.17%	18.81%	26.31%
8	Net Profit Margin on Net Sales	17.27%	15.36%	18.69%	18.80%	8.68%	12.27%	18.86%
9	Earning Per Share (₹)	28.17	20.61	27.12	28.14	11.34	14.80	22.59
10	Book Value Per Share (₹)	70.01	59.26	52.18	42.93	32.51	39.50	55.15
11	Market Price Per Share (NSE) (₹)	183.05	130.35	140.05	237.20	283.30	292.65	291.95
12	Price Earning Ratio (P/E Ratio)	6.50	6.32	5.16	8.43	24.98	19.77	12.92
13	Dividend per Share (₹) *	17.00	16.00	12.00	13.10	16.50	19.90	27.40
14	Dividend Payout Ratio	60.35%	77.63%	44.25%	46.56%	145.50%	134.46%	121.29%
15	Market Capitalisation (₹ Crore)	112808.74	80331.16	86309.01	146179.92	175855.90	181659.83	184406.26

* Dividend per share includes Final Dividend and Interim Dividend. For FY 20-21 & 21-22, the Final Dividend per share is ₹ 3.50 and ₹ 3.00 respectively. However for FY 21-22, final dividend is subject to approval of shareholders in AGM.

Formulas

- Value Added = Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost + Depreciation & Amortisation + Employee Benefit Expenses
- Equity = Equity Share Capital + Other Equity
- Total Debt to Equity = Borrowings/Equity
- Long Term Debt to Equity = (Long Term Borrowings + Current Maturity of Long Term) / Equity
- Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
- Return on Average Net Worth (%) = Profit After Tax (Profit for the period) / Average Net Worth
- Capital Employed = Total Assets - Current Liabilities
- EBIT (Earning Before Interest & Tax) = Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost - Interest Income
- Return on Average Capital Employed = EBIT/Average Capital Employed
- Debtors Turnover Ratio = Average Debtors (net of Provision) / Gross Sales * 12
- Cost of Goods Sold = (Total Expenditure - Finance Cost - Write off - Provision - CSR - Stripping Activity Adjustment)
- Inventory Turnover Ratio = Average Inventory of Coal / Cost of Goods Sold * 12
- EBITDA (Earning Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortisation) = Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost + Depreciation & Amortisation - Interest Income
- EBITDA Margin = EBITDA/Net Sales
- Earning Per Share = Profit After Tax (Profit for the period) / Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares
- Book Value Per Share = Equity / Number of Equity Shares
- Price Earning Ratio (P/E Ratio) = Market Price per Share / Earning Price per Share
- Dividend Payout Ratio = Dividend Per Share / Earning Per Share



OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

FINANCIAL POSITION

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	As at 31 st March	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
A	What is owned					
	Gross Fixed Assets (Tangible & Intangible)	44807.98	41479.46	39010.67	38096.41	36714.12
	Less: Depreciation, Impairment & Provisions	(28692.94)	(26695.07)	(25544.91)	(24656.12)	(23870.81)
1	Net Carrying Value of Fixed Assets	16115.04	14784.39	13465.76	13440.29	12843.31
2	Capital WIP & Intangible Assets under Development	5159.37	4315.81	3495.95	2903.38	2057.16
3	Non-Current Investments	963.05	1187.58	1400.30	946.99	850.96
4	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	1959.62	1971.74	2255.02	1194.06	873.23
5	Long-Term Loans & Advances	1688.22	1163.66	1181.36	1017.25	845.35
6	Other Non-current Assets	6776.65	5259.55	2118.00	2000.21	1500.77
7	Current Assets					
7.i.a	Inventory of Coal (Net)	4712.16	4154.61	4301.16	4801.14	4439.82
7.i.b	Inventory of Stores & Spares (Net)	1245.17	1167.16	1117.90	1126.45	1038.17
7.i.c	Other Inventories	226.49	246.30	198.77	143.69	107.62
7.ii	Trade Receivables	8521.88	8241.03	10480.21	5662.84	3456.98
7.iii	Cash & Bank Balances	47268.89	47722.60	60192.17	56271.86	44382.00
7.iv	Current Investments	1850.39	2587.32	994.66	1034.41	212.73
7.v	Short term Loans & Advances	8826.80	6596.06	4919.81	13478.19	11180.14
7.vi	Other Current assets	5227.73	4844.54	4174.74	2965.50	2125.75
	Total Current Assets (7.i.a. to 7.vi.)	77879.51	75559.62	86379.42	85484.08	66943.21
8	Current Liabilities & Provisions					
8.i	Short Term Borrowings	200.11	0.32			32.60
8.ii	Trade Payables	920.76	805.08	837.17	829.02	645.45
8.iii	Other Current Liabilities	20596.67	18070.40	16385.71	17832.16	13601.00
8.iv	Short Term Provisions	7691.96	6300.60	9761.53	16039.27	12757.37
	Total Current Liabilities & Provisions (8.i. to 8.iv.)	29409.50	25176.40	26984.41	34700.45	27036.42
9	Net Current Assets (7-8)	48470.01	50383.22	59395.01	50783.63	39906.79
	TOTAL (A)	81131.96	79065.95	83311.40	72285.81	58877.57
B	What is owed					
	Share Capital	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36
	Reserves & Surplus	34036.71	36088.10	42155.63	34136.66	26997.84
1	Shareholders' Fund	40353.07	42404.46	48471.99	40453.02	33314.20
2	Long Term Borrowings	201.83	171.46	1077.79	1305.35	1333.76
3	Other Long Term Liabilities	3999.44	3528.94	3137.21	2647.03	2057.39
4	Long Term Provisions	36511.79	32897.49	30560.81	27826.81	22139.61
	TOTAL (B)	81066.13	79002.35	83247.80	72232.21	58844.96
C	Minority Interest	65.83	63.60	63.60	53.60	32.61
	TOTAL (B) + (C)	81131.96	79065.95	83311.40	72285.81	58877.57

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
A	Earned From					
1	Gross Sales (Coal)	95434.76	89216.86	88281.32	78410.38	60240.90
	Less: Excise Duty & Other Levies	(23420.14)	(20406.84)	(19978.58)	(15994.95)	(10011.62)
2	Net Sales	72014.62	68810.02	68302.74	62415.43	50229.28
3.i	Facilitation charges for coal import	0.30				
3.ii	Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	78.19	99.89	79.51	67.48	76.83
3.iii	Recovery of Transportation & Loading Cost (Net)	2026.96	1697.61	1469.02	1376.04	1218.88
3	Other Operating Revenue (Net) (3.i. to 3.iii.)	2105.45	1797.50	1548.53	1443.52	1295.71
4.i	Interest on Deposits & Investments	5297.89	5566.77	6216.71	5317.77	2964.34
4.ii	Dividend from Mutual Funds	279.60	241.63	140.49	27.97	0.33
4.iii	Other non-operating Income	993.15	1363.48	840.96	747.64	611.76
4	Other Income (4.i. to 4.iii.)	6570.64	7171.88	7198.16	6093.38	3576.43
	TOTAL (A)	80690.71	77779.40	77049.43	69952.33	55101.42
B	Paid to / Provided for					
1.i	Salary, Wages, Allowances, Bonus etc.	21217.34	20615.96	18930.24	16571.73	13296.31
1.ii	Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	2563.73	2470.01	2291.46	1778.31	1697.84
1.iii	Gratuity	1121.60	514.51	1456.83	3944.09	1482.09
1.iv	Leave Encashment	949.42	601.34	833.21	804.67	686.11
1.v	Others	4022.03	3712.58	4094.26	3317.70	2706.85
1	Employee Benefits Expenses (1.i. to 1.v.)	29874.12	27914.40	27606.00	26416.50	19869.20
2	Cost of Materials Consumed	7256.44	7022.05	6062.11	5504.07	5272.82
3	Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	(530.48)	92.65	493.92	(381.04)	(1214.97)
4	Power Expenses	2347.28	2282.23	2333.48	2012.52	1749.48
5	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	298.10	409.37	140.13	104.12	94.70
6	Repairs	1122.73	985.18	822.40	645.71	657.36
7	Contractual Expenses	8512.62	6827.53	5801.97	4900.97	4624.50
8	Finance Costs	7.32	58.00	45.17	53.98	73.70
9	Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment	2319.80	1996.41	1812.97	1969.22	1765.40
10	Overburden Removal Adjustment	3826.70	3286.56	3201.74	3693.89	2618.47
11	Provisions & Write Off	993.80	1154.53	927.10	1469.84	578.84
12	Other Expenses	3083.36	2872.36	2830.26	2381.04	2501.28
13	Prior Period Adjustment/ Exceptional Items	(5.00)	(1.41)	(6.86)	(91.15)	47.40
	TOTAL (B)	59106.79	54899.86	52070.39	48679.67	38638.18
	Profit Before Tax (A - B)	21583.92	22879.54	24979.04	21272.66	16463.24
	Less: Tax Expenses	(7857.30)	(7767.90)	(7622.67)	(6484.45)	(5595.88)
	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operation	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
	Share of Minority	0.09	0.04			
	Profit After Tax	13726.70	15111.67	17356.36	14788.20	10867.35
	Dividend for the year	13074.88	18317.46	8842.91	6316.36	2463.38
	Corporate Dividend Tax	2424.55	2825.27	1323.23	1183.56	897.74
	Transfer to General Reserve	2578.50	2827.44	2508.92	2143.24	1471.94
	Transfer to CSR Reserve		231.28	220.82	231.22	168.12
	Other Transfers & Adjustments	410.13	31.30	(70.36)	115.77	7.74
	Retained Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	(4761.36)	(9121.08)	4530.84	4798.05	5858.43
	Cumulative Profit/Loss from Last year	15515.36	24636.44	20105.60	15307.55	9449.12
	Cumulative Profit/Loss in Balance Sheet	10754.00	15515.36	24636.44	20105.60	15307.55

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As


OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)
IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
A	Related to Assets & Liabilities					
1.i	No. of Equity Shares (CIL) of ₹ 10 each	6316364400	6316364400	6316364400	6316364400	6316364400
1.ii	Equity					
1.ii.a	Equity Share Capital	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36
1.ii.b	Reserve & Surplus	34,026.97	36,075.50	42,144.45	34,124.40	26,988.97
1.ii.c	Equity (1.ii.a + 1.ii.b)	40,343.33	42,391.86	48,460.81	40,440.76	33,305.33
1.ii.d	Capital Reserve (excluding issue of bonus shares)	9.74	12.60	11.18	12.26	8.87
1.ii.e.	Net Worth (1.ii.c - 1.ii.d)	40,333.59	42,379.26	48,449.63	40,428.50	33,296.46
2.i	Long Term Borrowings excl. Current Maturities	201.83	171.46	1077.79	1305.35	1333.76
2.ii	Current Maturities of Long term Borrowings	6.38	6.36	227.51	222.03	187.21
2.iii.	Long Term Borrowings incl. Current Maturities (2.i. + 2.ii.)	208.21	177.82	1305.30	1527.38	1520.97
2.iv.	Short Term Borrowings	200.11	0.32	0.00	0.00	32.60
2.v.	Total Borrowings (incl. current maturity) (2.i. + 2.ii.)	401.94	171.78	1,077.79	1,305.35	1,366.36
3.i	Gross Fixed Assets	44807.98	41479.46	39010.67	38096.41	36714.12
3.ii.	Accumulated Depreciation/Impairment	28692.94	26695.07	25544.91	24656.12	23870.81
3.iii.	Net Property Plant & Equipment (3.i. - 3.ii.)	16115.04	14784.39	13465.76	13440.29	12843.31
3.iv.	Net Other Fixed Assets	5159.37	4315.81	3495.95	2903.38	2057.16
3.v.	Other Non Current Assets	11387.54	9582.53	6954.68	5158.51	4070.31
3.vi.	Current Assets	77879.51	75559.62	86379.42	85484.08	66943.21
3.vii.	Total Assets (3.i. to 3.vi.)	110,541.46	104,242.35	110,295.81	106,986.26	85,913.99
3.viii.	Current Liabilities	29409.50	25176.40	26984.41	34700.45	27036.42
3.ix.	Capital Employed (3.vii - 3.viii.)	81,131.96	79,065.95	83,311.40	72,285.81	58,877.57
4.i	Trade Receivables	14408.22	5498.55	6257.80	8689.16	12476.27
4.ii	Cash & Bank Balances	47268.89	47722.60	60192.17	56271.86	44382.00
5.i	Closing Stock of Coal (Net)	4712.16	4154.61	4301.16	4801.14	4439.82
5.ii	Closing Stock of Stores & Spares (Net)	1245.17	1167.16	1117.9	1126.45	1038.17
5.iii	Closing Stock Others (Net)	226.49	246.3	198.77	143.69	107.62
B	Related to Profit/Loss					
1.i	Profit Before Tax	21583.92	22879.54	24979.04	21272.66	16463.24
1.ii	Profit After Tax	13726.70	15111.67	17356.36	14788.20	10867.35
2.i	Gross Sales of Coal	95434.76	89216.86	88281.32	78410.38	60240.90
2.ii	Net Sales	72014.62	68810.02	68302.74	62415.43	50229.28
2.iii.	Other Operating Income	2105.45	1797.50	1548.53	1443.52	1295.71
2.iv	Revenue from Operations (net) (2.ii. + 2.iii.)	74120.07	70607.52	69851.27	63858.95	51524.99
3.i.	Interest on Deposits & Investments (Interest Income)	5297.89	5566.77	6216.71	5317.77	2964.34
3.ii.	Dividend from Mutual Funds	279.60	241.63	140.49	27.97	0.33
3.iii.	Other non-operating Income	993.15	1363.48	840.96	747.64	611.76
3.iv.	Other Income (3.i + 3.ii. + 3.iii.)	6570.64	7171.88	7198.16	6093.38	3576.43
3.v.	Total Income (2.iv. + 3.iv.)	80690.71	77779.40	77049.43	69952.33	55101.42
4	Total Expenditure	59106.79	54899.86	52070.39	48679.67	38638.18
4.i	Employee Benefits Expenses	29874.12	27914.40	27606.00	26416.50	19869.20
4.ii	Cost of Materials Consumed	7256.44	7022.05	6062.11	5504.07	5272.82
4.iii	Power & Fuel	2347.28	2282.23	2333.48	2012.52	1749.48
4.iv	Finance Cost	7.32	58.00	45.17	53.98	73.70
4.v	Depreciations & Amortisation	2319.80	1996.41	1812.97	1969.22	1765.40
4.vi.	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	298.10	409.37	140.13	104.12	94.70
4.vii.	Overburden Removal Adjustment	3826.70	3286.56	3201.74	3693.89	2618.47
4.viii.	Provisions & Write Off	993.80	1154.53	927.10	1469.84	578.84
5	Cost of Goods Sold (4 - 4.iv.-4.vi.-4.vii.-4.viii.)	53980.87	49991.40	47756.25	43357.84	35272.47
6	EBIT (1.ii. + 4.iv.- 3.i.)	16293.35	17370.77	18807.50	16008.87	13572.60
7	EBITDA (6 + 4.v.)	18613.15	19367.18	20620.47	17978.09	15338.00
8	Value added (1.ii. + 4.iv. + 4.v. + 4.i.)	53785.16	52848.35	54443.18	49712.36	38171.54

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As



OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED) IMPORTANT FINANCIAL RELATIVE RATIOS

Sl.No.	Ratios	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
1	Debt Equity Ratio					
1.i	-Total Debt to Equity	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.04
1.ii	- Long Term Debt to Equity	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05
2	Current Ratio	2.65	3.00	3.20	2.46	2.48
3	Return on Average Net Worth	33.19%	33.28%	39.06%	40.12%	36.79%
4	Return on Average Capital Employed	20.34%	21.40%	24.17%	24.41%	30.80%
5	Debtor Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Gross Sales	1.25	0.79	1.02	1.62	1.46
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Cost of Goods Sold	0.99	1.01	1.14	1.28	1.30
7	EBITDA Margin on Net Sales	25.85%	28.15%	30.19%	28.80%	30.54%
8	Net Profit Margin on Net Sales	19.06%	21.96%	25.41%	23.69%	21.64%
9	Earning Per Share (₹)	21.73	23.92	27.63	23.47	17.19
10	Book Value Per Share (₹)	63.87	67.11	76.72	64.03	52.73
11	Market Price Per Share (NSE) (₹)	362.90	288.75	309.10	343.90	346.50
12	Price Earning Ratio (P/E Ratio)	16.70	12.07	11.19	14.65	20.16
13	Dividend per Share (₹)	20.70	29.00	14.00	10.00	3.90
14	Dividend Payout Ratio	95.26%	121.24%	50.67%	42.61%	22.69%
15	Market Capitalisation (₹ Crore)	229220.86	182385.02	195238.82	217219.77	218862.03

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As

Formulas

- 1 Value Added = Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost + Depreciation & Amortisation + Employee Benefit Expenses
- 2 Equity = Equity Share Capital + Other Equity
- 3 Total Debt to Equity = Borrowings/Equity
- 4 Long Term Debt to Equity = (Long Term Borrowings + Current Maturity of Long Term) / Equity
- 5 Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
- 6 Return on Average Net Worth (%) = Profit After Tax / Average Net Worth
- 7 Capital Employed = Total Assets - Current Liabilities
- 8 EBIT (Earning Before Interest & Tax) = Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost - Interest Income
- 9 Return on Average Capital Employed = EBIT/Average Capital Employed
- 10 Debtors Turnover Ratio = Average Debtors (net of Provision) / Gross Sales * 12
- 11 Cost of Goods Sold = (Total Expenditure - Finance Cost - Write off - Provision - CSR - Stripping Activity Adjustment)
- 12 Inventory Turnover Ratio = Average Inventory of Coal / Cost of Goods Sold * 12
- 13 EBITDA (Earning Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation & Amortisation) = Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost + Depreciation & Amortisation - Interest Income
- 14 EBITDA Margin = EBITDA/Net Sales
- 15 Earning Per Share = Profit After Tax / Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares
- 16 Book Value Per Share = Equity / Number of Equity Shares
- 17 Price Earning Ratio (P/E Ratio) = Market Price per Share / Earning Price per Share
- 18 Dividend Payout Ratio = Dividend Per Share / Earning Per Share



BRIEF PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

Shri Pramod Agrawal [59] [DIN-00279727] an Indian Administrative Service Officer of 1991 batch of Madhya Pradesh Cadre took over as Chairman, Coal India Limited (CIL), the world's largest coal producing company, on and from 1st February 2020. Prior to the assumption of the top post of the Maharatna coal mining behemoth, he was Principal Secretary, Department of Technical Education, Skill Development & Employment and Department of Labour, Government of Madhya Pradesh. A Graduate (B.Tech) in Civil Engineering from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mumbai (1986), Shri. Agrawal completed his Post-Graduation in Design Engineering (M.Tech) from IIT, Delhi (1988). On assuming the charge of the company that produces over 83% of the country's entire coal output, Sri Agrawal underlined his priority "to make Coal India a competitive, economically viable business entity, in the changing scenario, with greater emphasis on operational efficiency and lowering the cost of production. Coal imports to be curtailed to the extent possible with higher coal output". Sri Agrawal has 31 years of administrative acumen under his belt in varied fields of Public Administration, as Principal Secretary in the State of Madhya Pradesh, which included Urban Development & Housing Department; Public Health Engineering Department; Public Works Department and Transport Department. He was also Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh Finance Corporation. He served as Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company, and as Chief Executive Officer of Madhya Pradesh Rural Development Authority. He was the Collector of Morena and Mahasamund Districts of Madhya Pradesh. He brings with him rich repertoire of managerial experience to Coal India Limited. He also served as Joint Secretary, then Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and as Director in Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports Government of India. He received professional training in Project Appraisal and Risk Management from Duke University, Raleigh, USA; Management of Technical Cooperation Projects from ILOTC Turin; Programme on Infrastructure Development and Financing from IIM, Ahmedabad; Infrastructure Planning and Management from IIM, Bangalore; Study on Road Management Policies and Practices from Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne. Sri Agrawal has several papers published to his credit like "implementing Rural Roads Project in Madhya Pradesh" and "Procurement Reforms under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh". He is the recipient of "Award for Infrastructure Development by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for exceptional work done for PMGSY Project", "Red Cross Special Award for Improvement of Medical Infrastructure while working as Collector of Morena District". He does not hold any shares of Coal India Limited.

Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari [59] [DIN- 03575641] Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal (April, 2019) a 1986 batch Indian Forest Service officer of HP Cadre, holds double masters in Geology and Forestry besides certificate in German language. In his career spanning over three decades, he served in various positions (HRD, IT, Legal, Personnel, Environment, Social and RR and M&E) before his appointment (April, 2017) as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. He has served State Power Sector in various capacities for a decade including directorship in HP State PSU engaged in Power generation. He was instrumental in registration of major CDM projects of hydro power sector under UNFCCC mechanism and also done WCD compliance besides various due diligences for carbon trading. He has streamlined NGO grants process while making it an end-to-end online solution during his stint in Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. He was instrumental in bringing Eklavya Model Residential Schools for Tribal Students under Centre's umbrella with enhanced and assured support not only for education but also for the overall development of students. He has voluntarily done two year's stint in climatically harsh, remote and difficult tribal area (Pangi Sub-Division, Chamba district) of H.P. He has been pivotal in the development of several important policies in State Power Sector, State's Environment and Forest Sector; besides CDM Project, WCD Compliance, EIA, EMP preparation and compliance monitoring etc. for Environment Management and on the tribal welfare and tribal development. He has travelled far and wide and is trained in various subjects in India and abroad. He has been a visiting faculty in the training academies of various services. He has been contributing articles to newspapers and magazines. He is a Government Nominee Director in NCL. He does not hold any shares of Coal India Limited.

Smt. Nirupama Kotru [53] [DIN-03575641] Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, MOC, is an officer of the Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) of the 1992 batch. Born on 28 January, 1969, Nirupama Kotru has done her BA in Economics (Hons.) from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University, and MA in Politics & International Relations from School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. She has also done MA in Public Policy & Sustainable Development



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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from TERI University, Delhi. Ms. Kotru has served in Income Tax Department at Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Pune in various assignments and was involved in setting up of International Taxation Directorate of the Income Tax Deptt. As Director (E Governance) in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, she administered the award-winning MCA21 corporate filing system. She was also instrumental in setting up the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs at Manesar. As Director(Films) in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, she looked after the administration of media units such as NFDC, Films Division, National Film Archive and Directorate of Film Festivals, and all policy matters relating to films. Until recently she was posted as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Culture, Govt of India, where she looked after prestigious akademies such as Sahitya Akademi, National School of Drama, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi as well as renowned museums such as National Museum, Delhi, Victoria Memorial Museum and Indian Museum, Kolkata, among others. She brings with her varied experience in different fields of administration as well as taxation. She is also a Director in Hindustan Zinc Limited and Bharat Aluminium Company Limited. She does not hold any share in Coal India Limited.

Shri Vinay Ranjan [51] [DIN : 03636743] took over the charge as Director (Personnel & Industrial Relations), Coal India Limited on 28th July'2021. Shri Ranjan is a performance-focused people-oriented professional with extensive years of experience in entire gamut of HR, which includes large scale Lateral/campus hiring, Talent Management, Performance Management, Employer Branding, Compensation Management and Bench-marking, Change Management, Cultural Building, Employee Engagement, Employee Relations, HRIS, Employee Productivity and Learning & Development. He has also successfully extended HR support to overseas business entities. He was also part of two full life cycle SAP HR implementation. He lead the team for full life cycle SAP HR implementation at TATA Communication (Erstwhile VSNL), where he led the 8 member team consisting from VSNL HR and TCS for the implementation of entire SAP HCM module. He was also part of the Tata Teleservices (TTSL) SAP HR implementation team on deputation from VSNL. He is impactful leader with the ability to develop and lead efficient and highly productive workforce. He has excellent stakeholder's management skills and has been working directly with promoters for last 5 years. He is recognized for integrity and commitment with high level of service delivery & execution. He also possesses strong interpersonal, communication and negotiation skills. He became INSEAD alumni pursuant to successful completion of course at glittering graduation ceremony held at Fontainebleau campus, France on 29th July 2016. Shri Vinay Ranjan was corporate Head-HR of DB Power Ltd (A Dainik Bhaskar Group Company) when Dainik Bhaskar Group diversified and decided to build two large Thermal power plants with investment of USD 2 Billion. He does not hold any shares in Coal India Limited.

Shri B. Veera Reddy [58] [DIN08679590] has assumed the charge of Director (Technical), CIL w.e.f 1st February'2022. Prior to this he was Director (Technical) Operations of Eastern Coalfields Limited from 01.01.2020 till 31.01.2022. He did his B. Tech in Mining from Kothagudem School of Mines, Osmania University in the year 1986 and obtained First Class Managers Competency Certificate by DGMS in the year 1990. He has also completed Master of Technology in Mine Planning from Kothagudem School of Mines, Osmania University in the year 2000. Shri Reddy joined SCCL in the year 1987 and has more than 32 years of experience in coal mining, planning, procurement and operations. He worked in different capacities in the Mechanized Underground and Opencast mines and in Corporate Project Planning department of SCCL. Prior to his joining as Director (Technical) Operations of Eastern Coalfields Limited he worked as General Manager of Adriyala Longwall Project Area of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited. He does not hold any shares in Coal India Limited

Shri Debasish Nanda [57] [DIN09015566] Shri. Debasish Nanda has taken over as Director - Business Development of Coal India Ltd w.e.f 11th July' 2022. Prior to this, he was working as Executive Director (Gas) in Indian Oil Corporation. A graduate in mechanical engineering from UCE Burla, Sambalpur University, Shri. Nanda is a Post Graduate in production engineering from REC Rourkela and has to his credit a Masters in International Business from IIFT, New Delhi. Shri. Nanda joined Indian Oil Corporation in 1988 as a Management Trainee in the Marketing Division and spent 11 years in marketing of Servo lubricants. Thereafter, he moved to Business Development Group in 1999. He did a stint in Business Development activities comprising of expansion of lube business overseas, exports of POL, setting-up of Indian Oil's subsidiaries etc. before moving to Indian Oil's Gas Business in 2009. Shri. Nanda headed the 'Natural Gas' business of Indian Oil which had a turnover of over ₹ 20,000 crores. He developed many robust strategies for increasing the



penetration of Indian Oil in the natural gas business. He has also handled various diverse positions for liaising with MoP&NG, PNGRB and other Industry bodies. He has chaired the US-India Energy Task Force, headed the work on pipeline RLNG exports to Bangladesh & Sri Lanka and was accorded status of aggregator of HP-HT domestic gas for urea plants. His expertise includes exploration of newer avenues of business development. He does not hold any shares in Coal India Limited.

Prof. G. Nageswara Rao [64] [DIN 08461461] has been appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of Coal India Limited w.e.f. 1st November' 2021. He was Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University during July 2016 & July 2019, In-charge Vice-chancellor of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Etcherla from July 2017 till December 2017 and Mentor, Central Tribal University of AP from January 2019 to July 2019. He has been conferred with Honorary Colonel rank by the President of India. He was also conferred with Best Researcher Award in 2000 and Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Best Academician Award in 2008 by Andhra University, and Government of Andhra Pradesh conferred him with "State Best Teacher Award" in 2014. He was the faculty member of Andhra University from 1989 to 2019. He carried out post-doctoral research at Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru (March 1990 - February 1991) and at University of Durban, South Africa (April 1997 - March 1998). Prof. Rao has published 367 research papers in national & International Journals & participated in 121 conferences. He completed research projects funded by University Grants Commission, Department of Science & Technology, Department of Ocean Development, & Ministry of Ocean and Earth Sciences, Govt. of India. He guided 59 Research Scholars for the award of Ph. D. degrees. He was Expert Committee member for assessment of Major Research Projects, University Grants Commission. He held different positions such as Assistant Principal, College of Science & Technology, Chief Warden, Science Hostels, Head of the Department of Inorganic & Analytical Chemistry, Director, School of Chemistry, Associate Director, Directorate of Admissions, Placement officer, College of Science & Technology, Andhra University. He has functioned as Chairman of several NAAC peer teams & Search committees for Vice-chancellor position. Prof. Rao is the Member of Executive Council of Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, a central University. He is also President of Vidyabharathi, Andhra Pradesh.

Dr Arun Kumar Oraon (59) [DIN- 09388744] has been appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of Coal India Limited w.e.f 1st November' 2021. He is an 1992 Batch IPS, Punjab Cadre. He took voluntary retirement from the rank of IGP. He was awarded the best Probationer Trophy during IPS Training. He has Served as SP, DIG & IGP in the State of Punjab & Jharkhand. He has vast experience of Policing in Terrorist and Naxal (LWE) Affected Areas He also did Police Executive Programme Course in Cambridge University, UK. Further he has done his MBBS from Rajendra Medical College & Hospital (RIMS), Ranchi. He has also worked as Sr. Medical Officer in The Emergency Medical Team of 4 Former Prime Ministers. He has experience as Vice President in JSPL, Ranchi. He was also adviser and former President of Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad. He is also running "Ratri Paathshala's" for the poor tribals in three districts of Jharkhand in as many villages. He is the Founder of Forum of Tribal Police Officer's in Jharkhand and worked for the welfare of Tribals by Providing Quality Education, Promoting Tribal Language & Preservation of Tribal Culture, Traditions and Values. He is also the Founder President of 'SANGHARA' a registered organization in Punjab for the welfare of tribal migrants of Punjab, Haryana, Himanchal and Western U.P. He represented Civil Services Delhi & Punjab team, Rest of Bihar, Ranchi University, Ranchi District in Cricket. He has also represented All India Police Games Champion, Punjab Police team in Lawn Tennis. He is the Director, Lawn Tennis Academy, JSCA, Ranchi and President, Gumla District Cricket Association. He is also a National Executive Member & co incharge of ST Morcha BJP, Assam.

CA Kamesh Kant Acharya (56) [DIN- 09386642] has been appointed as Independent Director on the Board of Coal India Limited w.e.f. 2nd November' 2021. Shri Kamesh Kant Acharya is a fellow member of "The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He has an experience of more than 20 years in different spheres of profession including Statutory Audits, Tax Audits, Tax Planning, Advisory, Project Financing, Corporate Finance, funds restructuring and representation before Tax and other government departments. He is also a Law Graduate from Delhi University. He has vast experience in serving several sectors including Banking, Real Estate, Distillery, Manufacturing and Processing industries, Transport, Health and Education. He has vast experience in working with several banks including Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, Punjab & Sindh bank, New Bank of India and also worked in different Public and Private limited companies etc. during different audits. He was associated with Acharya Goel & Associates, Chartered Accountants firm as a senior



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partner. He was the member of Taxation committees and Professional Development Committees at Northern India Regional Council of "The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". He also associated with "The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India" and "The Institute of Company Secretaries of India". He is an active social Activist and motivational speaker associated with RSS and other welfare charitable, resident organisations or associations. He is the former member of National Commerce cell, District Treasurer and Ward President of BJP. At present he is the State Co-convenor BJP Delhi CA cell and also the member of Vigilance Committee Circle- 58, Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Government of NCT of Delhi.

CA Denesh Singh (52) [DIN- 08038875] has been appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of Coal India Limited w.e.f 1st November' 2021. Shri Denesh Singh is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the Vice President of ACCMAN Business school. He is also an MBA from EILM University (approved by UGC, DEC & AICTE) with 1st Division and B.Com (Hon) from Banaras Hindu University with 1st Division. He is the senior partner of ASC & Associates, Chartered Accountants. He served on the Board of United Bank of India as an independent director from December 2017 to March 2020. The Board of United Bank appointed him as the Chairman of the Audit Committee and member of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Customer Service Committee, the IT Sub-Committee, and the Election Committee. He is the founder Director International Business Valuers Association (IBVA) - a RVO recognized by IBBI. He is Partner in ASC & Associates. He has over 20 years of diversified experience serving clients in various industries in India and Internationally. He has specialized in auditing, taxation, project financing, management consulting, and other consulting support services to businesses in the public and private sectors for over 20 years. He has, for over 15 years, imparted training to Accountants and Finance Officers of several Government Departments in different areas of Accounts and Finance, viz. Department of Horticulture, Department of Sericulture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd., Directorate of Public Works Department, and other organizations under the Government of Uttar Pradesh as Financial Consultant. During his tenure as Vice President, ACCMAN Business School, he was actively involved in providing strategic inputs and oversight of key functional areas. He also has extensive experience in teaching. He teaches subjects like Banking & Financial Services, Credit Appraisal & Risk Management, Financial Accounting, Legal Aspects of Business, Project Planning Appraisal & Control, and Management Accounting & Control. He is also a member of Research & Development committee of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi and Committee for members in Industry and Business of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.

Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana (65) [DIN-09385881] has been appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of Coal India Limited w.e.f 2nd November' 2021. He is a Bachelor in Science from 1978. At present he is an Industrialist and Agriculturist. He has been Executive Member of National Scheduled Caste Morcho, B.J.P, President of Gujarat Senva and Ravat Vikas Sangh and Executive Member of B.J.P Gujarat State. He was M.L.A of Dasada Vidhansabha (Gujarat) from 2012 to 2017, Parliament Secretary of Govt of Gujarat from 2015 to 2017, Secretary of B.J.P Gujarat Pradesh from 2002 to 2004, Chairman of Gujarat Ati Pachhat Jati Vikas Board from 2010-2012, President of G.I.D. Eng. Association, Gandhinagar from 2005 to 2007, Member of High Power Committee, Govt of Gujarat 1985, President of B.J.P. Scheduled Caste Morcho Gandhinagar (Gujarat) from 1990 to 1994. He was Director in Gujarat State Handloom Dev. Corporation from 1998 to 2002 and Director in Gujarat State Nasabandhi Board from 1982 to 1988.

Shri B. Rajesh Chander (49) [DIN- 02065422] has been appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of Coal India Limited w.e.f. 1st November' 2021. Shri Rajesh Chander is an Engineering graduate from Sri Jaychamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore. Shri Rajesh Chander has served as Chairman of Coimbatore Tea Traders Association during the period 2015 to 2017. He had also served as Managing Partner at Hittakkal Estate Tea Factory from 1998 to 2020. He had also held the post of Trustee/Secretary at Isha Foundation during the period 2008 to 2020. He is also professionally involved in tea and coffee planting business. He is also a member of Board of Governor of Lawrence School, Lovedale (Under Ministry of Education).

Shri P.M Prasad (57) [DIN-08073913] CMD, Central Coalfields Limited has been appointed as Permanente Invitee on the Board of Coal India Limited w.e.f 9th Feb.'2022. He took charge as Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) of Central



Coalfields Limited (CCL) on 01/09/2020. He has over 37 years of experience in the mining industry. He is a mining engineer from Osmania University. He did M.Tech in 'Open-Cast Mining' from Indian School of Mines (IIT-ISM), Dhanbad. He also has a degree in law from Nagpur University. Shri Prasad began his career as an executive trainee with Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) in 1984. As General Manager of Lingaraj Area in MCL, he was responsible for successful opening and operations of 'Kaniha Opencast Project' in 2010. In May, 2015 he joined NTPC as Executive Director (Coal mining). He expedited award of Pakri Barwadih coal block (NTPC's first project) and Dulanga coal block of NTPC. In March 2016, he took charge as Executive Director cum Head of Project, Pakri Barwadih. His tenure saw the commissioning of greenfield project of Pakri Barwadih OC (20 MTY). In February, 2018 he joined Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) as Director Technical (P&P). Prior to joining CCL, he was the Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and took charge in August 2019.

Shri Bhola Singh (58) [DIN-07788963] has been appointed as a permanent invitee in CIL Board w.e.f 13th Jan' 2022. He has taken over the charge of CMD, NCL w.e.f 1st Jan' 2022. Prior to this, he was the Director (Technical), CCL on 15th Jan 2019. Born in January 1964, Shri Singh completed B.Tech. (Hons.) in Mining Engineering from IIT, Kharagpur. He is a professional mining engineer with 33 years of experience in reputed public and private sector organizations. Shri Bhola Singh started his career with Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) in 1987 as a Graduate Engineer Trainee. Working at NCL at an early stage of career, benefited him professionally in achieving excellence in production, productivity, safety, environment and overall mine management. Shri Singh introduced Cast Blasting & Eco-friendly Electronic detonation in NCL mines. He has published many technical papers on blasting and rock fragmentation in journals of national and international repute. In 2008, Shri Bhola Singh joined AES (an USA based MNC) as the Head of a Greenfield mining project in Chhattisgarh. Later on, he worked for Manoharpur Coal Blocks allotted to Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC). Before joining CCL, Shri Singh has to his credit of working as the Project Director at Sasan Power Limited, having the distinction of being the country's first Ultra Mega Power Project (6X660MW) catered through a highly mechanized Moher & Moher Amlori Extension coal mining Project at Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh. Being at the helm of the affairs, Shri Singh was responsible for delivering coal targets both qualitatively and quantitatively in maintaining sustainable power generation which culminated in adoring the rare feat of supplying electricity to over 40 million customers across 7 states at the cheapest tariff in the world. During his stint, the coal mine touched new benchmarks and got prestigious National Safety Award from the Hon'ble President of India in 2017. Northern Coalfields Limited is going to be immensely benefitted from the professional acumen and technical expertise of Shri Bhola Singh. He is poised to take the organization in the most profitable direction and position of excellence through his leadership skills, open communication, teamwork and positive approach.

Ms. Jaya Varma Sinha [59] belongs to Indian Railways Traffic Service (1986 Batch). She has been appointed as permanent invitee in CIL Board w.e.f 27th Sep' 21. She is currently posted as the Additional Member Traffic Railway Board, Ministry of Railways. She is responsible for operations and Policy Planning of the Indian Railways. In her career of over 30+ years in railways, Ms. Sinha has risen through the management ranks of Indian Railways in progressively more responsible operational and commercial positions. She was the first woman to be appointed Principal Chief Operation Manager of the South Eastern Railway. She also worked as the Railway Advisor in the High Commission of India, in Dhaka, Bangladesh for four years, during which time the Maitre Express from Kolkata to Dhaka was inaugurated. She has also been the Divisional Railway Manager, Sealdah, Eastern Railway. Ms. Sinha is an alumnus of Allahabad University.



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members,
Coal India Limited

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I have great pleasure in presenting to you, the 48th Annual Report of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2022 together with the reports of Statutory Auditors and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a 'Maharatna' company under the Ministry of Coal, Government of India with headquarter at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world and one of the largest corporate employers with manpower of 248550 (as on 1st April, 2022). CIL operates through 84 mining areas spread over eight (8) provincial states of India. Coal India Limited has 318 mines (as on 1st April, 2022) of which 141 are underground, 158 opencast and 19 mixed mines.

CIL has ten fully owned Indian subsidiary companies viz. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), CIL Navi Karniya Urja Limited for development of non-conventional/clean & renewable energy and CIL Solar PV Limited for development of solar photovoltaic module. In addition, CIL has a foreign subsidiary in Mozambique namely Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL). Further CIL has five Joint Venture companies- Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited, Talcher Fertilizers Ltd., CIL NTPC Urja Pvt. Ltd., Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited & International Coal Venture Private Limited.

The mines in Assam i.e. North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) is managed directly by CIL.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd is having four (4) Subsidiaries, SECL has two (2) Subsidiaries and CCL has one (1) subsidiary.

1. State of Company Affairs

1. CIL produced 622.63 MT during 2021-22 which is the highest production achieved since its inception. Production for the year represented an increase of 26.41 MTs i.e. 4.4 % growth over last year's production of 596.22 MTs.
2. MCL became the second CIL subsidiary to join the exclusive club of 150 MT coal producing companies. BCCL, NCL and MCL had achieved their respective production targets of FY'22 with a growth of 24%, 6% and 14% respectively over last year.
3. CIL coal off-take of 661.89 MTs is the highest whopping 87.41 MT increase over 2021-22.
4. For the first time, the net revenue from operations has crossed ₹ 1 Lakh crores.
5. ERP implemented across all subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. Phase -II went Go-Live 14.5 months in advance of the scheduled commencement.

2. Financial Performance

2.1 Financial Results (CIL Consolidated)

For the year, 2021-22 CIL has achieved an aggregate Pre-Tax Profit of ₹ 23,616.28 Crores and post-tax profit of ₹ 17,378.42 crores as against pre-tax profit of ₹ 18,009.24 crores and post-tax profit of ₹ 12,702.17 crores in 2020-21. The subsidiary wise details of Pre-tax Profit are given in Annexure I.

Highlights of performance

The performance of Coal India Limited (Consolidated) for the year 2021-22 compared to the previous year is shown in the table below:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Production of Coal (in million tonnes)	622.63	596.22
Off-take of Coal (in million tonnes)	661.89	574.48
Sales (Gross) (₹/Crores)	152667.14	126786.13
Capital Employed (₹/Crores)	122840.66	111194.67
Net Worth (₹/Crores)	43124.14	36499.58
Profit Before Tax (₹/Crores)	23616.28	18009.24
Profit for the Period (₹/Crores)	17378.42	12702.17
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (₹/Crores)	17429.73	12066.66
Return on Average Capital Employed (%)	19.25	16.14
Return on Average Net Worth (%)	43.65	37.01
Earnings Per Share (₹) (Considering Face Value of ₹10 per share)	28.17	20.61
Dividend per Share (₹)* (Considering Face Value of ₹10 per share)	17.00	16.00
Inventory Turnover Ratio (as no. of months)	0.92	1.07
Debtor Turnover Ratio (as no. of months)	1.22	1.61

*Dividend per share includes Final Dividend and Interim Dividend. For FY 20-21 & 21-22, the Final Dividend per share is ₹ 3.50 and ₹ 3.00 respectively. However, for FY 21-22, final dividend is subject to approval of shareholders in AGM.



Transfer to Reserves

General Reserves:

During the year 2021-22, a sum of ₹ 862.41 crore (previous year ₹ 721.38 crores) was transferred to General Reserves out of CIL Consolidated profits.

Capital Reserves:

Grant / Funds received under S&T, PRE, EMSC, CCDA etc as an implementing agency and used for creation of assets are treated as Capital Reserve and depreciation thereon is debited to Capital Reserve Account. The ownership of the asset created through grants lies with the authority from whom the grant is received. The balance of grants as on 31.03.2022 and 31.03.2021 is ₹18.90 crores and ₹17.78 crores respectively.

2.2 Dividend Income and Pay Outs (CIL Standalone)

While the financial statements of both CIL (Standalone and Consolidated) are presented separately, only CIL Standalone is listed and relevant for dividend payment to its shareholders. The dividend to its shareholders is paid out of CIL's Standalone income, the major part of which constitutes the dividend income received during 2021-22 from its subsidiaries i.e. CCL, NCL, SECL, MCL and CMPDIL. The breakup of such dividend received and accounted for during the year from different subsidiaries is given in **Annexure 2**.

Government of India holds 66.13% of CIL total Equity share capital as at 31st March, 2022.

During the year 2021-22, CIL Standalone had paid interim dividends twice of total amount of ₹ 8627.82 crores @ ₹ 14.0 per share against face value of ₹10/- each fully paid up. Out of above total interim dividend, the share of Govt. of India was ₹ 5705.89 crores and for other shareholders, ₹ 2921.93 crores. (previous year - Total Interim Dividend ₹ 7703.44 Crores; Govt of India - ₹ 5094.55 crores and Other shareholders - ₹ 2608.89 crores).

Coal India has also paid final dividend of ₹ 2156.97 crores @ ₹ 3.50 per share for financial year 2020-21. Out of final dividend of FY 2020-21, the share of Govt. of India was ₹ 1426.47 crores.

Further, Board of directors of the company have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.00 per equity share for the financial year 2021-22 on 25th May, 2022 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company to be held for the financial year 2021-22.

2.3 Supplementary Audit of Financial Statements by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG).

The comments of C&AG on supplementary audit under section 143(6)(b) [and also read with Sec 129(4)] of the Companies Act, 2013 of Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for the Financial Year 2021-22 are enclosed as **(Annexure 3 and Annexure 4)** along with Management explanation.

2.4 Management Explanation on Statutory Auditor's Report

The statutory auditors of the company have given an unqualified report [**Annexure 3(A) and Annexure 4(A)**] on the Standalone Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements respectively of the company for the financial year 2021-22. However, they have drawn attention to certain matters under "Emphasis of Matters".

In the audit report on Standalone Financial Statement, under emphasis of matter paragraph in point (d) regarding non-current investments in two wholly owned subsidiaries of CIL, the matter has been adequately explained in footnote 1 of note no.7.

Except point (d) in the audit report on Standalone Financial Statement, all other points correspond with points (1), (2), (3), (16), (5), (28) and (6) of the audit report on consolidated Financial Statements, which are explained as under:

- Regarding not providing impairment of assets of Tikak, Tipong and Tirap colliery at NEC due to temporary suspension of mining operations, the matter has adequately been explained in note no. 38(7)(o) and 38(8)(o) of additional notes to Standalone and Consolidation Financial statements respectively.
- Management foresee the progress of Tirap OCP and Tikak West Extension mines in coming period and therefore impairment of the exploration and evaluation assets related to these mines have not been made.
- In respect of Capital Advance deposited to the Forest Department of the Government of Assam against forest lands related to Lekhapani OCP, no provision has been made as the management is under process of filing application for refund/adjustment of said deposit.
- With regards to accumulation of GST ITC due to inverted duty structure; It is explained that CIL has already taken up the matter with higher authorities/MoC, it has been decided to carry forward such ITC.
- Holding company could not comply with section 149, 177, 178, 188 of the companies Act, 2013 and regulation 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 33 read with SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for constitution of Board and various committees due to non-availability of Independent and Women Directors, since the power to appoint Directors vests with the Administrative Ministry i.e. Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India.
- The matter of Point no. 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 25, and 26, of audit reports are declaration by auditor.
- In case of CCL, regarding pending fixation of price mechanism of washed medium coking coal supplied to M/s. SAIL & M/s. RINL, the matter has been adequately explained under Note - 38 (8) (j)(vi).
- In respect of contingent liability related to environment clearance of CCL, the matter has been adequately explained in Note 38(1) (a) (1) of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.
- In case of CCL, related to compensation of Government land, the matter has been adequately explained under note 38 (8) (j) (vii) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- In case of BCCL, management is under process of evaluating the Progressive Mine closure expenses incurred for FY 2021-22 and FY 2020-21.
- Certain modifications/rephrasing in existing Significant Accounting Policies made during the year in case of intangible assets, employee benefits, estimates and assumptions has been explained in Note 38 (3) (b) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.



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18. In case of SECL, IRCON balance of Chattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL) reconciliation of transactions is being carried out in phased manner and Management of CERL has assured that reconciliation process will be completed expeditiously.
19. Under SECL, additional investment in CERL is still under process and therefore at reporting date the same is different from predefined rate of MoU & AoA, however after completion of additional investment process the equity participation ratio will reach at the predefined ratio.
20. In case of CERL under SECL, in view of extension of commercial operation date, management of CERL is under process of revising the original budgeted cost for the said project.
22. Under SECL, CERL could not comply with requirement of women director in Board under section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, since appointment of Board members are made by administrative ministry of Government of India.
23. In respect of Chhattisgarh East - West Railway Limited (CEWRL) under SECL, execution of loan agreement for interest amount payable to promoter/ lender companies is under process.
24. In case of BCCL, CCL, NCL and WCL, regarding non-confirmation of certain balances on reporting date, it is explained that periodical confirmation and reconciliations are done considering the volumes of transactions and parties.
27. In case of MCL, provision for doubtful debts to the tune of ₹ 62.73 Crore has been withdrawn since the matter is sub-judice before AMRCD.
28. 29. & 30. related to implementation of new ERP Software (SAP) during the year is mentioned in footnote under Note 4 of the financial statements. Due process has been followed in migration of data from Coalnet to SAP. It is now under stabilisation stage. Once, it is stabilised, the entire process would be audited by an outside agency.

3. Coal Marketing

3.1 Sale of Coal

- The raw coal offtake during 2021-22 stood at its highest ever level of 661.89 Mill Tes [including 0.764 Mill Tes of coal purchased from Odisha Coal and Power Limited (OCPL) and resold by MCL in terms of the provisions for sale of excess coal by OCPL to CIL as per the Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement entered between Government of India and OCPL and 0.142 MT of coal which was sold from Talabira mines through e-auction as per guidelines of Ministry of Coal] in comparison to 574.48 Mill Tes during 2020-21. The offtake in 2021-22 recorded a growth of 15.2% over 2020-21 breaking all the previous records of offtake and wagon loading performance.

Company-wise target vis-à-vis actual off-take for 2021-22 and 2020-21 are shown in **Annexure 5**.

- **Some of the constraints hampered despatch in 2021-22 which can be listed as under:**
 - o Less supply of rakes by railways especially in MCL and NCL throughout the year.
 - o Unloading constraints at Paradip port resulting in less supply through RSR route to Southern India based plants.
 - o Production constraints at Rajmahal due to land acquisition issue resulting in very low supply through MGR to NTPC Plants (Farakka and Kahalgaon)
 - o Law and order issues at various coalfields.
 - o Extended and unseasonal rainfall hampered the transportation and dispatch.
 - o Less availability of sized coal, especially at SECL and WCL hampered loading.
- Despatch of coal and coal products during 2021-22 was at 662.566 MT. 540.571 Mill Tes of CIL coal was despatched to the major consumers of CIL coal, i.e., the power sector consumers. Sector-wise break-up of despatch of coal & coal products for 2021-22 against the target and last year's actual is given in **Annexure 6**.
- Auction of coal through Spot e-Auction, Special Spot e- auction scheme for Import Substitution, Special Spot e-Auction, Special Forward e-Auction for Power and Exclusive e-Auction for Non-Power schemes had continued during 2021-22. During the year, CIL successfully allocated 108 Mt under different windows of e-auction at an average premium of 88% over the notified price.
- During the year, CCEA (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs) approved the single window mode agnostic e-auction by clubbing the existing five windows of e-auction. The decision of CCEA was communicated by MOC vide circular no. CPD-23011/18/2021-CPD dated 21.03.2022. In pursuance to the decision, the process for finalization of the methodology of single window mode agnostic e-auction has been initiated by CIL.

3.2 Long term demand creation

- Additional long term demands are created through linkages allotted through the following schemes formulated by the government:
 - A. Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI), for Power Sector notified by the government on 22.5.2017.
 - B. Auction of coal linkages to Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) notified by the government on 15.2.2016.

A. Shakti:

SHAKTI Policy contains provisions for coal supply for various categories of power plants fulfilling different criteria.

Until 2021-22, MoC has recommended for signing of FSA with 9 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) under the provisions of Para A(i) of SHAKTI for an Annual Contracted Quantity of 32.255 MT and FSAs have been signed with 8 TPPs for the ACQ of 31.155 MT. Also, on the recommendation of SLC (LT), FSAs have been signed under the provisions of Para B(i) of SHAKTI with 8 Central/State Gencos for an ACQ of 29.093 MT as on 31.3.2022.

Till FY 22, four rounds of auction have been conducted under Para B (ii) of SHAKTI wherein linkages of 36.19 MTPA has been booked by the power plants, out of which FSAs for 31.87 MTPA had been executed. The levelled discounts in tariff offered by the power plants in four rounds of the auctions was in the range of 1p/kWh to 12 p/kWh.



Under Para B (iii) of SHAKTI, linkage of 6.48 MTPA had been booked by the power plants out of which FSAs for 4.84 MTPA had been executed until 2021-22. Further, the process for conducting second round of Shakti B (iii) auction has been initiated during the last quarter of FY 22.

Further, auctions under para B (viii-a) covering para B (iii) of SHAKTI policy were also conducted during 2021-22 for the four quarters of the financial year wherein a total of 4.54 MT quantity was booked by the power plants out of which FSAs for 4.39 MT was executed by the power plants.

B. Auction of coal linkages to Non-Regulated Sector:

Fresh linkages to consumers in Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) are granted through auction of linkages conducted in terms of the policy formulated by the government on 15.2.2016. The coal against the linkages secured in the linkage auctions are supplied under the FSAs to be executed for a period of 5 years, the tenure of which can be extended further for 5 years upon mutual consent. In case of Steel Sector, a directive has been received from MOC, for providing linkage for 15 years with provision for mutual extension for another 15 years.

During this fiscal CIL conducted linkage auction for the subsectors Cement, CPP and Other (non-coking). The subsector wise performance is as below:

1. Cement subsector - a quantity of 2.95 MTPA has been booked at an average premium of 25%.
2. CPP subsector - a quantity of 38.33 MTPA has been booked at an average premium of 8.7%.
3. Others (non-coking) subsector - a quantity 2.89 MTPA has been booked at an average premium of 54.71%.

Cumulatively, for linkage auction conducted till FY 22, 130.19 MTPA have been booked by the NRS consumers at an average premium of 17.85% over the Notified Price.

3.3 Long term demand committed through FSAs:

Considering the FSAs executed earlier with the power plants under the provisions of NCDP and the FSAs executed under various provisions of SHAKTI, the operative linkage for 598.61 MTPA exists with the Power Sector as on 31.3.2022, which is bound by long term supply commitments through FSAs.

The total commitments with Non-Power consumers, including ACQ against the operative FSAs executed under the earlier linkage regime under NCDP, linkages secured under the linkage auction policy for Non-Regulated Sector notified by the government on 15.2.2016 and the FSAs executed with State Nominated Agencies, stands at around 59 MT as on 31.3.2022.

To cope up with any scenario of deficit in availability of coal, provision exists in the FSAs to peg the supplies at various levels of commitment.

3.4 Consumer satisfaction

3.4.1 Quality Management

For enhanced customer satisfaction, special emphasis has been given to Quality Management of coal from mine to dispatch point.

Now, all the consumers of CIL have the option for quality assessment of the supplies through independent third-party sampling agencies. In order to ensure supply of good quality/sized coal, two reputed global quality assurance service providers namely COTECNA Inspection India Private Limited and SGS India Private Limited have been engaged in addition to the existing third-party agencies (CIMFR & QCI) for undertaking the job of sampling and analysis of coal samples at loading end in CIL subsidiaries. Further on behalf of MoP, PFC empaneled M/S Mitra SK Pvt Ltd through bidding process for collection, preparation and analysis of coal samples at loading end for power sector.

Out of 58 coal testing laboratories across the subsidiary companies of CIL, 56 laboratories are now NABL accredited and accreditation process is underway in respect of another 02 laboratories.

As a result of conscious and continuous measures taken towards quality maintenance, the gap between the weighted average of declared and analyzed GCV of coal, based on results received till 31.03.2022 for FY 2021-22 is only 52 Kcal/kg which is well within one GCV band.

3.4.2 Linkage Rationalization:

Linkage rationalization initiatives to reduce the cost of transportation of coal and cost of generation of power were continued during the year 2021-22 also. Under the ambit of the linkage rationalization policy notified by the government on 15.5.2018, sources of linkage for a quantity of 7.80 MTPA for the IPPs was rationalized in 2021-22, yielding a potential savings in transportation cost by about ₹ 457 crs. Rationalization in respect of IPPs is in the process. In addition to that, CIL as per the request from the State Gencos and subsequent directives received from MoC, CIL has rationalized 7.644 MTPA for the State Gencos in 2021-22 with a potential savings in transportation cost by about ₹ 624 Crs.

3.5 Coal Beneficiation:

CIL is presently operating 13 Coal Washeries with a total operable washing capacity of 24.94 MTY. Out of these, 11 are coking coal washeries and balance 2 are non-coking with operable capacities of 13.94 MTY and 11 MTY respectively. The total washed coal production including middlings from these existing washeries during 2021- 22 was about 9.693 MT, out of which washed coking coal was 1.609 MT, a growth of more than 35% from 2020-21.

In March 2022, Madhuband Washery (5 MTY) was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Coal and is expected to be under commercial operation from July 2022. To enhance the beneficiation capacity of coking coal, CIL is further setting up 3 new Washeries in BCCL having total throughput capacity of 7 MTY. Out of these, 2 are under construction (4.5 MTY) and 1 (2.5 MTY) under tender finalization. 6 coking coal washeries are also being set up in CCL with a total capacity of 18 MTY — 2 in 1st Phase and 4 in 2nd Phase.

In addition to the above, CIL is also setting up a non-coking coal washery at Ib Valley, Lakhanpur in MCL, which is under an advanced state of construction and expected to be commissioned in Financial Year 2022-23.



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3.6 Stock of Coal

The stock of coal (net of provisions) at the close of the year 2021-22 was ₹ 5412.88 Crores (previous year ₹ 7619.11 crores), which was equivalent to 0.65 months value of net sales (previous year 1.11 months). The company-wise position of stock held on 31st March 2022 & on 31st March 2021 are given in **Annexure 7**.

3.7 Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables i.e. net coal sales dues outstanding as on 31st Mar' 2022, after providing ₹ 2424.53 crores (previous year ₹ 2542.73 crores) for bad and doubtful debts, was ₹ 11367.68 crores (previous year ₹ 19623.12 crores) which is equivalent to 0.89 months Gross Sales of CIL as a whole (previous year 1.86 months). Subsidiary-wise break-up of Trade Receivables outstanding as on 31st March 2022 as against 31st March 2021 are shown in **Annexure 8**.

3.8. Payment of Royalty, GST, GST Compensation cess, Cess, DMF and NMET & Others

During the year 2021-22, CIL and its Subsidiaries paid ₹ 49678.36 crores (previous year ₹ 41987.79 crores) towards Royalty, GST, GST Compensation cess, Cess, DMF and NMET and other levies as detailed as per details given in **Annexure 9**.

4. Coal Production & Future Outlook

Raw coal production and production from underground and opencast mines.

Production of raw coal was 622.63 Mill Te during 2021-22 against 596. 22 Million Tonne during 2020-21. Production from Opencast mines during 2021-22 was 95.88% of total raw coal production.

Subsidiary-wise production, production from underground and opencast mines and coking and non-coking production are given in **Annexure 10**.

Washed Coal (Coking) Production– Subsidiary-wise production of Washed Coal (Coking) is given in **Annexure 10A**.

Overburden Removal– Company-wise overburden removal is disclosed in **Annexure 10B**.

Future Outlook

Based on the demand projection in 'Vision 2024' for coal sector in the country and subsequent demand projection on CIL, a roadmap has been prepared to project production plan in medium term wherein CIL has envisaged 1 Billion Tonne (BT) coal production by the year 2024-25 and beyond to meet the coal demand of the country. CIL has already identified all resources required, including major projects, that will contribute to its 1 BT production plan and its related issues/enablers like requirement of EC/FC, land, evacuation constraints etc. CIL is committed to achieve 1 BT production plan with the active support of MoC and all other stake holders.

CIL shall adhere to 1 BT coal production plan but the demand scenario shall decide the production/supply in future.

The proposed capital expenditure for the year 2022-23 has been set at ₹16500 Crores. Further, as per the investment plan, CIL has planned to invest substantial amount in diversification projects viz. Solar Power, Thermal Power Plant, Revival of Fertilizer Plants, Surface Coal Gasification (SCG), CBM, etc. during 2022-23.

5. Population of Equipment

The Population of Major Opencast Equipment (Heavy Earth Moving Machinery) as on 1st April' 22 and as on 1st April' 21 along with their Performance in terms of Availability and Utilization expressed as percentage of CIL norm is mentioned in **Annexure 11**.

About 400 old and out lived major HEMM have been surveyed off and 42 shovel, 428 Dumpers, 63 Dozers, 25 Drills and 9 surface Miner were commissioned during 2021-22.

In the Financial year 2022-23, CIL is planning to procure High Capacity Equipment of more than ₹ 2277 Crores for enhanced coal production target in the coming years.

6. Capacity Utilization

During 2021-22, total volume of coal and overburden handled by CIL was about 1733 M. Cum. The overall system capacity utilisation of CIL thus worked out to be about 77.10 %.

Overall capacity utilisation of CIL was affected due to various issues mainly the continued effect (2nd wave) of outbreak of pandemic since 2020 and those related to delay in physical possession of land, R&R and related law & order issues, encroachment, diversion of forest land & heavy rain.

The continued effect of outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic (2nd wave) and imposition of subsequent restrictions on vulnerable economic areas, resulted in subdued demand of coal by power and non-power sector during the 1st half of FY22 which adversely affected coal production & offtake of CIL in the 1st half of FY22, though recovered in the subsequent quarters with increased economic and industrial activities that resulted in enhanced coal demand.

7 Project Formulation

7.1 Project Implementation:

a) Projects Completed during the year 2021-22:

5 coal projects with a sanctioned capacity of 12.60 MTY and sanctioned capital of ₹ 1769.41 Crores were completed with a total completion capital of ₹ 1727.66 Crs. during the year 2021-22. Details are given in **Annexure 13**.

b) Project started Production during the year 2021-22:

NIL

c) Status of Ongoing Projects (Costing Rs 20 Crores & above):

117 coal projects with a sanctioned capacity of 918.86 MTY and a sanctioned capital of ₹ 132633.96 Crores are in different stages of implementation out of which 75 Projects are on schedule and 42 Projects are delayed. The major reasons for delay in implementation of these projects are delay in FC, possession of land and issues related to R&R.



7.2 Projects Sanctioned (Costing ₹ 20 Crores & above):

a) PR/UCE/RPR/RCE sanctioned by CIL Board & Subsidiary Board during 2021-22:

16 Mining Projects with a sanctioned capacity of 99.84 MTY and sanctioned capital of ₹18309.19 Crores were approved by CIL and Subsidiary Boards during 2021-22. Details are given in **Annexure 13**.

b) Non-Mining Projects sanctioned by CIL & Subsidiary Board during 2021-22:

3 non-mining projects with a Sanctioned capital of ₹ 5551.09 Crores were approved during 2021-22. Details are given in **Annexure 13**.

7.3 Key Strategies:

Strategies for Coal Evacuation:

Company had adopted following strategies for development of coal evacuation infrastructures:

First Mile Connectivity (FMC) Projects:

Under CIL's flagship 'First Mile Connectivity Projects', 44 Projects have been identified for implementation in two phases which will upgrade the mechanized coal transportation and loading system. FMC Projects will help increase mechanized evacuation from 151 MTPA currently to 622.5 MTPA.

In the first phase, out of the planned 35 FMC Projects of 414.5 MTPA capacity awarded at a capital investment of ₹ 10,750 Cr. 6 FMC Projects of 82 MTPA capacity viz. Kusmunda PH-I (10MTPA), Lingaraj (16 MTPA), Krishnashila (4 MTPA), Block-B Rail Connectivity, Kusmunda PH-II (40 MTPA) and Sonepur Bazari (12 MTPA) have been commissioned till 31st Mar' 2022.

Out of the balance 29 projects, 28 projects of 312.5 MTPA are under various stages of construction LoA/WC has been terminated in 1 project of 20 MTPA due to FC issues.

In the second phase, out of the 9 FMC Projects of 57 MTPA with an estimated investment of about ₹ 2,500 Cr., LoA/WO have been issued for 3 FMC Projects of 14 MTPA capacity in FY 2021-22, viz. Kumardih- B CHP of 1 MTPA, Hura C CHP-SILO of 3 MTPA and Mungoli- Nirguda CHP-SILO of 10 MTPA capacities. The rest are under different stages of formulation and approvals.

Target completion of all the projects is FY24 for Phase-I and FY-25 for Phase- II.

Status of Rail Projects :

CIL had identified 07 Railway Projects for evacuation of coal, out of which 03 were funded by CIL on deposit basis and 04 were funded through JVs/SPVs by CIL. The status of these projects were as under :

Funded by CIL on Deposit Basis:

- 1) Tori-Shivpur New BG Double Rail line (43.70 KM) has been commissioned, thus enabling coal evacuation from the Greenfield areas of North Karanpura Coalfield in CCL.
Tripling of this rail line is under construction at an additional capital of ₹ 894 Crs. which shall increase its capacity from ~ 65 MTPA to ~ 100 MTPA. Tripling works likely to be operationalized by Mar'23.
- 2) Jharsuguda -Barpali- Sardega New BG single line (52.41 KM) has been commissioned, thus enabling coal evacuation from the Greenfield areas of Basundhara Coalfield of MCL.
Doubling of this Rail line from Jharsuguda to Sardega along with coal loading bulb at Barpali and double line Fly-over at Jharsuguda along with Augmentation works of Jharsuguda Railway Station are under execution at an estimated capital of ₹ 3200 Cr., thereby enhancing its capacity from - 34 MTPA to ~ ~65 MTPA.
- 3) Rail Connectivity of Lingaraj SILO with Deulbeda siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL has been commissioned in Jul'21 which has resulted in an incremental evacuation capacity by ~ 5 MTPA.

Funded through JVs/ SPVs by CIL:

- 1) Jharkhand Coal Rail Ltd (JCRL), in the State of Jharkhand under CCL command area.
Shivpur-Kathautia Railway Line, 49 Km in North Karanpura Coalfield of Jharkhand - Financial Closure and Land acquisition are in progress. This rail line shall facilitate in evacuating ~ 25 MTPA coal from the Greenfield area of N K Coalfield.
- 2) Chhattisgarh East Rail Ltd (CERL) - Developing the East Rail Corridor in the state of Chhattisgarh under SECL command area.

Phase -I:

- The Main corridor from Kharsia to Dharamjaigarh (0-74 KM) was commissioned in June 21. The first block section of the spur line from Gharghoda to Bhalumuda (0-14 Km) is also completed and safety certificate issued by SECR. Loading of Coal is regular from Korichhappar, Gharghoda and Dharamjaigarh Freight Terminals.

Phase-II:

Financial Closure and Land acquisition is in progress.

Commissioning of CERL Rail Project shall enhance coal evacuation capacity by ~ 30 MTPA from the Mand-Raigad coalfield.

- 3) Chhattisgarh East West Rail Ltd (CEWRL) - Developing the East West Rail Corridor in the state of Chhattisgarh under SECL command area.
This new rail line shall connect Gevra Rd. to Pendra Rd., 135 Km, and shall facilitate upcountry movement of coal from Korba Coalfield.
Financial Closure was achieved in Sep'20. Construction works are underway and is anticipated to be completed by Mar'24. This shall enhance coal evacuation capacity by ~ 62 MTPA from the Korba coalfield.
- 4) Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited (MCRL) is developing the Angul-Balram rail link of ~ 14.5 Km in Talcher coalfield under MCL command area in the State of Odisha at an estimated cost of ₹ 145 Cr. Work is in progress in the entire track length and is anticipated to be commissioned by Jul'22. This shall enhance coal evacuation capacity by ~ 15 MTPA from Talcher coalfield. Commissioning of these new BG railway lines alongwith the already commissioned lines will increase the evacuation capacity to about 330 MTPA to the railway network by CIL.



7.4 Achievement in Acquisition and Possession of land:

In all the subsidiaries of Coal India, the major portion of land is possessed which were acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957. During 2021-22, notification U/S-9 (1) has been issued for 1727.07 Ha and notification U/S-11 (1) has been issued for 1364.11 Ha of land.

During 2021-22, 3731.05 Ha of land had been taken physical possession in different Subsidiaries of Coal India.

7.5 System Improvement in Project Monitoring:

CIL is currently executing a variety of projects, ranging across mining, washery, evacuation projects, Rail projects etc. To ensure smooth implementation of such projects, CIL is continuously monitoring the ongoing progress through several sophisticated project management mechanisms.

To capture the latest status of progress across all workstreams, CIL has developed a Mine Data base Management System portal. This is an online portal where all the information related to Statutory Clearances (EC and FC), Land, R&R, Infrastructure, etc are maintained and updated on a periodic basis. The status contains the original plan, key actions taken and hindrances for implementation. This crisp summary for each workstream in each project enables faster decision making for the senior management and the projects are being implemented in an expeditious manner. Apart from the above mentioned online portal, PS (Project System) module of ERP implemented in CIL for project monitoring.

These detailed schedules are updated on a regular basis. This schedule monitoring process helps to identify the bottlenecks, analyse the interdependencies and determining the critical action items which will expedite the project implementation. Such project schedules are updated in the common server and is accessible to all relevant project management personnel within CIL and can be updated frequently.

The actionable insights from these detailed project schedules are mapped on Power BI Dashboards to enable expeditious decision making by the senior management.

7.6 One Billion Coal Production Programme :

Based on the assessment of demand projection in the country and consequent share of CIL, CIL has prepared a road map for 1 BT coal production by the year 2024-25 and beyond. The 1BT coal production plan was conceived on Best-Effort-Basis by the subsidiaries, maximizing their production projections, indicating the associated enabling conditions, e.g. green clearances, land & R&R, and other required development activities like development of evacuation infrastructure.

However, 2nd wave of COVID-19 pandemic had triggered a trend of subdued demand across all segments of the economy during the 1st half of FY22 due to which the demand for coal had taken a beating initially during FY22. Deployment of resources by Contractors especially in various infrastructure projects was affected resulting in slow progress though it had recovered to a large extent in the subsequent quarters with improving situation arising out of ease of restrictions resulting into greater participation of all the stakeholders related to mining activities.

In view of the above scenario, the pace of implementation of 1 BT programme shall definitely be governed by coal demand scenario, though CIL is all set for implementing the proposed programme on Best-Effort basis for achieving the targets.

8. Conservation of Energy

Conservation of energy always remains a priority area and CIL/Subsidiaries have extensively exercised various measures towards reduction in specific energy consumption.

8.1 Energy Consumption scenario

Coal Production has increased by 4.4% in 2021-22 compared to 2020-21 and there is increase in OB removal by 21.36 MM³. Electricity consumption in CIL as a whole in 2021-22 was 4571.4 million units compared to 4689.67 million units in 2020-21, showing a decline of 2.52%. Total amount paid towards energy Bill in 2021-22 was ₹ 3557.12 crores against ₹ 3518.77 Crores in 2020-21, an increase of 1.1%.

- In terms of total coal production, specific energy Consumption for CIL as a whole, during 2021-22 was 7.34 kWh/T as against 7.86 kWh/T during 2020-21 with an overall decrease of 6.61%.
- In terms of composite production (in m³), Specific Energy Consumption during 2021-22, for CIL as a whole, was 2.57 kWh/m³ vis-à-vis 2.72 kWh/m³ during 2020-21 with an overall decrease of 5.51%.

8.2 Electrical Energy Audits conducted in 2021-22

7 electrical energy audits were conducted by CMPDIL for different subsidiaries of CIL in 2021-22 (CCL-4 nos., NCL-2 nos., BCCL-1 no.). Energy Audit has been done for 04 mines in CCL during 2021-22 namely Ashoka OCP, KDH OCP, Bokaro OCP & Govindpur UG. In NCL energy audit was undertaken in Jayant OCP & Kakri OCP. In BCCL it was taken up in KOCP. In addition, MCL has done energy audit at Lakhanpur OCP. Estimated saving from energy conservation measures in the above mines shall be around 132.72 lakh kWh per year with an estimated reduction of ₹ 977 lakhs per year in power bill.

During 2021-22 subsidiaries of CIL have placed order for LED light, BLDC fans, Autotimers and 5 star rated Air-conditioners to M/s. EESL and they are in the process of supplying the same. M/s EESL had conducted Investment Grade Energy Audit of motors alongwith pumpsets and submitted its recommendation which is being implemented.

8.3 Energy Conservation measures

Some of the salient measures taken by CIL/Subsidiaries for energy conservation are as under: -

A. Energy Efficiency Measures in 2021-22:-

- Use of LED lights** – High wattage luminaries /conventional light fittings have been replaced with low power consuming LEDs of appropriate wattage in majority of the places for quarry lighting, UG mine lighting, street lighting, office and other work places, townships etc., thereby resulting in huge saving in electricity consumption. 1,10,315 LED lights (ECL-6517, MCL-8272, WCL-14428, NCL-48481, BCCL-2700, SECL-15961, CCL-8956 & CIL HQ- 5000 nos.) of different wattage rating have been installed during 2021-22.
- Energy Efficient ACs** – 953 energy efficient ACs have been replaced / installed in different subsidiaries of CIL.
- Super Fans** – 11922 high energy efficient super fans have been installed in different subsidiaries of CIL.



- d) **E-Vehicles** – 5 e-vehicles have been deployed on wet lease basis in CIL HQ
- e) **Energy Efficient Water Heaters** – 211 energy efficient water heaters have been installed at different places in CIL subsidiaries
- f) **Energy Efficient Motors** – 36 existing old motors have been replaced with energy efficient motors in different subsidiaries of CIL.
- g) **Auto Timers in Street Lights** – 1062 auto timers have been installed at different places in CIL subsidiaries.
- B. Improvement in Power Factor** – Almost all the areas of the subsidiary companies have maintained Power Factors as high as 95% or more during 2021-22 by installing capacitor banks of appropriate kVAR rating. During 2021-22, 23125 kVAR of capacitor banks have been procured and installed at subsidiaries. There are remarkable improvement in power factor in some of the subsidiaries viz. ECL- ₹ 14.34 crores, NCL- ₹ 4.80 crores & SECL- ₹ 3.57 crores. In other subsidiaries, the power factor improvement rebate is adjusted in overall energy billing.
- C. Installation of Ground & Roof Mounted Solar Power Plant in different command areas of CIL:**
- Additional roof top solar capacity added during 2021-22 - 4.279 MWp
 - Work has been awarded for installation of 240 MW capacities of ground mounted solar plants (at 4 places). Installation work is in progress.

8.4 Solar Energy generation:

CIL & Subsidiary Companies are pursuing use of renewable energy sources. Subsidiary wise Solar energy generation in 2021-22 is as under:

Subsidiary	Total Installed Solar Capacity (KWp) upto Mar, 22	Energy generated (in kWh) in 2021-22
ECL	1046	406056.50
BCCL	681	342788.80
CCL	1247.5	746234.00
WCL	1997	905427.86
MCL	3150	858114.00
CIL HQ	160.8	95900.00
CMPDIL	840	645678.00
Total	9542.3	4000199.16

The total solar energy generated during 2021-22 was 40 lakh units.

8.5 Anticipated benefit of Carbon Neutrality due to solar projects & Energy Efficiency Measures :

- During 2021-22 due to implementation of energy efficiency measures, around 31.24 million units of electrical energy has been saved which shall result into reduction of 27,410 Tonnes of CO₂ per annum (approx.).
- Similarly, during 2021-22 due to energy audit conducted in 8 mines of CIL, 13.273 million units of electrical energy was saved which shall result into reduction of CO₂ of 10884 Tonnes/Year.
- The solar energy generation has resulted into reduction of CO₂ emission by 3280 Tonnes/Year.

9. Capital Expenditure :

Overall Capital Expenditure during 2021-22 was ₹ 15400.96 crores as against ₹ 13283.83 Crores in the previous year. Capital Expenditure incurred during 2021-22 was 104.88% of BE (102.18% in 2020-21). Subsidiary-wise details are given in **Annexure 12**.

10. A. Diversification into Chemicals & Fertilizers Sector:

1. Setting up of Natural Gas based Fertilizer plant of HURL at Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni

Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (**HURL**), is one of our Joint Venture companies with promoter shareholding as follows: CIL - 29.67%, NTPC - 29.67%, IOCL - 29.67% & FCIL/HFCL (combined) - 10.99%. HURL has made monumental strides to set up three natural-gas based 1.27 MTPA urea plants, one each at Gorakhpur (U.P.), Sindri (Jharkhand) and Barauni (Bihar). These coveted projects of national importance are being implemented on Lump-Sum Turn Key (LSTK) basis at an estimated aggregate cost of around ₹ 25,000 crores. Gorakhpur unit has been commissioned and inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 07th December 2021. The Sindri and Barauni units are also near completion and scheduled to be commissioned shortly. The commercial production of urea from all three plants will commence in FY 2022-23.

2. Setting up of Coal based Fertilizer Plant of TFL at Talcher:

Talcher Fertilizers Limited (**TFL**) is another Joint Venture company with promoter shareholding as follows: CIL - 31.85%, RCF - 31.85%, GAIL - 31.85% and FCIL - 4.45%. The JV was constituted to set up a Surface Coal Gasification (SCG) based integrated 1.27 MTPA urea complex at Talcher using coal from nearby Talcher coalfields. This is a landmark project which will lay the foundation of coal gasification in the country. In this project, high ash coal blended with pet-coke upto 25% shall be gasified to produce syngas which shall be converted into neem coated urea. The project is being implemented on partial Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) basis at an estimated cost of ₹ 13,277 crores, which will be financed by a debt-equity structure of 72:28. TFL has successfully achieved the Financial Closure by obtaining Final Sanctions of the target debt amount with SBI as Lead Banker. As of March 2022, the overall progress of the project stands at around 22%. The plant is expected to come into operation in FY 2024-25.

3. Surface Coal Gasification (SCG) Projects of Subsidiaries:

Pre-feasibility studies were completed to set up an integrated Coal-to-Chemical (C2C) plants proposed to be located near the mine head. Three plants utilizing low ash coal will be set up at subsidiaries namely ECL, SECL and WCL to produce Methanol, Ammonia



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and Ammonium Nitrate respectively. The initiatives are under various stages of implementation. Additionally, a pre-feasibility study with M/s BHEL has also been initiated to explore setting up of a C2C plant, based on indigenously developed technology utilizing high ash coal to produce Ammonium Nitrate.

B. Diversification into New Business Verticals:

1. Aluminium smelting:

CIL Board has approved submission of application to acquire prospecting licence and mining leasehold of Bauxite mine(s) in Odisha through Allocation route of MM(D&R) Act, 1957. Through M/s Deloitte, a pre-feasibility report was prepared for the Integrated Greenfield Aluminum Project to be undertaken by CIL through MCL. Under single window clearance system, CIL has received 'in-principle' approval from High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) for setting up of 1 MTPA refinery, 0.5 MTPA Aluminum Smelter and 1400 MW CPP. Currently, on site due diligence for identification of potential sites for smelter/ CPP and Alumina Refinery-Bauxite Mine is in progress. Work order has been issued by IPICOL on behalf of CIL for land and water assessment for the Integrated Greenfield Aluminum Project at Orissa.

2. Thermal Power Generation:

This is another strategic vertical where CIL is planning for diversification. Through South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), CIL envisages to partner with MPPGCL to form a separate JV for setting up of proposed 1x660 MW expansion project at Amarkantak Thermal Power Station (ATPS). Coal to the said plant will be supplied from SECL by means of a fresh linkage (to be applied by JVC). 'In-principle' approval from MoC, DIPAM & NITI Aayog have been obtained. As the next step, MoU between SECL and MPPGCL will be executed.

11. Master Plan for dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation

The Master Plan for dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in the leasehold of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) was approved on 12th August 2009 by Govt. of India with an estimated investment of ₹ 7112.11 Crore for Jharia Coalfields and ₹ 2661.73 Crore for Raniganj Coalfields. Implementation period of Master Plan have been delineated as 10 years for ECL & 12 years for BCCL. A High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal), MoC to review the activities of implementation of Master Plan. Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) and Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) are the implementing agency for rehabilitation of non-BCCL & non-ECL people under Master Plan.

A. Summarized Status of Implementations of Raniganj Master Plan (in the leasehold of ECL):

There are 03 unstable locations under ECL which were already vacated & families were shifted. As per the demographic survey report provided by ADDA, around 29,000 non-ECL families are required to be rehabilitated from unstable locations. Construction of 12,976 houses out of approved 29,000 houses have taken up by ADDA for shifting of non-ECL families. At present construction of 6,464 houses have been completed and 6,512 houses are in different stages of construction.

B. Summarized Status of Implementations of Jharia Master Plan (In the leasehold of BCCL):

BCCL has taken up construction of 15,852 houses for shifting of BCCL families. Till date 7,714 houses have already been constructed and 4,185 families have been shifted. Due to superannuation of BCCL employees, shifting of 7,852 BCCL families are required at present. As per decision of BCCL Board, 8,000 houses are to be handed over to JRDA for non BCCL families and same has been conveyed to JRDA.

Construction of 18,352 houses for non-BCCL families have been taken up by JRDA out of 54,159 houses as per the approved Master Plan. Till date, construction of 6,352 houses have been completed and 2,676 families were shifted. Balance 12,000 houses are under different stages of construction.

Regarding status of fire dealing, 34 sites have been identified as fire-affected zone, as per survey report by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) in 2018. Further, as per NRSC interim study report (October 2020), fire have been identified in 27 sites only. At present, 15 fire sites are economically viable as assessed by CMPDIL, wherein work have been awarded and implementation started.

The balance 12 fire sites are found to be economically unviable as assessed by CMPDIL. In recent study by NRSC (August 2021), 10 fire sites have shown decreasing trend/marginal indication of fire. To deal with this, surface blanketing is being done by BCCL. Fire dealing at remaining 2 economically unviable sites are being planned under viability gap funding.

C. Revision of Approved Master Plan

The time frame for implementation of the Raniganj Master Plan and Jharia Master Plan have already been expired on Dt. 11.08.2019 & Dt. 11.08.2021 respectively. As per the directive of the 19th HPCC meeting dated 19.05.2019, a draft comprehensive proposal incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time, and cost overrun have been prepared by ECL in consultation with CMPDI, RI-1 & ADDA, and BCCL in consultation with CMPDI RI-II & JRDA.

As per the directive of the 21st HPCC meeting, revision of the both the proposals are under finalization at Govt. Of Jharkhand (Mines & Geology) and ADDA / Govt. of W.B. respectively.

Under the guidance of PMO, a committee under chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) has been constituted on Dt. 25.08.2021 to review the Jharia Master Plan.

12 Environmental Management

12.1 Management System Standards:

CIL, HQ obtained re-certification of ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 50001:2018 for Quality Management, Environment Management and Energy Management System respectively from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in 2019-20. As on 31st March 2022, ECL, NCL and WCL (83 units) are certified for Integrated Management System (ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018). CMPDI HQ and its seven RIs are certified for ISO 9001:2015. Moreover, CMPDIL HQ, Ranchi has been certified in ISO 37001:2016 (Anti-Bribery Management System).



12.2 Pollution Control Measures and their Efficacy:

CIL is committed to protect environment by practicing and following sustainable mining practices right from mine planning stage. Various pollution control measures and initiatives are being taken up concurrently with mining operations, for maintaining acceptable / permissible limits of major physical and chemical attributes of environment viz. air, water, hydrogeology, ground vibrations, noise, land, etc.

A) Air Pollution and its Control Measures:

To control and reduce dust generation during drilling, blasting, loading and coal transportation, CIL has taken up various initiatives enumerated in MoEF&CC approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of projects. The EMP is prepared factoring the impact on existing environment and forest due to coal mining undertaken after conducting an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study of each project. Mist spraying systems, mobile water sprinklers and automatic sprinklers have been provided to mitigate air pollution & its control measures.

Some of the important initiatives taken by CIL are as follows:

- Transportation of coal by conveyors, covered trucks & loading into railway rakes through Silo.
- Blacktopping & repairing of coal transportation roads and strengthening of haul roads.
- Development of wind break and vertical greenery system.
- Deployment of additional Surface Miners and Continuous Miners in opencast & U/G mine respectively for blasting free coal extra action.
- Implementation of First Mile Connectivity to reduce transport of coal by road.

B) Mine Water Management:

Mine Discharge Treatment Plants (MDTP) are installed in mines for treatment of discharged mine water on the surface for the second phase treatment. Treated mine water is then used partly for dust suppression, fire-fighting, plantation, washing etc. As per the need of the local community, treated mine water is supplied to the nearby villages for drinking & irrigation purposes. In order to assess the impact of mining activities on ground water, monitoring of ground water levels is being carried out in and around of the mine lease hold area. For ground water recharge within mine premises and nearby villages, initiatives like rainwater harvesting, digging of ponds / development of lagoons, de-silting of existing ponds / tanks etc. have been taken. Regular monitoring of mine, workshop and domestic effluent is carried out as per rule and desired actions are being taken. Reports of the same are regularly submitted to SPCBs and MoEF & CC. In 2021-22, 80.05 % discharged mined water utilized for internal & community use and remaining 19.95 % is retained for future use and ground water recharging.

C) Noise Pollution Control Measure:

For control of noise pollution, various measures like proper maintenance of equipment, green belt development around the mine and residential area, blasting in day time and use of ear muff / ear plugs at noisy areas are adopted.

D) Land Reclamation:

- Reclamation of the mined out areas and external OB dumps are major environmental mitigatory activities taken up by CIL. Reclamation of mined out areas are being done as per the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Mine Closure Plan (MCP) which are approved by MoEF&CC. Top soil is preserved, stored and used in plantation areas in the opencast mines. Concurrent reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas are taken up for gainful land use. After technical reclamation is completed, plantation is carried out which is termed as biological reclamation.
- Eco-restoration: For effective Bio-reclamation of disturbed land, scientific studies are carried out to select suitable species of plants for afforestation on three tier plantation concept. Forest Research Institute (FRI) has been engaged by CIL for sharing their expertise in the field of eco-restoration in the reclaimed areas. Many Eco-restoration sites have been developed in subsidiary companies of CIL with technical collaboration of FRI.
- Eco-park in Reclaimed land: Eco Parks have been developed in many of the mined out areas and command areas of CIL like Jhanjra Eco-park ECL, Parasnath Udyaan Eco-Park BCCL, Bishrampur Tourism Site SECL, Nandan Kanan Eco-Park NCL, Saoner Park WCL, Kayakalp Vatika CCL, Ananta Medicinal garden MCL, etc. CIL has established 27 Eco-parks & Mine Tourism & eco-restoration sites on date.
- Monitoring of Reclamation: The land reclamation and restoration operations are being monitored by Satellite Surveillance. 76 major Opencast Projects (OCPs) producing more than 5 Mm³ (Coal + OB) per annum were monitored in 2021-22. The remaining OCPs producing less than 5 Mm³ (Coal + OB) per annum, are being monitored once in every 3rd year. The study of 76 major OCPs revealed that during 2021-22, 62.53% of the excavated area was reclaimed and limited active mining area to 37.47%. In addition, CIL is conducting vegetation cover mapping through satellite surveillance every 3 years.
- Mine Closure Plan (MCP): MCP is an integral part of the Project Report prepared by CMPDIL for Coal mines of CIL. This progressive mine closure plan also forms a part of EIA / EMP prepared and got approved by MOEF&CC as a part of Environmental Clearance. In FY2021-22, ₹ 109.93 Crore has been reimbursed from the Escrow fund to the concerned Project Proponents for mine closure activities.

E) Strive for continual improvement in environmental performance.

The job of Developing approach and methodology for index rating of environmental conditions and performance evaluation as per the EC conditions in 35 CIL (> 5Mm³ Coal + OB) Mines, was completed by ICFRE and also was approved by CIL board in December 2020. Accordingly, subsidiaries were advised for submission of required information/documents related to EA-EPIR of respective total 35 mines. ICFRE has already completed field visit of 06 mines of MCL & 03 mines NCL till March 2022 and draft reports of those mines are under preparation. Tentative Completion schedule of field visit & submission of draft report of rest mines is December 2022.



13. ERP, IT Initiatives, Electronic and Communication in CIL

ERP

1. Go-Live of SAP ERP in Phase I at CIL, MCL and WCL commenced from 1st April' 2021.
2. Go-Live of SAP ERP in Phase II Subsidiaries of CIL (ECL, BCCL, CCL, CMPDI, SECL, and NCL) commenced from August 2021 and subsequently it was flagged off by Shri Pralhad Joshi, Honourable Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Coal & Mines on 23rd February' 2022 at New Delhi.
3. The complete Project is currently in final stages of Stabilization
4. The time line for SAP ERP implementation to Go-Live in Coal India and its subsidiaries was envisaged around 51 months. The ERP team consisting of members from CIL and its subsidiaries along with the System Integrator M/s Tech Mahindra for Phase I, M/s Accenture for Phase II worked diligently and have been able to prepone the implementation of SAP ERP Go-Live by approx. 14.5 months.
5. Implementation of ERP across Coal India will give a boost to Gol endeavor towards Digital India.

IT Initiatives

1. CIL is undertaking POC for digitization of small and medium sized Open Cast Mines for enabling automatic reporting of coal production and HEMM performance.
2. CIL has taken steps for digitalization of seven big Open Cast mines through M/s Accenture.
3. CIL has launched web/mobile Apps like
 - **Digital Life Certificate through Jeevan Pramaan Application for CPRMSE Beneficiaries:**
CIL has on boarded on the "Jeevan Pramaan" Portal of Government of India. This facility is available to retired employees and their spouses. It facilitates submitting life certificate digitally from anywhere without personally visiting CIL and all subsidiaries.
 - **CIL Executives Defined Contribution Pension Scheme-2007(NPS):**
This portal is created for retired executives. Claim settlement of retired executives in respect to CIL Executives Defined Contribution Pension Scheme-2007(NPS) crossed 10000 mark.
 - **Samvaad Portal :**
A portal is used to resolve grievances of current employees, ex-employees, vendors and consumers
4. CIL Corporate Web-site is being augmented with user friendly UI/UX.
5. Existing operational IT initiatives of Coal India include:
 - Procurement of Goods, Works and Services in Coal India and its subsidiary companies is being done through E-procurement mode whereas tenders above ₹ 1 Crore value are finalized through e-Tender mode with a provision of reverse auction to ensure greater transparency and better cost effectiveness during the tender procedures in goods, works and services.
 - E-auction of coal is operational through service providers of CIL.
 - Performance Evaluation, Vigilance Information and Annual Property Return of executives in Coal India is carried out through web enabled systems. Web Applications for Production Information System, Safety Information System, CILCSR, HRMS, Document Management System are also in operation.
 - In order to improve coal dispatch, electronic weighbridges are connected with Central Servers of respective subsidiaries.

CIL is exploring latest IT technologies like AI/ML/Data Analytics in critical areas of operation in collaboration with reputed IT organizations for enhancement of productivity.

Electronics & Telecommunication

1. **Initiation of implementation of Secondary MPLS-VPN connectivity for ERP usage at CIL HQ, CIL Delhi Office with DC-DRC:** As a part of DPR for ERP implementation, Secondary MPLS-VPN connectivity has been entrusted through M/s. BSNL for CIL Kolkata, CIL Delhi Office, DC & DRC.
2. **Strengthening the adoption process towards implementation of various IT Initiatives across Subsidiaries of CIL:** Leveraging technology through various IT initiatives viz GPS Based Vehicle Tracking Systems with geo fencing, RFID Based Boom barriers Systems, CCTV based monitoring system at vulnerable locations viz weighbridge, Railway-Sidings, Coal-Heaps etc. are in place at CIL Subsidiaries. These IT Initiatives status is being monitored from CIL by providing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for their operation and strict adherence by CIL Subsidiaries.
3. **IT Infrastructure at CIL Office Complex:** IT Infrastructure encompassing Voice, Data & Video communication at CIL Office complex are maintained and monitored to cater to the requirement for smooth access to different IT services & ERP.
4. **In-house Voice and Data communication systems:** In order to meet the ever increasing business processes, state-of-art IP based Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (IP- PBX) with support of convergent technology for Voice and Data, Radio communication Systems and Underground (UG) communication systems at different locations of Coal India and its subsidiary companies are deployed and operational for timely decision making process.



5. **Integration of cloud based VC platform to cope up with multiple concurrent Video Conferencing requirement:** To cope up with multiple VC requirement during pandemic period, the Web based VC on different platforms with integration of endpoints was facilitated for VC with different Dept. of CIL/ Subsidiaries/ Ministries/ outside agencies and stakeholders. CIL had successfully organized scores of webinar, training sessions, workshops etc. during 2021-22 on virtual platform.

14. Mines Safety

14.1: Statutory Frame-work for safety in coal mines:

Coal mining world over, is highly regulated industry due to presence of inherent, operational and occupational hazards and associated risks. Coal Mine Safety Legislation in India is one of the most comprehensive and pervasive statutory framework for ensuring occupational health and safety (OHS). In India, the operations in coal mines are regulated by the Mines Act- 1952, Mines Rules -1955, Coal Mines Regulations-2017 and several other statutes framed there under. Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Union Ministry of Labor & Employment (MOL&E) administers compliance of these statutes. Other major Acts/Rules are applicable in coal mines are the Electricity Act- 2003, Central Electricity Authority (measures relating to safety & supply) Regulations - 2010, Indian Explosive Act-1884 & Explosive Rules-2008, Indian Boiler Act-1923, the Employee's Compensation Act- 1932 (Principal Act) and the Factories Act - 1948 Chapter -III & IV and several other statutes framed thereunder.

14.2: Implementing Safety Policy of CIL:

Safety is always conferred with prime importance in the operations of CIL as embodied in the "Mission Statement" of CIL. CIL has formulated a well-defined Safety Policy for ensuring safety in mines. To implement CIL Safety Policy, the following are ensured:

1. Scientific design and planning of all mines.
2. Deployment of trained and skilled manpower for ensuring safety in all mining operations.
3. Provision for adequate funds and infrastructures for mine safety.
4. Provision for adequate supervision through competent supervisory staffs and mine officials.
5. Multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to monitor mine safety.
6. Continuous and sustained improvement in technological inputs for mining operation.
7. R&D activities through collaboration with Scientific and Educational Institutes and CMPDI.
8. Ensuring workers' participation in every forum for monitoring safety in mines.
9. Regular health check-up of employees and provide medical infrastructure.

14.3: Major functions of Corporate ISO

1. Inspection of mines to review safety status.
2. Fact finding enquiry into fatal accidents as well as major incidences.
3. Maintenance of accidents / major incidents database and Analysis of mine Accidents.
4. Monitoring Mine Safety Audit.
5. Imparting specialized training by SIMTARS accredited trainers.
6. Issuance of internal Technical Circulars / Guidelines / Advisory related to safety.
7. Monitoring safety related R&D activities in CIL.
8. Organizing meeting of CIL Safety Board.
9. Monitoring mine rescue preparedness at different mine rescue establishments.
10. Publication of Safety Bulletin.
11. Liaisoning with various agencies on the matter of mine safety.
12. Monitoring of CIL Safety Information System (CSIS) database.
13. Response to parliamentary matters and queries under the RTI Act- 2005 w.r.t mine safety.

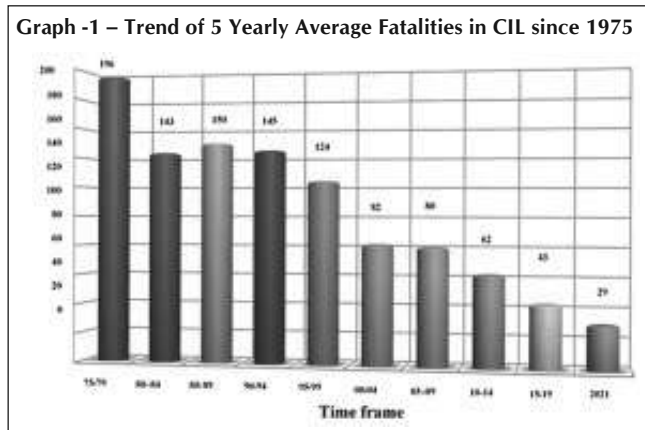
14.4: Mine Accident Statistics

- Analysis of Mine Accident Statistics in CIL** - Accident statistics is the relative indicator for safety status in mines. Over the years, the safety performance of CIL has improved significantly. Both Fatalities & serious Injuries figures for the year 2021 had reduced to the lowest since inception of Coal India Limited in 1975. Reducing trend in mine accidents can be attributed to the following factors:
 - Commitment and synergetic cooperation amongst all the stakeholders.
 - Use of state-of-the-art technology in the field of Mining Methods and Safety Monitoring.
 - Continuous improvement in knowledge, skill and responsiveness of workforce.
 - Constant vigil, round-the-clock supervision and supports from various agencies.

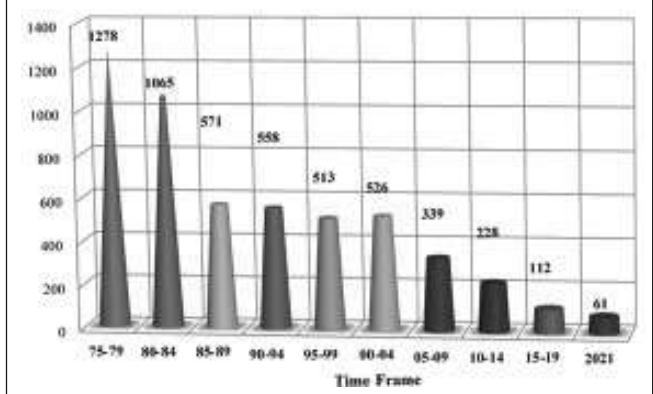


Salient features of continuous and sustained improvement in CIL's safety performance are as under in following Graphs and also given in Annexure 14

Graph -1 - Trend of 5 Yearly Average Fatalities in CIL since 1975



Graph: 2 – Trend of 5 Yearly Average of Serious Injuries since 1975



14.5: Measures for improvement in Mine Safety in 2021

CIL has vigorously pursued several measures in the year 2021, along with the on-going safety related initiatives, apart from compliance of statutory requirements for enhancing safety standard in mines, are given below:

- Safety Audit of mines conducted through multi-disciplinary Inter Area Safety Audit teams. Further, Check Audit for 10% of mines of CIL also conducted by Inter Subsidiary multidisciplinary team to reassess the audit conducted by the auditors.
- Tool box safety talk has been introduced for effective assessment of safety related hazards before start of operation.
- Personal Safety Counselling & Employee Assistant Program has been initiated for sensitization about safety.
- Controls measures of Safety Management Plans (SMPs) are being complied.
- Controls measures of Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPs) are being complied.
- All mining operations are being performed as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Scientific studies of OB dumps & Benches as well as for SCAMP in underground mines.
- Special Safety drives conducted to improve safety and enhance safety awareness.
- Regular co-ordination meeting with ISOs for assessing the safety status of mines.
- 57th CIL Safety Board was held for assessing safety status of all the mines.
- 20th meeting of National Dust Prevention Committee (NDPC) was held for assessing the status of dust suppression in all mines.
- Mist type fixed as well as trucks mounted water cannons have been introduced in OC mines.
- Preparation of 104 short video clips or Animation films on various Mine Safety Procedures, Dos and Don'ts related to operation and Mine Accidents were prepared and shared with 2.23 lakhs employees including contractual employees and also uploaded in CIL website for wider circulation. The said video clips and Animation films are also displayed at conspicuous places like pit top mines, contractor establishment, VTCS etc.
- Concept of Suraksha Mitra Mandali/Circle has been introduced in this year to inculcate safety culture amongst employees.
- Micro and macro level plan prepared for monsoon and implemented.

Apart from the above specific actions, the following are on-going measures for improving safety standards:

- Emphasis on use of the state-of-the art mining technology.
- Adoption of best practices for Strata and Gas Management
- Strengthening Water Danger Management.
- Training on Mine Safety & Skill Up gradation.
- Emphasis on inspection of mines.

15. Mine Emergency Response System:

15.1: Mine Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan (EREP)

- Procedures for immediate notification to all persons affected by the emergency.
- Procedures for safe, orderly and immediate withdrawal of persons from danger.
- Procedures for rescue of persons incapacitated or trapped due to accident.
- Procedures for providing first aid, transportation, medical treatment to injured.



- Special training to respond to critical operations and mine emergencies.
- Mock Rehearsals for examining the efficacy of Plan.
- Demarcating Emergency Escape Routes in belowground and training on evacuation.
- Flow Chart prepared for transmission of information regarding crisis / disaster.

15.2: Mine Rescue Services in CIL:

- CIL is maintaining a well established Rescue Organization at strategic locations spreading across different Subsidiaries to cater to the emergencies on 24X7 basis.

16. Human Resource Development

Coal India Limited is gearing up to meet its ambitious target of coal production. Human Resource is a major component for achieving this goal by development of its existing human resource and looking ahead with a clear perspective with reference to technological advances and growth of manpower to fulfil the growing demands of production along with diversification into aligned and non-aligned areas.

During 2021-22, various training programs were organized at subsidiary headquarters, training centres, vocational training centre and also at CIL's own in-house training facility Indian Institute of Coal Management Ranchi. This training programs were organized after accessing the training needs in the respective category of employees within the Subsidiary.

Employees were given trainings for skill development and acquisition of knowledge and skill in existing and future technology as well as safety. In addition to in-house training, employees were trained at reputed training institutes, mostly in online mode, within the country in their respective fields of operations.

16.1 Training and Development of Human Resource:

During 2021-22, 61268 employees have been trained in house, out of this 13292 were executives and 47976 were non-executives. A total of 3240 employees have been trained outbound, out of this 3101 were executives and 139 were non-executives. During the FY 21-22 more than 526755 training man-days were achieved for these employees including executives and non-executives (excluding contract workers). 34427 contract workers were trained in the financial year 2021-22.

Due to pandemic restrictions, 3 executives were sent for foreign trainings in this Financial Year.

16.2 Engagement of Apprentices:

In CIL and its subsidiaries, 8295 Apprentices were engaged through NATS and NAPS portals which constituted around 2.55 % of total manpower including contractor workers.

16.3 Special Initiatives:

- Sponsorship Scheme for 1 yr Executive MBA in IIMs has been made operational. Executives have been sponsored in this scheme.
- MoU has been signed with premier management institutes for organizing training programs at IIM-Calcutta(E5-E8) for 240 executives, IIM-Lucknow(E4-E5) for 250 executives and IIM-Indore(E4-E6) for 500 executives Batches have already commenced
- MDP for Senior Executives and special program for women executives was done by IIM, Sambalpur and arranged by HRD, MCL. 59 executives have been trained in association with IIM, Sambalpur.
- 89 executives of E8 & E7 grades have been trained by Franklin Covey at CCL

17. Recruitment

Coal India Limited (CIL) has inducted Management Trainees, Medical Executives and other Executives at lateral level through direct recruitment to fill up the vacancy arising out of retirement, resignation etc. Departmental promotion / selection was also made in different disciplines by promoting Non-Executive employees to Executive cadre. The details of Executive manpower influx in CIL for F.Y. 2021-22 are as follows:

1. 1286 Management Trainees (MTs) were selected against MT-2019 Open Recruitment Advt. No. 01/2019 wherein 978 MTs have joined at different Subsidiaries. Documents Verification (DV) & Initial Medical Examination (IME) formalities of 103 MTs selected in 3rd Phase is currently underway.
2. Against Recruitment Advt. No. 03/2021, 581 MTs have been selected in 06 technical disciplines on the basis of GATE-2021 scores, list of which has been published on CIL website.
3. Against CIL's Policy for Decentralized Recruitment of Medical Executives through Subsidiary / CIL, 136 Medical Executives i.e. 32 Medical Specialists and 104 Sr. Medical Officer (GDMO) have joined till date. Further vacancies in lieu of non-joining in 1st Phase, are being filled up.
4. Regarding career progression of departmental candidates:
 - a) 275 departmental candidates have been promoted / selected from Non-Executive to Executive cadre in Survey discipline and posted at different Subsidiaries.
 - b) 330 departmental candidates have been promoted / selected from Non-Executive to Executive cadre in 10 disciplines and posted at different Subsidiaries.
5. 11 Company Secretaries (CS) were appointed from E3 to E8 grades against Open Rect. Advt. No. 02/2021. Except one, all others have been posted at Subsidiaries and their joining process is currently underway.
6. 01 Executive Director (Indian Institute of Coal Management) on Fixed Tenure Contract Basis has been appointed.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

18. Manpower

18.1 The total manpower of the Company including its subsidiaries as on 01.04.2022 stood at **2,48,550** against **2,59,016** as on 01.04.2021. A detailed Subsidiary wise position of Manpower is given in **Annexure 15**.

18.2 The presidential directives with respect to manpower for Scheduled caste / Scheduled Tribes/OBC have been implemented in all the subsidiaries/units of Coal India Limited.

The representation of SC/ST employees in total manpower of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies as on 01.01.2020, 01.01.2021 and 01.01.2022 is given below: -

As on	Total Manpower	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		OBC	
		Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage
01.01.2020	2,76,092	54,854	19.87	43,262	15.67	64,431	23.34
01.01.2021	2,62,292	52,000	19.83	40,063	15.27	59,937	22.85
01.01.2022	2,51,320	48,493	19.30	36,398	14.48	60,172	23.94

19. Industrial Relations And Employees' Participation In Management

The Industrial Relations scenario in CIL & its subsidiaries during the financial year remained cordial. Joint Consultative Committees and other Bipartite Committees at Unit/Area levels and Subsidiary (HQ) levels continued to function in harmony. Meetings of Bilateral Committees were held at regular intervals at CIL to address IR, Welfare, Productivity/Production, Safety etc. issues. Except for a few minor issues of local nature at a few subsidiaries, there has been no major IR problem in the company.

20. Employees' Welfare and Social Security Schemes

Coal India Limited strives to provide the best facilities for Welfare of its employees and their families. The facilities that are extended to all sections of the Society like- Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribe, backward classes, minorities as well as other marginalised segments of the society, without any discrimination, are given below: -

20.1 Housing facilities

In CIL and its subsidiaries, all eligible employees are provided company quarters subject to availability and Company rules. Regular repair and maintenance including thorough repair of these housings are undertaken regularly to provide decent housing to employees.

20.2 Water supply

To provide clean drinking water to the employees and their families, many water supply schemes have been taken up. Supply of water is done after proper treatment and several RO plants/ Pressure filter plants are also existing in coalfields that cater not just to our employees but also to the population in the neighborhood. During summer months, in areas facing water scarcity, water is also supplied through tankers.

20.3 Educational Facilities

The subsidiary companies of CIL have been providing financial assistance and infrastructure facilities to schools operating in Mines areas like DAV, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Public School etc. and other Educational Institutions run by the State Government to provide quality education to the employees' children. In addition, financial assistance and infrastructure facilities are also provided to certain privately managed schools and other educational institutions by some of the subsidiary coal companies functioning in and around coalfield areas. These schools cater to the requirement of the entire population in coalfield areas.

20.3.1 Coal India Scholarship Scheme:

For employees' children, two types of Scholarships, namely Merit and General Scholarship, are being provided every year under prescribed terms and conditions.

- In Merit Scholarship, Students securing 1st to 20th position in Madhyamik/ H.S. or any State Board or securing 95% and above marks in ICSE, CBSE / ISC Exam (Class-X & XII) are given scholarship per month.
General Scholarship is provided to Students studying Class-V onwards up to Graduation /Post- graduation level in any discipline subject to prescribed percentage of marks.
- Cash Award and certificate of appreciation: -
Every year, Cash Award of ₹ 5000/- and ₹ 7000/- respectively are provided to the Meritorious wards of CIL employees who secure 90% or above Marks in aggregate in 10th and 12th standard Board level examination.
- Considering the high cost of technical and medical education in the country, Coal India Limited is providing financial assistance towards meeting the cost of education of the dependent children of Wage Board Employees to the extent of tuition fees and Hostel charges for pursuing studies of Engineering / Medical in IITs, NITs, Govt. Engg and Govt. Medical college.

20.4 Medical Facilities

Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are extending medical facilities to the employees and their families through various medical establishments from the dispensary level to the central and Apex Hospitals in different parts of the coalfields. For specialized treatment, where the expertise/ facilities is not available, they are also referred for treatment outside the empaneled hospital.

For transporting the patient to hospitals, ambulances with latest technology and life support systems are provided at central places in entire coalfields.

In addition, special emphasis has also been given on Occupational Health, HIV /AIDS awareness programme for the employees and their families.

Medical facilities of OPD and indoor treatment in Company's hospitals/ dispensaries are also extended to the workers engaged by contractors.

During the Covid pandemic, the medical fraternity and the staff have provided commendable support to the population of coalfield areas.



20.5 Statutory Welfare Facilities

In accordance with the provision of the Mines Act 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed there-under, subsidiaries of Coal India Limited are maintaining various statutory welfare facilities such as Canteen, Rest Shelters etc. These facilities are for use by the employees of the company as well as contractor's labor alike.

20.6 Non-Statutory Welfare Measures

20.6.1 Co-operative Stores and Credit Societies

In order to supply essential commodities and consumer goods at a cheaper rate in the collieries, Central Co-operative and Primary Co-operative Stores are functioning in the Coalfield Areas of CIL.

20.6.2 Banking Facilities and Post Offices

The Management of Coal companies are providing infrastructure facilities to the various Nationalized Banks for opening their Branches and Extension Counters in the Coalfields for the benefit of their workers. Similarly, there have been efforts to bring the post offices to the proximity of workers by encouraging opening of Account facilities closer to residential colonies

20.6.3 Sport Facilities

There are recreational and sports facilities near residential colonies of workers to ensure the wellbeing and good health of the workers and their families

For the purpose of promotion of Sports and Culture, Coal India has an approved Sports Policy administered through Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA), a body registered under the West Bengal Society's Registration Act; and this association supports Sports and Culture by way of providing sponsorship/ financial assistance in the coalfield areas. CISPA is also lending support to various subsidiaries in creation of sports infrastructure for the benefit of larger local population

20.7 Empowerment of Women

There are **19610** female employees working in CIL and its Subsidiary companies. In order to ensure their health, safety and welfare, the coal companies ensure compliance to all statutory requirements, enhanced maternity leave, child care leave, crèche etc

Also, Forum of **Women in Public Sector (WIPS)** under the aegis of **SCOPE (Standing Conference of Public Enterprises)** is operational in all coal companies/ CIL for empowering them and provide a platform for networking.

In terms of the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, Coal India Limited has an Internal Complaints Committee.

20.8 CIL Welfare Board Meeting

A bipartite forum comprising of representatives from trade unions and management constitutes the Welfare Board. This Welfare Board holds its meetings at unit/ subsidiary and headquarter level regularly. The welfare Board takes important decisions regarding the welfare measures for employees, housing facilities upliftment, drinking water facilities and all other facilities. The Welfare Board also monitors the quality of facilities.

21. Recommendations made by the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (Rajya Sabha) in its 150th Report

A. Vigilance Cases during the year 2021-22

Particulars	No. of cases
Opening cases	4
Received	628
Total	632
Disposed off	625
Closing cases	7

B. Pending CA&AG Paras (CIL H.Q.):-

PART II A			PART II B			TOTAL		
No of Paras received	No of Paras replied	Remarks received	No of Paras replied	No of Paras received	Remarks replied	No of Paras	No of Paras replied	Remarks
15	15	Under scrutiny of CAG	19	19	Under scrutiny of CAG	34	34	Under scrutiny of CAG

Replies to all the CAG Paras have been given and the matter is under scrutiny of CAG. The matter is being regularly followed up with the office of C&AG.



C RTI Matters:

Extracts of RTI Annual Return for the Financial Year 2021 - 22

Particulars	Requests Received (including cases transferred to other Public Authority)	No. of cases transferred	Decisions where requests/appeals rejected	Decisions where requests /appeal accepted & disposed
Nos.	1827	333	183	1311

22. Tree Plantation / Afforestation

Plantation and Green belt are developed through extensive tree plantation programme every year by the Subsidiaries of CIL. Avenue plantation, plantation on OB dumps, plantation in and around mines, residential colonies, and available government land are undertaken in the existing as well as the new projects. The subsidiaries of CIL have planted around 30.42 lakh saplings during 2021-22 in an area covering more than 1,468 Ha. (Around 1,180 Ha inside mine lease & over 288 Ha outside mine lease) with an increase of about 70 % over previous year in terms of area of plantation.

23. Progressive Use of Hindi

Coal India Limited is committed to implement the provisions of Official Languages Act, Rules and Regulations and all activities are held regularly in each quarter. The activities in the year include:

- 04 workshops were organised quarterly to enable use of Hindi in official jobs.
- Training of employees on E-tools, Hindi noting and drafting used in regular official works and provisions regarding Official Languages Act.
- Publication of diglot version of comments & Post name, Rajbhasha Sandharbhika, 2 editions of Hindi Magazine namely "Koyla Darpan" from CIL HQs.
- The Committee of Parliament on official language reviewed the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes in CIL (HQs), Kolkata on 28.10.2021.
- Observation of 'Hindi Fortnight' in all offices of CIL and Subsidiaries in the month of September, 2021 by conducting various events and competitions.
- A seminar was organized during Hindi Fortnight.
- Hindi Praveen classes were conducted under the Hindi Teaching Scheme of the Government of India for the purpose of training the employees in Hindi.
- MHA, Gol handed over the chairmanship of TOLIC (PSUs), Kolkata to Coal India Ltd. (HQs), Kolkata Vide DO. letter no. 12024/05/2021/R.B.(Impl.2), dated 18.01.2022. Total 58 PSUs located in Kolkata are its members.
- An introductory meeting of TOLIC (PSUs), Kolkata was organized on 25.03.2022 at Kolkata under the chairmanship of Director (P&IR), CIL.
- Three departments of Coal India Ltd. were conferred with Rajbhasha Shield in Year 2021-22 for the best practices in Official Language implementation in the year 2020-21.
- In order to promote the use of Hindi in official work following schemes have been implemented:
 - (i) "CIL Hindi Book Writing Incentive Scheme"
 - (ii) "Incentive Scheme for Correspondence / Drafting and doing other official work in Hindi"
 - (iii) CIL Hindi book writing scheme
 - (iv) CIL Rajbhasha Chal Shild Yojna

24. Vigilance Division

Coal India Ltd. has a well-structured Vigilance Division at Corporate HQ-Kolkata, headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Joint Secretary to Govt. of India, assisted by a multi-disciplinary team of vigilance officers. Similarly, all of its eight subsidiaries have their independent Vigilance Units, each headed by CVOs. CVO, CIL, at the Corporate Office, acts as a coordinating authority between Vigilance Departments of subsidiaries, Ministry of Coal and the Central Vigilance Commission. CVO, CIL at corporate level deals with complaints, investigations and systemic improvements on issues having multi-subsidiary and often company-wide ramifications.

During the last three years, Vigilance Division of CIL, as a part of the preventive vigilance function, studied several processes of CIL having tremendous operational & financial implications and developed specific system improvement suggestions for the management, after thorough data analysis using modern data analytic tools and sometimes accompanied by field experiments. Some of these studies, attempted for the first time ever, which crystallized into actionable and implementable suggestions, the implementation of which ensued immense benefits for the company, are briefly summarized below:

- "Mission Productivity Maximization":
Dumpers procured by CIL constitute the major portion of Capex investment running into thousands of Crores of Rupees. After study and consultations with all equipment manufacturers, Vigilance Department detected that most of the dumpers deployed by CIL in mines are having an on-board computer system named Pay Load Monitoring System (PLMS), that has elaborate provision for generating critical information about number of trips, payload weight, time taken and distance covered in each trip, diesel consumption etc.. If the data is downloaded and analysed on regular basis, it can give great insights into the operational effectiveness including loading pattern, cycle times and fuel consumption per trip. This has great utility in productivity improvement and better operational control. Although such system was available for more than eight years, it had not been put into effective utilization for improving the productivity and detection of vulnerabilities in the coal production chain.



On advice from Vigilance, an elaborate interface has been developed by the CIL management to capture all dumper related data from all subsidiaries and an analytic portal of Vigilance is currently analyzing the same and has detected many crucial aspects for rectification and betterment at subsidiary level.

- **Analysis of Transit Losses:**

Most of the coal (80%) produced in India is dispatched to the domestic coal-based power plants through Rail. In the past there has been several grievances from the consumers regarding short-receipt of coal in transit to their power plants. In-depth study was entrusted to Vigilance to verify the same. Such data-driven study had not been undertaken in the past. The study not only compared the coal dispatched by CIL to randomly selected domestic power plants with the receipt of coal reported by them to Central Electricity Authority, but also did such comparison for the entire domestic coal supply sector of India. This data driven dispatch vs. receipt study conclusively established that the loss during transit between dispatch and receipt points is extremely minimal and within the expected tolerance limit of the weight measuring instruments.

- **Rapid Loading Systems:**

The rapid loading system with pre-weight bins operational at various subsidiary sidings have been studied and systemic improvement suggestion made for timely certification by Railways for using the data of RLS-PWBs for generating RRs. This measure will reduce under loading of Railway wagons to a great extent.

- **Mission- Quality Management:**

In the last financial year, CIL Vigilance Division embarked upon this preventive vigilance exercise to study the entire quality determination process chain of CIL and its subsidiary coal companies aided by modern data analytic tools. CVO, CIL examined consignment-quality-test results of more than 1.2 million samples, spanning over four years and representing a quantity of 1625 Million Tonnes of coal. Insights gained from this study altered certain fundamental perceptions about coal quality, quality assurance, quality control and customer satisfaction. Very elaborate systemic suggestions have been presented by CVO, CIL through multiple Advisories, which were discussed at the highest level. Effective implementation of these suggestions has secured rich dividends to the company in the form of quality bonus.

- **Expediting of TPA Test results & Referee Results:**

The intensive study on referee results of coal samples has revealed excessive delay in obtaining referee results, causes for which were studied and suggested measures for timely furnishing of referee results so that the sale transactions can be brought to timely conclusion. It was recommended that CIL might explore a mechanism to achieve TPA test result availability within a period of 5 days by incorporating mandatory time clause in the TPA contracts. This will help in reducing the inordinate delay and multiple billings.

- **Mission- Underloading Minimization:**

The entire process of Rail loading and incurring of underloading charges was studied in great depth by Vigilance Division, in view of the inherent complexities involved, and suggested various systemic improvement suggestions. The implementation of these suggestions, by the management, successfully curbed the rising trend of underloading and resulted in reducing the underloading charges drastically.

- **Complaint Handling:** During the year 2021-22 CIL Vigilance Division received 628 complaints including those forwarded by MoC, CBI and CVC out of which 625 have been disposed of during the year.

- **Punitive Vigilance:** The Vigilance Units of CIL and its subsidiaries undertook numerous intensive examinations, surprise checks and investigations leading to punitive actions on 217 officials during the year.

Vigilance Awareness Week: As directed by Central Vigilance Commission, the Vigilance Awareness Week 2021 was observed in HQ and all units of Coal India Ltd and its subsidiaries from 26.10.2021 to 01.11.2021 with the theme "Independent India @75 - Self Reliance with Integrity". Various awareness activities, both within and outside the organization, were conducted by CIL and subsidiary Vigilance Units during the observance of VAW-2021.

25. Particulars of Employees

Employee received remuneration either equal to or in excess of the limits prescribed under Rule 5(2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014 during 2021-22 is given in Annexure 16. Details of Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 on disclosure in the Board Report with reference to remuneration of Managerial Personnel of Top 10 employees are annexed to the Report.

26. Board of Directors & Key Managerial Personnel

a) **Functional (Executive) Directors: -**

Shri Pramod Agrawal took over as Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD) from 1st Feb'2020 and was on the Board throughout the financial year. Shri S.N. Tiwary-Director (Marketing) was on the Board throughout the year. Shri Sanjiv Soni-Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) had superannuated from the services of the company w.e.f. 30th June' 21 (afternoon). Shri Samiran Dutta, Director (Finance), BCCL had been entrusted with an additional charge of Director (Finance), CIL w.e.f. 1st July' 2021 and ceased to hold additional charge on 28th December' 21. Thereafter, Shri Pramod Agrawal, CMD, CIL was entrusted with an additional charge of Director (Finance), CIL w.e.f. 29th December' 2021 for a period of 6 months. Shri S.N. Tiwary had been entrusted with an additional charge of Director (P&IR) w.e.f. 01.02.2021 for a period of six months or until further order. Shri Vinay Ranjan had assumed the charge of Director (P & IR) w.e.f. 28th July' 21. Shri Binay Dayal-Director (Technical) had superannuated from the services of the company w.e.f. 31st January' 2022 (afternoon). Shri B. Veera Reddy had assumed the charge of Director (Technical) w.e.f. 1st February' 2022.



b) Government Nominee Directors: -

Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari, AS, MoC was on the Board throughout the year. Smt. Yatinder Prasad, JS & FA, MoC ceased to be Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 27th April' 21. Shri A. K. Nayak, AS & FA was appointed on 27th April'21 and ceased to be the Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 15th June'2021. Smt. Nirupama Kotru was appointed as Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 15th June'2021 and was on the Board for the balance period of the year.

c) Independent Directors: -

In the first week of November' 2021, following Six Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board as under: -

1. Prof. G. Nageswara Rao - 1st November' 2021
2. CA Denesh Singh - 1st November' 2021
3. Shri B. Rajeshchandar - 1st November' 2021
4. CA Kamesh Kant Acharya - 2nd November' 2021
5. Shri Makwana P Kalabhai - 2nd November' 2021
6. Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon - 5th November' 2021

All the above Independent Directors were on the Board for the balance period of the year.

d) Permanent Invitee: -

Shri S K Mishra, Addl. Member (Traffic Transportation) was appointed as a permanent invitee from 22nd April' 20 and ceased to be a Permanent Invitee on 1st July' 2021. Smt. Jaya Varma Sinha, Additional Member (Traffic), Railway Board was appointed as a Permanent Invitee on 27th Sept' 2021 and on the Board for the balance period of the year. Shri S. Saran, CMD, CMPDIL on superannuation ceased to be the permanent invitee from 1st May' 2021. Shri P.S. Mishra, CMD, ECL was appointed as a Permanent Invitee on 10th May' 2021. Shri P.M. Prasad, CMD, CCL was appointed as Permanent Invitee on 9th Feb' 2022 vice Shri P.S. Mishra and on the Board for the balance period of the year. Shri P K Sinha, CMD, NCL had been appointed as a Permanent Invitee in CIL Board w.e.f. 27th January'21 and on superannuation, ceased to be Permanent Invitee w.e.f. 1st Jan' 2022. Shri Bhola Singh was appointed as a Permanent Invitee on 13th Jan' 2022 and on the Board for the balance period of the year.

e) Key Managerial Personnel: -

Shri Pramod Agrawal was Chief Executive Officer (CEO) throughout the year. Shri Sanjiv Soni, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) had superannuated from the services of the company w.e.f. 30th June' 21 (afternoon). Shri S.G. Chowdhury was CFO from 1st July'21 till 31st December'21. Shri S.K. Mehta was appointed as CFO on 1st January'22 and continuing as CFO for the balance period of the year. Shri M. Viswanathan was the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer throughout the year.

Your Directors wish to place on record their deep appreciation for the valuable guidance and services rendered by the Directors during their tenure, who ceased to be the Directors during the year.

In terms of Article 39(j) of the Articles of Association of the Company, one third of the Directors are liable to retire by rotation shall retire at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and they are eligible for reappointment. Smt. Nirupama Kotru will retire by rotation and has offered herself for re-appointment.

The Board of Directors held 18 meetings during the year 2021-22.

27. Composition of Audit Committee

CIL in pursuance of excellence in corporate governance formed an Audit Committee of its Board of Directors w.e.f. 20th July' 2001 and the Audit Committee was re-constituted by the Board in its 433rd meeting held on 12th Nov'2021 consisted of 4 Independent Directors, One Government Nominee Director, One Whole Time Director (Director Technical) and One permanent Invitee (Director Finance). The composition, quorum, powers, role and scope are in accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions of Regulation 18 of SEBI (LODR) 2015. For the year 2021-22, there was no Independent Director in CIL Board from 01st April, 21 to 31st October, 21. From 1st November, 21 to 5th November, 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board. Details were disclosed in Corporate Governance Report under point number 3.1.

28. Composition of CSR Committee

For the year 2021-22, there was no Independent Director in CIL Board from 1st April'2021 to 31st October'2021. From 1st November'21 to 5th November' 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board. This committee was reconstituted on 12th November 2021 comprising of 2 Independent Directors, 1 Govt. Nominee Director and 1 Functional Director. Details were disclosed in Corporate Governance Report under point number 3.6.

29. Declaration given by Independent directors under sub-section (6) of Section 149.

The following independent directors had given their declaration during 2021-22 that they meet the criteria of independence as stipulated in sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act 2013.

1. Prof. G. Nageswara Rao
2. CA Denesh Singh
3. Shri B. Rajeshchandar
4. CA Kamesh Kant Acharya
5. Shri Makwana P Kalabhai
6. Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon



Further, as required under Section 149(7) of Companies Act'13 and Regulations 25(8) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, Independent Directors had submitted declaration that they meet the Independence Criteria as provided in Clause (b) of Regulation 16(i) of LODR 2015 and they are not aware of any circumstance or situation, which exists or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact their ability to discharge duties with an objective independent judgment and without any external influence. Further, as required under Regulation 25(9) of LODR 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company in its 433rd Board meeting held on 12th November' 2021 took on record the declaration and confirmation submitted by the Independent Directors under Regulations 25(8) after undertaking due assessment of the veracity of the same.

30. Appointment/Re-appointment and Integrity, Expertise & Experience (including Proficiency) of Independent Directors

From 1st November, 21 to 5th November, 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board. All the Independent Directors had registered themselves with IICA, Data Bank. As stipulated by SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, the list of core skills/expertise/competence identified and recommended by Nomination and Remuneration Committee was approved by Board in its 438th Board meeting held on 10th March 2022 for financial year 2021-22.

31. Recommendation of Audit Committee by the Board.

All the recommendations made by Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

32. Company's policy on directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178.

MCA vide Notification dated 5th June'2015 had exempted the above for Government companies.

33. Remuneration policy of directors, KMPs and Senior Management - Section 178(4).

MCA vide Notification dated 5th June'2015 had exempted the above for directors of Government companies.

34. A statement indicating the manner in which formal annual evaluation has been made by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors.

MCA vide notification dated 5th July' 2017 had exempted evaluation mechanism for Govt. Companies. However, Company had prepared a policy for formal evaluation of Independent Directors, Board, Committees of the Board, Executive Directors and Non Executive Directors and got it approved by Board in its 385th meeting held on 30th May'19.

35. Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties

Related Party Transactions made with the Subsidiary companies were exempted under Regulation 23(5)(a) and (b) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 being transactions between two government companies and transactions entered between a holding and its wholly owned Subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval. Hence Form AOC2 is not prepared.

36. Loan, guarantees or investments by a company under Section 186 of the Companies Act'2013

Loan, guarantees and investments made by Coal India Limited in terms of Section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 is enclosed in **Annexure 17**.

37. Familiarization programme of Board Members.

Board of Directors are fully briefed on all business related matters, associated risk and mitigation measure taken by the company, new initiatives etc. of the company. The Board of directors were also briefed about the provisions of Companies Act 2013, Prohibition of Insider Trading Regulations 2015 as amended and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations 2015. As per Regulation 25 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations 2015, the listed entity shall familiarize Independent Directors through various programmes about the listed entity, including the following:

- (a) Nature of the industry in which the listed entity operates;
- (b) Business model of the listed entity;
- (c) Roles, rights, responsibilities of Independent Directors; and
- (d) Any other relevant information.

As per regulation 46 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations 2015, the details of familiarization programmes given to Independent Directors is to be disclosed on the website of the company. The same is disclosed in company's website and link is given hereunder: -

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Familiarization_Programme_imparted_to_Independent_Directors_ZDCHdy3.pdf

38. Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace

The company has an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) is working at every Subsidiary and office of Coal India Limited to redress complaints regarding sexual harassment. All women employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under the said policy. The ICC members of Coal India Limited, headquarters are as under:

1. Ms. Binita De - Chairperson
2. Shri CVS Ramanujam- Member
3. Ms. Namrata Shukla- Member
4. Ms. Shweta Loharuka- Member
5. Shri Arun Bohra - Member
6. Ms. Pallabi Halder - NGO Member

One sexual harassment complaint was received during the year 2021-22 at Coal India Limited Headquarter. Charges of sexual harassment in the complaint not proved. However, warning letter has been issued to the employee.



39. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In terms of Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Significant Accounting Policies at Note-2 & Additional Notes on Accounts at Note-38 forming part of CIL (Standalone) Accounts and Significant Accounting Policies at Note-2 & Additional Notes on Accounts at Note-38 forming part of CIL (Consolidated) Accounts.

It is confirmed that:

- a) In the preparation of Annual financial statements, the applicable Indian Accounting Standards have been followed and that no material departures have been made from the same;
- b) The Accounting Policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgements and estimates made 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 profit & loss of the company for that period;
- c) Proper and sufficient care have been taken for 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;
- d) The Annual Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;
- e) Internal Financial Controls have been laid down and that such controls are adequate and were operating effectively during the year ended 31st March'2022.
- f) Proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

For CIL (Consolidated) Accounts, such confirmation is based on confirmation obtained from ten Indian subsidiaries of CIL viz: Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Coalfields Limited(consolidated), Northern Coalfields Limited, Western Coalfields Limited, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (consolidated), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (consolidated), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited, CIL Solar PV Limited and CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited. However, for the overseas subsidiary viz. Coal India Africana Limitada, which was incorporated under Mozambique Commercial Code and for Joint Ventures viz. International Coal Ventures Private Limited, NTPC Urja Private Limited, Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited, Talcher Fertilizers Limited and Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited where CIL is not the majority shareholder, such confirmation have not been obtained.

Internal Financial Control & its Adequacy : (Details are disclosed in MD & AR portion)

40. ACCOUNTS OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

The statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of company's Subsidiaries, Associate companies and Joint ventures under the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of Companies Act,2013 is enclosed as AOC 1 in Annexure 18. In terms of General Circular No.2/2011 dated 8th Feb 2011 from Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Annual Accounts of the Subsidiary companies shall be made available to the shareholders on demand.

41. COST AUDIT REPORT & COST AUDITOR

M/s Shome & Banerjee conducted Cost Audit of your company for the year 2020-21 and Cost Audit Report was approved by the Board of Directors in their 431st meeting held on 17th Sept. 2021. The above report was filed in XBRL mode with MCA on 24th Sept. 2021.

M/s Shome & Banerjee was appointed as Cost auditor for CIL Standalone for the year 2021-22. E-form CRA-2 has been filed with MCA portal vide SRN T46686655 dated 24th September' 2021.

42. IMPORT CONSUMED (MACHINERIES, SPARES AND ACCESSORIES)

Import consumed (machineries, spares and accessories) by Coal India Ltd (Consolidated) during the last 3 years are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Assessed Value	Custom Duty Including GST & Cess
2019-20	198.00	42.86
2020-21	1952.20	610.45
2021-22	517.78	168.71

43. SECRETARIAL AUDIT

In pursuance of Section 204 of Companies Act 2013, company had conducted Secretarial Audit for the year 2021-22 by a peer reviewed practicing Company Secretary firm **M/s Parikh & Associates**, Practising Company Secretaries. Their appointment was approved in 400th CIL Board meeting held on 12th March'20. Company has obtained 'Secretarial Audit Report' for the year 2021-22 in form MR-3 and the response to their comment was enclosed in **Annexure 19**. In addition, CIL has 5 Material Unlisted Subsidiaries and their Secretarial Audit Report along with Observation of Secretarial Auditor and Management Reply are also annexed as per Regulation 24A of LODR 2015.



44. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

CIL has approved Risk Management Charter and Risk Register to build up a strong Risk Management Culture within CIL for achieving company's goals and objectives. The entity level Risk Assessment comprises Strategic Risk, Operational Risk, Financial Risk, Compliance Risk, Project Related Risk and Support System Risk.

As per the Risk Register, various risks have been identified for CIL & its Subsidiaries. Risk Owner & Risk Mitigation Plan Owner have also been nominated for each risk identified to ensure continuous monitoring and mitigation thereof. A Risk Management team headed by CRO in consultation with HoDs and under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee had implemented the governance process envisaged in the Risk Management Framework along with formulation of Risk Mitigation plans for RTMs (Risk That Matters) of CIL.

As per the LODR 2015, risk related to Cyber Security has been included in RTMs. CIL is monitoring mitigation measures on a continuous basis.

45. CSR for COVID-19 Relief by CIL in FY 21-22

Expenditure incurred by CIL and its subsidiaries during F.Y. 2021-22 to combat Covid-19 are as under:-

S. No.	Head	Exp. In FY 21-22 (₹ cr.)
1	Creation/Operation of Health Infrastructure	215.59
2	Contribution to Funds/Disaster Management Authorities	20.74
3	Food Distribution	2.01
4	Logistics Support	3.02
5	Safety kits and material distribution	0.94
6	Other works	1.59
	TOTAL	243.89

Creation/Operation of Health Infrastructure

COVID-19 infrastructure created during FY 20-21 i.e. during the 1st wave of the pandemic continued to serve during the subsequent waves of the pandemic in FY 21-22 too. New projects undertaken in FY 21-22 were:

1. Improvement of Infrastructure at District Hospital, Simdega to tackle COVID-19 related challenges
2. Providing oxygen concentrators and other related expenditure for Medical Aid Centers for COVID-19 treatment at various places in Bihar & Jharkhand
3. Installation of 3 ventilators at Kolkata Police Hospital
4. 200 bedded Dedicated COVID Hospital at Hasdiha, Dumka, Jharkhand
5. 200 bedded COVID ward at Chattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences (CIMS), Bilaspur
6. 64 slice CT Scan machine at District Hospital, Baikunthpur, Chattisgarh
7. Providing Logistics and healthcare equipment in Level 1 facility at Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh
8. Providing healthcare equipment in govt. hospitals at Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh
9. Procurement of medical equipment and equipping makeshift hospitals for preventing spread of COVID-19 in Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
10. Providing oxygen pipeline and medical equipment at Chatra, Jharkhand
11. Assistance for setting up digital care and home nursing centre at Bokaro, Jharkhand
12. Setting up Covid center with ICU facility at Latehar district, Jharkhand
13. Construction of ICU of hospital at Village: Jorkat, District- Palamu, Jharkhand
14. Medical equipment in ICU of Sheikh Bikhari Medical College & Hospital, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
15. 150 bedded makeshift COVID hospital at Bokaro, Jharkhand

Mission Praana Vayu

As the nation battled the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic during April - May 2021, CIL undertook 'Mission Praana Vayu' under which CIL and subsidiaries took up the task to install 31 oxygen plants in company hospitals as well as in govt. hospitals. These plants have a combined capacity of 35,200 LPM and can support a total of 5,040 beds. 6 plants have been installed in 4 company hospitals and 25 plants have been installed in 24 govt. hospitals. The details are as under:

S. No.	Hospital	State	District	Plant Capacity (LPM)	Bed Capacity
Company Hospitals					
1	Central Hospital Gandhinagar Ranchi	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1100	150
2	Nehru Shatabdi Chikitsalaya - 2 plants	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1200	150
3	Ramgarh Hospital	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1100	150
4	Central Hospital Dhanbad - 2 plants	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2000	500



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		Govt. Hospitals			
5	District Hospital Simdega	Jharkhand	Simdega	167	50
6	Community Health Centre Tandwa	Jharkhand	Chatra	200	50
7	AIIMS Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	850	500
8	Railway Hospital Danapur	Bihar	Patna	500	50
9	CHC Ormanjhi	Jharkhand	Ranchi	200	20
10	CHC Sonahatu	Jharkhand	Ranchi	200	20
11	District Hospital East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	250	115
12	Govt. ESI Hospital Nagda	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	500	68
13	CHC Chiri	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	250	25
14	Steel City Hospital Bokaro	Jharkhand	Bokaro	500	70
15	IG Govt. Medical College Hospital Nagpur	Maharashtra	Nagpur	3170	400
16	Medical College and Hospital Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1500	115
17	Medical College and Hospital Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1500	115
18	Civil Hospital Kukshi	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	300	23
19	Govt Medical College Nagpur - 2 plants	Maharashtra	Nagpur	6340	400
20	Govt. Medical College Chandrapur	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	2400	400
21	Medical College and Hospital Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1500	115
22	Medical College and Hospital Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1500	115
23	Civil Hospital Budhni, Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	300	23
24	AIIMS Nagpur	Maharashtra	Nagpur	3170	400
25	Medical College and Hospital Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1500	115
26	Jangipur Hospital Murshidabad	West Bengal	Murshidabad	1000	300
27	Onda Hospital Bankura	West Bengal	Bankura	1000	250
28	Sub Divisional Hospital Durgapur	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	1000	350

Food & Safety Material Distribution during COVID-19 pandemic till date

- Around 5.5 lakh cooked food/dry ration packets distributed
- Over 90,000 liters of hand sanitizers distributed
- Over 19.5 lakh masks distributed

Other Support

Despite lockdown restrictions, CIL and subsidiaries were able to spend 28% and 27% more than their statutory requirement on CSR in FY 20-21 and FY 21-22 respectively. This gave employment to people of nearby areas of mines in civil construction projects which were implemented under CSR. Women trained in Khadi and handloom by NCL sold masks to different agencies. MCL procured 3.10 lakh masks from women SHGs in Odisha benefitting about 200 women.

COVID-19 had a lot of unwanted side effects. Due to closure of schools, students had to switch to online classes but underprivileged students were not able to afford laptops/mobiles/tablets to take the classes in a befitting manner. CIL donated 150 laptops to students of Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya so that they can study well. CIL is also supporting performing artists who were in distress due to closure of tourist places through "Bharat Ke Kaladharmi" project.

46. WEBLINK

The following policies may be accessed on the Company's website as under: -

1. **Corporate Social Responsibility Policy:**
https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CSR_Policy_w.e.f._08.04.2021.pdf
2. **Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy:**
https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/whistle-blower-policy_TYEsLJw.pdf
3. **Policy for determining Material Subsidiary:**
https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/POLICY_FOR_DETERMINING_MATERIAL_SUBSIDIARIES_21032015.pdf



4. **Related Party Transaction Policy:**
https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Related_Party.pdf
5. **Policy on determination of Materiality under SEBI(LODR) Regulations,2015**
https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Policy_on_determination_of_Materiality_under_SEBI_LODR_Regulations_2015__030_CnX61Sk.PDF
6. **Policy on Preservation of documents including Archival Policy under SEBI(LODR) Regulations 2015**
https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Policy_on_Preservation_of_documents_including_Archival_Policy_under_SEBI_LODR__ZXTbKI6.pdf
7. **Dividend Distribution Policy under SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015**
https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Dividend_Distribution_policy_of_Coal_India_Limited_25102017_QwCV1sY.pdf
8. **Annual Return for the year 2021-22.**
 Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the Annual Return as on March 31, 2022 is available on the Company's website on <https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/MGT7.pdf>

47. COMPANY CONFIRMS THE FOLLOWING: -

1. None of the Director is disqualified for appointment as per Section 164 of the Companies Act'2013.
2. Company has not issued any Equity share with differential voting rights, Sweat Equity shares and ESOP.
3. The Unclaimed Interim Dividend amount for the year 2014-15 amounting to ₹ 71,16,705/- was transferred to IEPF Account on 1st March'2022. In addition, 17,406 shares in respect of which dividend remained unclaimed for the last 7 years had also been transferred to IEPF Account on 04.04.2022. The details are available in CIL website.
4. Statutory, Secretarial, and Cost Auditors had not resigned during the year 2021-22.
5. No relative of a director was appointed to place of profit.
6. As per Regulation 32(4) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 deviation of Proceeds of Public issue is not applicable to the company.
7. There is no deposit covered under Chapter V of Companies Act 2013.
8. There is no deposit, which is not under compliance of Chapter V of Companies Act 2013.
9. There is no change in the nature of business.
10. No Director is in receipt of any commission from Subsidiary companies in which he is a director.
11. Applicable Secretarial Standards, i.e. SS-1 and SS-2, relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings', respectively, have been duly followed by the Company.
12. There is no Material Change in company business from the end of financial year 2021-22 till the date of this Board Report.
13. There has been no application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year alongwith their status as at the end of the financial year 2021-22.
14. The details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof was not applicable for the Financial Year 2021-22.

48. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Details in respect of frauds reported by Auditors under section 143(12) other than those which are reportable to the Central Government.:
 No such report of frauds as per Audit Report of Standalone as well as Consolidated Accounts has been received.
2. Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the company which have occurred between the end of the FY and the date of the report:
 No such material changes and commitments occurred between the end of the FY and the date of the report which may affect the Standalone as well as consolidated financial position of the company.
3. The names of companies which have become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year.
 The company has incorporated two wholly owned subsidiaries on 16th April, 2021 viz. CIL Solar PV Limited for manufacturing of solar value chain (Ingot-wafer-Cell Module) and CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited for renewable energy.

49. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The Board of Directors of your Company wishes to record their deep sense of appreciation for the sincere efforts put in by the employees of the Company and Trade Unions. Your Directors also gratefully acknowledge the co-operation, support and guidance extended to the



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Company by various Ministries of the Government of India in general and Ministry of Coal in particular, besides the State Governments. Your Directors also acknowledge with thanks the assistance and guidance rendered by Statutory Auditors, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Secretarial Auditor and Cost Auditor and wishes to place on record their sincere thanks to Consumers for their continued patronage.

50. ADDENDA

The following are annexed:-

- i) Pre-tax Profit of CIL & its Subsidiaries for 2021-22 vis-à-vis 2020-21 (**Annexure 1**).
- ii) Subsidiary wise details of Dividend income of CIL Standalone (**Annexure 2**).
- iii) The comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Standalone Financial Statements of Coal India Limited and Management reply (**Annexure 3**).
- iv) Auditors Report on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 including Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") [**Annexure 3(A)**].
- v) The comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Consolidated Financial Statements of Coal India Limited and Management reply (**Annexure 4**).
- vi) Auditors Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 including Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") [**Annexure 4(A)**].
- vii) Subsidiary wise Coal Off-take. (**Annexure 5**)
- viii) Sector-wise dispatch of coal & coal products. (**Annexure 6**)
- ix) Subsidiary wise details of Stock of Coal. (**Annexure 7**)
- x) Subsidiary wise details of Trade Receivables. (**Annexure 8**)
- xi) Subsidiary-wise payment of Royalty, GST, GST compensation Cess, Cess, Sales Tax, and Others. (**Annexure 9**)
- xii) Subsidiary-wise Coking & Non-coking production, Production from underground and opencast mines. (**Annexure 10**)
- xiii) Subsidiary-wise Washed Coal (Coking) Production. (**Annexure 10A**)
- xiv) Subsidiary wise Overburden Removal. (**Annexure 10B**)
- xv) Population of equipment. (**Annexure 11**)
- xvi) Subsidiary wise details of Capital Expenditure. (**Annexure 12**)
- xvii) Project Implementation (**Annexure 13**)
- xviii) Safety performance. (**Annexure 14**)
- xix) Subsidiary wise manpower. (**Annexure 15**)
- xx) Disclosures under Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. (**Annexure 16**)
- xxi) Loan and Advances, Guarantees, Investments made by the company under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act'2013 (**Annexure 17**).
- xxii) Statement pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014) as on 31st March, 2022. (**Annexure 18**)
- xxiii) Secretarial Audit Report under Section 204 of Companies Act 2013 and Secretarial Audit Report of Material Subsidiaries and Management Explanation. (**Annexure 19**)
- xxiv) Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo under Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (**Annexure 20**).
- xxv) Details about Research and Development of the Company (**Annexure 21**).
- xxvi) Disclosure as per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility (**Annexure 22**).
- xxvii) Significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts. (**Annexure 23**)
- xxviii) Corporate Governance Report. (**Annexure 24**)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Pramod Agrawal

Chairman

(DIN-00279727)

Dated: 26th July' 2022

Place : Kolkata



ANNEXURE 1

Profit of CIL & subsidiaries for 2021-22 vis-à-vis 2020-21

(₹ in crores)

Company	2021-22	2020-21	Increase/(Decrease)
ECL	(1,437.37)	(907.26)	(530.11)
BCCL	191.31	(1,577.06)	1,768.37
CCL	2,097.76	1,915.35	182.41
NCL	6,937.64	6,267.78	669.86
WCL	1,259.73	352.56	907.17
SECL (consolidated)	2,123.67	2,020.07	103.60
MCL (consolidated)	11,431.01	9,314.60	2,116.41
CMPDIL	366.04	414.49	(48.45)
CIL (Standalone)	11,356.84	7,673.98	3,682.86
CIAL & Other Adjustment	(0.18)	(0.84)	0.66
Sub-Total	34,326.45	25,473.67	8,852.78
Less: Dividend from Subsidiaries	(10,701.58)	(7,461.46)	(3,240.12)
Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)	(8.59)	(2.97)	(5.62)
Profit Before Tax	23,616.28	18,009.24	5,607.04
Less : Tax on PBT	6,237.86	5,307.07	930.79
Profit for the Period	17,378.42	12,702.17	4,676.25
Add : Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) net of tax	51.31	(635.51)	686.82
Total Comprehensive Income	17,429.73	12,066.66	5,363.07

ANNEXURE 2

Subsidiary wise details of Dividend income of CIL Standalone

(₹ in crores)

Company (paying subsidiaries)	Dividend Income of CIL Standalone	
	2021-22	2020-21
CCL	782.08	-
NCL	3596.36	2140.78
SECL	432.23	-
MCL	5800.00	5225.00
CMPDIL	90.91	95.68
Total	10701.58	7461.46



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ANNEXURE 3

THE COMMENTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COAL INDIA LIMITED.



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 227/DGA (C)/Kol/IA-1/Accounts_Audit/CIL/SFS/2021-22/2022-23
संख्या

No.

भारतीय लेखा तथा लेखा परीक्षा विभाग
INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
कार्यालय, महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (कोयला)
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
कोलकाता / KOLKATA

दिनांक / Dated. 12-7-JUL-2022

CONFIDENTIAL

To
The Chairman cum Managing Director
Coal India Limited
Premises No.04 Mar, Plot No. AF-III
Action Area IA
Rajarhat, New town,
Kolkata-700156.

Subject: Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the Standalone Financial Statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Sir,

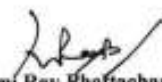
I forward herewith the Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the Standalone Financial Statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Encl : As stated

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 22 July 2022


(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
KOLKATA

पुराना निगम महल (प्रथम तल), 234/4, आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस रोड, कोलकाता-700 020
OLD NIZAM PALACE (First Floor), 234/4, Acharya Jagadish Ch. Bose Road, Kolkata-700 020
Phones : 2287-5380, 2287-7165, 2281-5784, 2290-0314, 2287-8838 Fax : 2280 0062
e-mail : dgacoalkol@cag.gov.in



COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6) (b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COAL INDIA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The preparation of financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 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/are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated: 13.07.2022 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated: 25.05.2022.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 under section 143(6) (a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records. The Audit Report has been revised by the statutory auditor to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit.

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

A. Comments on Financial Position

A.1 Balance Sheet

Non-Current Liabilities

Provision (Note-21): ₹ 226.22 crore

Current Liabilities

Provision (Note -21): ₹93.65 crore.

Salary and wages of Non-executive of CIL is finalized in every five years after finalization of National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA). The pay revision was due from 01 July 2021 as per NCWA-XI. CIL had made a provision for expected pay revision in the books of accounts.



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Despite making provision for expected pay revision, Actuary assessed the liability with same assumption which was considered in the previous year 2020-21 and assessed the actuarial liability for the year without considering the expected salary revision of non-executive which was due from 01 July 2021.

The above has resulted in defective depiction of provisions in respect of retirement benefits and profit for the year (amount not quantified).

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

(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)

KOLKATA

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 22 July 2022



Management Explanation to Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 143(6) (b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Standalone Financial Statement of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

Sl. No.	C&AG Comments	Management Explanation	Statutory Auditor's Reply
1	<p>B. Comments on Financial Position</p> <p>B.1 Balance Sheet</p> <p>Non-Current Liabilities Provision (Note-21) : ₹ 226.22 crore</p> <p>Current Liabilities Provision (Note -21) : ₹ 93.65 crore.</p> <p>Salary and wages of Non-executive of C1L is finalized in every five years after finalization of National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA). The pay revision was due from 01 July 2021 as per NCWA-XI. CIL had made a provision for expected pay revision in the books of accounts.</p> <p>Despite making provision for expected pay revision, Actuary assessed the liability with same assumption which was considered in the previous year 2020-21 and assessed the actuarial liability for the year without considering the expected salary revision of non-executive which was due from 01 July 2021.</p> <p>The above has resulted in defective depiction of provisions in respect of retirement benefits and profit for the year (amount not quantified).</p>	<p>The C&AG comment is not justified as the actuarial assumptions have been considered in accordance with relevant principles of Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.</p> <p>Considering Para 75 to para 98 of Ind AS 19 Employee benefits regarding Actuarial Assumptions, it is evident that the salary inflation of 6.25% in the case of non-executives is a long-term assumption considering factors such as annual increment, inflations, promotions, NCWA agreements, and other relevant factors as required in Ind AS 19, Employee benefits.</p> <p>Therefore, NCWA of Non-Executives set out in their formal plan of employment are already considered in the long-term assumptions of salary inflation of 6.25% p.a.</p> <p>In view of the above, the comment of C&AG is not tenable as the same is not in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply and have no further comment to make.</p>



Auditors Report on The Standalone Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022 Including Report on The Internal Financial Controls Under Clause (I) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of The Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act")

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Coal India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements of Coal India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following notes / matters to the Standalone Financial Statements.

- a) Note 38(7)(o) regarding temporary suspension of mining operations at Tikak, Tipong and Tirap colliery at NEC since June 03, 2020, due to non-receipt of forest and other statutory clearance. The management is reviewing the impact of such suspension on the related assets and liabilities and has not recognized any provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the Standalone Financial Statements. However, Mining operations have been started in Tikak Extension OCP mines from February 10, 2022.
- b) Note 5 in respect of Exploration and Evaluation assets amounting to ₹ 2.56 Crore related to two mines Tirap OCP and Tikak West extension for which there has not been any visible progress or development since long. The management has not recognized necessary provision for impairment in respect of such assets in the books of accounts.
- c) Note 10 in respect of Capital Advance which includes Compensatory afforestation (CA) and Net present value (NPV) amounting to ₹ 42.53 Crore deposited with the Forest Department of the Government of Assam against forest lands related to Lekhapani OCP for which withdrawal of project was approved by the empowered sub-committee of the Company and application for withdrawal of the forest clearance was submitted to relevant authority. As explained, the management is in the process of filing application for refund / adjustment of such CA and NPV amounting to ₹ 42.53 Crore and has not recognized any provision of impairment in respect of such asset in the books of accounts.
- d) Note 7 regarding Investments amounting to ₹ 8,926.42 Crore in two wholly owned subsidiary Companies which have been measured at book value. The management has not made impairment provision against the erosion of ₹ 3,838.94 Crore in the value of the investments as according to the management, the investment in these subsidiary companies is long term and strategic in nature.
- e) Note 38(3)(b) in respect of certain modifications/rephrasing in the existing Significant Accounting Policies made during the year in case of intangible assets, employee benefits, estimates and assumptions. As explained by the management, there is no financial impact due to such aforesaid modifications/rephrasing.
- f) During the period from April 01, 2021 to November 11, 2021, the Company had not complied with the provisions of section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of constitution of its Board of Directors, which did not have any Independent Director from September 6, 2020. There was also non-compliance of the provisions of Section 177, 178, 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in respect of mandatory requirement of Independent Directors and an Independent Woman Director, constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and the business required to be transacted



at these committee meetings. Due to such non-compliances, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) had levied penalty of ₹ 1.28 crore including GST till the quarter ended December 2021.

The Board has constituted the necessary Committees vide the 433rd meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 12, 2021.

- g) The Company has implemented a new ERP Software (SAP) and has migrated from the old accounting software (Coalnet). Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions except certain balances related to vendors, customers, employees and inventory which are under process of identification and necessary reconciliation by the management. Further, due to pendency of system audit and migration audit, impact if any, on the Standalone Financial Statements is presently unascertainable.
- h) Wherever physical access was not possible, necessary records, reports, documents and certificates were made available to us by the unit through digital medium and emails. To this extent, the audit process was carried out on the basis of such documents, reports and records made available to us which were relied upon as audit evidence for conducting the review and reporting for the current period.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter:

1. Assessment of provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of certain litigations including direct and indirect taxes, various claims filed by other parties not acknowledged as debt.

A high level of judgment is required in estimating the level of provisioning. The Company's assessment is supported by the facts of matter, their own judgment, past experience and advice from legal and independent tax consultant wherever considered necessary. Accordingly, unexpected adverse outcomes may significantly impact the Company's reported profit and net assets. Associated uncertainty relating to the outcome requires application of judgment in interpretation of law.

Refer Note 38(1)(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

Our audit was focused on analyzing the facts of subject matter under consideration and judgments/ interpretation of relevant law.

Our Audit approach involved:

- Examining recent orders and/or communication received from various Tax authorities/ judicial forums and follow up action thereon.
- Understanding the current status of the litigation/tax assessments.
- Evaluating the merit of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the grounds presented therein and available independent legal / tax advice.
- Review and analysis of the contentions of the Company through discussion, collection of details of the subject matter under consideration, review of the management assessment of the likely outcome and consequent potential outflows on those issues.

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Key Audit Matter:

2. The Company has implemented new ERP Software (SAP) with effect from April 01, 2021 in case of HO Kolkata, Delhi Office, Mumbai and Chennai Regional Sales Office (RSO) and with effect from August 01, 2021 in case of NEC. All the information has been migrated from old accounting software Coalnet to SAP on the implementation dates. Post implementation of SAP, accounting of all the transactions is being processed through the SAP except hospital inventory, valuation of closing stock of coal and OBR Calculations at NEC which are maintained manually. Further, various ageing analysis which are required to be disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as per the Act, are also prepared manually by the management. Migration audit and system audit of SAP ERP software is pending till the reporting date.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

Considering the voluminous nature of transactions and system of processing of such transactions through the SAP, our audit procedures were aimed at analyzing the integrity, propriety and implication of such transaction processing on the Standalone Financial Statements.



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Our Audit approach involved:

- Discussion with the management regarding various procedures followed for migration of data, process and documentation for accounting of transaction under SAP
- Performance of procedures on a test check basis to understand the recording, flow of transactions, its implication and reflection in the Standalone Financial Statements
- Evaluation of the relevant existing system of controls on a test basis to ascertain the effectiveness, accuracy and propriety in respect of automated recording of transactions

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions except certain balances related to vendors, customers, employees and inventory which are under process of identification and necessary reconciliation by the management. Further, due to pendency of system audit and migration audit, impact if any, on the Standalone Financial Statement is presently unascertainable.

Other Matters

Our Report on the Standalone Financial Statements dated May 25, 2022 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company is revised to incorporate observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Pursuant to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, we further report that:

- a) Para (f) of the Emphasis of Matter has been modified to add the words "Due to such non-compliances, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) had levied penalty of ₹ 1.28 crore including GST till the quarter ended December 2021".
- b) Clause (iii)(a) (A) of Annexure A (Referred to in Paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" section of Independent Auditor's Report) has been amended by adding the words "during the year".
- c) Under Clause (ix)(c) of Annexure A (Referred to in Paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" section of Independent Auditor's Report), the line "the Company does not have any term loans during the year" has been replaced with "the Company has been sanctioned term loan of ₹ 364.30 crore which is yet to be disbursed as at March 31, 2022."

This revised Audit Report has no material impact on the reported figures in the standalone financial statements of the Company. This audit report supersedes the original audit report dated May 25, 2022. Our audit procedure subsequent to the date of original report is restricted solely to the amendments made in Para (f) of the Emphasis of Matter and in Clause (iii)(a)(A) and Clause (ix) (c) of Annexure A (Referred to in Paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" section of Independent Auditor's Report).

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the draft Directors' Report including annexures to Directors' Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report and other reports included in the Annual report, which are expected to be made available to us after that date, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the full Annual report which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure – A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure – B**", a statement on the Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India after complying with their suggested methodology of audit, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.
- 3) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - 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 including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



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- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) In pursuance to the Notification No. G.S.R 463 (E) dated 05-06-2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to disqualification of Directors, the same is not applicable to the Company, being a Government Company.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure –C”.
- 4) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors’ Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated June 05, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act regarding remuneration to directors is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.
- 5) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer note 38(1)(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - There has been no delay in transferring the amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - Based on such audit procedures we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement;
 - The dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 except deposit of dividend amounting to ₹ 0.02 Crore in a separate account of a scheduled bank within the specified time limit of five days from the date of declaration of such dividend. It was however explained by the Management of the Company that such dividend amount related to rounding off issue and was deposited immediately thereafter.

For **RAY & RAY**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 301072E)

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 13th, 2022

Sd/-

(K. K. Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 059781
UDIN: 22059781AMTZRZ6953

**“Annexure-A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report****(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements” section of our Audit Report)**

- i) a) A) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).
 B) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company conducts physical verification of its PPE located at Kolkata Head Office, North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), New Delhi Office, Regional Sales Office (RSO) and other offices in such a manner by which all PPE are verified within a reasonable interval. Certain PPE were verified during the year at Kolkata Head Office, North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) and Chennai RSO. The process should be further improved by having a well-defined programme of physical verification to cover all the assets in phased manner. In case of NEC, the reconciliation of physically verified assets with the book records is in progress. According to the information and explanations given by the management, discrepancies noticed on the physical verification and consequential adjustments are not material.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the title deeds of all the immovable properties disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements, the same appeared to be held in the name of the Company, except the following properties as provided in the format below:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Crore)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
5.60 Ha. freehold lands at Tura Dakopgre (Meghalaya)	0.03	Title deeds are not available	NA	08-01-1994	Title deeds are not available.
10.97 Ha. freehold lands at Dilli- Jeypore Colliery	-	M/S Dilli Colliery	No	11-03-1997	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
132.34 Ha. free hold land at Margherita Town.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
9.16 Ha. free hold land at Grnat no.277(F) NLR, Namdang.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
15.95 Ha. free hold land at W.L.Application No.11 (part/north).	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
17.27 Ha. free hold land at W.L.Application No.85/1923.24.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
3.61 Ha. free hold land at Grnat no.277(c) NLR, Namdang.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
377.17 Ha. free hold land at Ledo-Tikak NLR Grant No.2.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.



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4.43 Ha. free hold land at Namdang Bah Bari.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
21.90 Ha. free hold land at W.L.Application No.20 of 1923-24.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
2.10 Ha. free hold land at Tipongpani station site.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
64.16 Ha. free hold land at No.1 Baragolai Gaon.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
13.17 Ha. free hold land at No.2 Baragolai Gaon.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
69.53 Ha. free hold land at 11 no Grant Baragolai.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
11.12 Ha. free hold land at Ledo Kol Para.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
7.89 Ha. free hold land at 6 No. Grant Lekhapani.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
145.46 Ha. free hold land at Ledo town.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
13.85 Ha. free hold land at Lekhapani colliery line (Nepali Gaon).	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.



11.38 Ha. free hold land at Tipongpani ward.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
10.24 Ha. free hold land at Namdang Special patta.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
3.72 Ha. free hold land at Baragolai NC.	-	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited	No	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired or came in possession by the Company by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
0.92 Ha. freehold Lands at Tura Office, Meghalaya	-	Title deeds are not available	NA	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Title deeds are not available
4,489.82 Ha. Leasehold Lands at NEC	-	Title deeds are not available	NA	Not available in Fixed Asset Register.	Lands were acquired by virtue of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973
Scope Minar at New Delhi	8.21	Title deeds are not available	NA	01-12-2004	Buildings are promoted by Standing Committee of Public Enterprises and NBCC on behalf of Ministry of Urban Development (GOI) and CIL has allotment letters only as proof of ownership
Scope Complex at New Delhi	0.37	Title deeds are not available	NA	30-09-1989	Buildings are promoted by Standing Committee of Public Enterprises and NBCC on behalf of Ministry of Urban Development (GOI) and CIL has allotment letters only as proof of ownership
Office Building at Kidwainagar, New Delhi	60.69	Title deeds are not available	NA	23-03-2021	Buildings are promoted by Standing Committee of Public Enterprises and NBCC on behalf of Ministry of Urban Development (GOI) and CIL has allotment letters only as proof of ownership
Guest House at Kidwainagar, New Delhi	13.61	Title deeds are not available	NA	01-05-2019	Buildings are promoted by Standing Committee of Public Enterprises and NBCC on behalf of Ministry of Urban Development (GOI) and CIL has allotment letters only as proof of ownership



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- d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets during the year.
- e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company as provided to us, there are no proceedings initiated during the year or pending against the Company as on March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 as amended and rules made thereunder.
- ii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, physical verification of inventories at North Eastern Coalfields, the production unit of the Company, has been conducted by the management at reasonable intervals during the year as per specified procedure. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate of each class of inventory were noticed.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company along with its subsidiaries has been sanctioned working capital limits amounting to ₹ 430 Crore from consortium of banks during the year on the basis of the security of current assets. Necessary quarterly returns or statements have been filed by the Company with such banks during the year.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments in and granted advances in the nature of loans during the year to other parties. The Company has not provided any guarantees or securities, granted loans and advances in the nature of loans during the year to companies, firms or limited liability partnerships and other parties except above, details of which are stated below.
- a) A) Based on the audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans, or has not provided any guarantee or security to subsidiaries and joint ventures during the year.
- B) Based on the audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to any other parties or employees during the year. However, employee advances amounting to ₹ 0.03 Crore is outstanding at the balance sheet date. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security to other parties during the year.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the Investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of advances in the nature of loans during the year to various employees are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of advances in the nature of loans given to various employees, the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments and receipts are regular.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no material overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of advances in the nature of loans given to various employees.
- e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loans granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans or advances in the nature of loans given to same parties.
- f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit, in terms of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Mining activities of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the records and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made any detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of accounts, the Company has generally been regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. As informed to us, employee's state insurance is not applicable to the Company.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the records of the Company examined by us, following dues of income tax and central excise were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 on account of various disputes:



(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Gross Amount Under dispute	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Amount deposited under protest	Amount not deposited
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	78.07	AY 2011-12	ITAT	20.00	58.07
		81.58	AY 2012-13	ITAT	0.00	81.58
		90.30	AY 2013-14	ITAT	0.00	90.30
		29.09	AY 2018-19	CIT (A)	0.00	29.09
Total		279.04			20.00	259.04
Central Excise Act, 1944	Central excise	4.45	FY 2010-11 to FY 2014-15	CESTAT	0.17	4.28

- viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- ix) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings during the year.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned term loan of ₹ 364.30 crore which is yet to be disbursed as at March 31, 2022.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries and joint ventures.
- f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures.
- x) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi) a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information, representation and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no cases were received by the Company till December, 2021 under Whistle Blower Policy of the Company.
- xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the period from April 01, 2021 to November 11, 2021, transactions with the related parties are not in compliance with Section 177 and Section 188 of the Act wherever applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and based on our audit procedures, it appears that the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) We have been provided and have considered the internal audit reports of the Company for the year 2021-22 except the internal audit reports of the Mumbai and Chennai Regional Sales Office (RSO) since such documents were not made available for our verification.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions during the year with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors and hence the provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.



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- xvi) a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, clause (xvi) (a), (xvi) (b) and (xvi) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC).
- xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the relevant evidence, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), on other than ongoing projects, requiring transfer of such unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.
- b) There are no ongoing projects under CSR where amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, is required to be transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act.

For **RAY & RAY**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 13th, 2022

Sd/-
(K. K. Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 059781
UDIN: 22059781AMTZRZ6953



**“Annexure-B” to the Independent Auditors’ Report
(Referred to in Paragraph 2 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements” section of our Audit Report)**

Part I

- (i) **Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any may be stated.**

The Company has implemented a new ERP Software (SAP) with effect from April 01, 2021 in case of HO Kolkata, Delhi Office, Mumbai and Chennai Regional Sales Office (RSO) and with effect from August 01, 2021 in case of NEC. All the information has been migrated from old accounting software Coalnet to SAP on the implementation dates. Post implementation of SAP, accounting of all the transactions is being processed through the SAP except hospital inventory, valuation of closing stock of coal and OBR Calculations at NEC which are maintained manually. Further, various ageing analysis which are required to be disclosed in the financials as per the Act, are also prepared manually by the management.

Further, due to pendency of system audit and migration audit, implications of processing of such accounting transactions outside SAP and any consequent effect on integrity of the accounts along with related financial implications, if any, are unascertainable.

- (ii) **Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the Company due to the Company’s inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.**

As per the information and explanations given by the management, there is no restructuring of loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the Company.

- (iii) **Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from Central / State agencies were properly accounted for /utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the following grants/funds were received/accounted for during the year:

During the financial year 2021-22, NEC has received ₹ 0.41 Crore from Ministry of Coal as “assistance for sand stowing and protective works” done by NEC and were properly accounted for, under “Other Operating Revenue” as ‘Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works’

Further, grant for railway siding amounting to ₹ 1.72 Crore received by NEC from Central Government in the FY 2019-20 is also properly accounted for as per its terms and conditions on the basis of deferral of income recognition.

Part II - Additional Directions:

- (i) **Whether coal stock measurement was done keeping in view the contour map. Whether physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps in all cases? Whether approval of the competent authority was obtained for new heap, if any, created during the year.**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, only year-end coal stock measurement is done keeping in view the contour map. Physical stock measurement report of coal stock as on March 31, 2022 at NEC is accompanied by contour maps. Approval of the competent authority was obtained for new heap created at NEC during the year.

- (ii) **Whether the Company has conducted physical verification exercise of assets and properties at the time of merger/split/re-structure of an area. If so, whether the concerned subsidiary followed the requisite procedure?**

As per the information and explanations given by the management, there is no such merger/split/restructure of any area during the year.

- (iii) **Whether separate Escrow Accounts for each mine has been maintained in CIL and its subsidiary companies. Also examine the utilization of the fund of the account.**

Separate escrow account for each mine (Tikak extension, Lekhapani OCP, Tipong, Ledo OCP, Tikak OCP and Tirap OCP) of North East Coalfields (NEC), the production unit of Coal India Limited, has been maintained. No such fund as explained by the management has been withdrawn during the year.

- (iv) **Whether the impact of penalty for illegal mining as imposed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court has been duly considered and accounted for?**

According to the information and explanations given to us, no penalty for illegal mining has imposed by the Honorable Supreme Court during the year on the Company.

For **RAY & RAY**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 301072E)

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 13th, 2022

Sd/-

(K. K. Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 059781
UDIN: 22059781AMTZRZ6953



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 Coal India Limited (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Company’) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, in our opinion, the Company has generally maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were generally operating effectively as of March 31, 2022 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the “Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting” issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



However further improvement is required in; i) the documentation of Internal Financial Controls of the Company in respect of its risk assessment process, risk analysis of different functional areas and incorporating the process flows at departmental levels including risk mitigation in respect of insurance coverage,

ii) strengthening of the monitoring of controls in respect of expenses and fixed assets, confirmation/ reconciliation/adjustment of balances of other financial assets, other current and non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

For **RAY & RAY**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 13th, 2022

Sd/-

(K. K. Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 059781
UDIN: 22059781AMTZRZ6953



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ANNEXURE 4

THE COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COAL INDIA LIMITED



सत्यमेव जयते

No. 299/DGA (C)/Kol/LA-I/Accounts Audit/CIL/CFS/2021-22/2022-23
संख्या
No.

भारतीय लेखा तथा लेखा परीक्षा विभाग
INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
कार्यालय, महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (कोयला)
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
कोलकाता / KOLKATA

दिनांक / Dated: 25 JUL 2022

CONFIDENTIAL

To
The Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
Coal India Limited,
Coal Bhawan, Premise No-04 MAR,
Plot No-AF-III, Action Area-1A,
Newtown, Rajarhat,
Kolkata-700 156.

Subject : Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) read with Section 129(4) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Sir,

I forward herewith the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) read with Section 129(4) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Encl : As stated

Yours faithfully,

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 25 July 2022


(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
KOLKATA

पुराना निजाम महल (प्रथम तल), 234/4, आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस रोड, कोलकाता-700 020
OLD NIZAM PALACE (First Floor), 234/4, Acharya Jagadish Ch. Bose Road, Kolkata-700 020
Phones : 2287-5380, 2287-7165, 2281-5784, 2290-0314, 2287-8838 Fax : 2280 0062
e-mail : dgacoalkol@cag.gov.in



COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6) (b) READ WITH SECTION 129 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COAL INDIA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 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) read with section 129 (4) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 read with section 129 (4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 15 July 2022 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 25 May 2022.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 under section 143(6)(a) read with section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies as listed in the Annexure-I, but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of subsidiaries/joint venture companies as listed in the Annexure-2 for the year ended on that date. Further, section 139(5) and 143(6)(a) of the Act are not applicable to Coal India Africana Limitada being incorporated in Foreign country under the respective laws for appointment of their Statutory Auditor and for conduct of supplementary audit. Accordingly, Comptroller and Auditor General of India has neither appointed the Statutory Auditors nor conducted the supplementary audit of this company. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records. The Audit Report has been revised by the statutory auditor to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit.

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



A. Comment on Profitability

A.1 Statement of Profit and Loss

Expenses

Contractual Expenses (Note-31): ₹18866.86 crore

Contractor engaged by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) extracted 9348121.18 cum of overburden and 617517.43 tonne of coal upto March 2022 against which booked only 7481789.40 cum of overburden and 568188.51 tonne of coal respectively. Short booking of overburden and coal against the actual extraction resulted in understatement of liability for Contractual expenses and overstatement of profit to the tune of ₹21.39 crore¹.

A.2 Statement of Profit and Loss

Expenses

Depreciation/amortization/Impairment: ₹4428.67 crore

The above includes excess provision of depreciation charged during the current year 2021-22 amounting to ₹50.76 crore due to incorrect consideration of useful life of 240 tonne dumpers (50 dumpers). The useful life of 240 tonne dumper is 15 years as per the laid policy whereas South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) considered the useful life of the dumpers as 7 years.

Considering the shorter useful life of the dumpers, SECL charged excess depreciation. This has resulted in understatement of non-current assets by ₹50.76 crore and overstatement of depreciation. Profit is also understated to the above extent.

A.3 Statement of Profit and Loss

Expenses

Stripping Activity Adjustment: ₹ 3760.86 crore

Cost Accounting Standard -23 stipulates that the principles, methods of determining and assigning Overburden Removal (OBR) Cost with reasonable accuracy. As per Guidance Note (J.N Bose Committee on OBR Accounting), in computation of Stripping Activity Adjustment, the quantity and working hours for Re-handling OBR shall not be considered.

However, contrary to the above, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) considered both quantity and working hours for Re-handling OBR in Rajmahal project, working hours for Re-handling in SonapurBazari Open Cast Project (OCP) and incorrectly apportioned the overhead expenses in Mohanpur OCP. This has resulted in overstatement of expenses (Stripping Activity Adjustment) and understatement of Profit by ₹51.73 crore.

¹{(OBR - 9348121.18 - 7481789.40)*₹113/cum} + (Coal -617517.43-68188.51)*₹61/tonne}.



A. 4 Statement of Profit and Loss

Revenue from Operation

Other Income (Note-25): ₹3904.52 crore

The above includes an amount of ₹64.15 crore receivable from M/s Zypher-VEPL-KCL (JV) on account of penalty levied upon termination of contract by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). The notice for termination was issued by SECL in August 2021 against which the contractor has filed a Writ Petition in Bilaspur High Court on 03.09.2021. The matter is still pending. Despite matter being sub-judice, SECL booked the amount as "other income". This has resulted in overstatement of Other Income and Profit to the extent of ₹64.15 crore.

B. Comments on Financial Position

B. 1 Balance Sheet

Assets

Non-Current Assets

Property Plant and Equipment (Note-03): ₹42697.79 crore

Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) charged less depreciation in respect of Coal Handling Plant (CHP) of Amlohri. The useful life for calculation of depreciation of CHP with SILO has been considered as 15 years which should have been 7.5 years. Thus, due to consideration of excess useful life by 7.5 years, value of property, plant & equipment has been overstated and depreciation has been understated by ₹118.81 crore. Profit is also overstated to above extent.

B. 2 Balance Sheet

Assets

Current Assets

Trade Receivables (Note- 13) : ₹11367.68 crore

The above includes an amount of ₹417.42 crore receivable from NTPC by Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) pertaining to the period from September 2017 to August 2020 on account of surface transportation charges (STC) for supply of coal for a lead distance of 0-3 KMs.

Prior to September 2017, Agreement with NTPC, allows charging of STC for supply of coal to NTPC plants located at a distance of beyond 3 KM. However, ECL, SECL and NCL started levying STC unilaterally for 0-3 KMs from September 2017.



An agreement for charging STC for the distance 0-3 KMs was entered into with NTPC by these three subsidiaries only in August 2020 clearly states that the modification shall be applicable from the date of signing, i.e, August 2020. NTPC refused to acknowledge the claims for 0-3 KMs pertaining to the period prior to August 2020.

In absence of any agreement, for charging of STC for 0-3 KMs, for the period prior to August 2020, chances of recovery of ₹417.42 crore (NCL: ₹132.30 crore, SECL: ₹63.33 crore and ECL: ₹221.79 crore) is very remote and suitable provision should have been created. Thus, non-creation/ short creation² of provisions resulted in overstatement of trade receivables (net of allowance for bad and doubtful debts) and overstatement of profit for the year to that extent. The Statutory Auditors' Report is also deficient to that extent.

B. 3 Balance Sheet

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Trade Payable (Note- 19): ₹8591.78 crore

The above does not include provision for washing charges to be paid to contractor in respect of Patherdih Washery. The contracted price for the washing charges was ₹94 per tonne. Board of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) approved (January 2022) for revision of washing charges as ₹153.85 per tonne to be paid to contractor since commencement of first year of operations (i.e 2020-21). However, contractor was paid only at the contracted price i.e. ₹94 per tonne. The Patherdih Washery processed 1573405.58 tonne coal till March 2022. Despite revision of rates by the Board of BCCL, company (BCCL) made payment at contracted price only and no provision was made for enhanced price (₹59.85 per tonne).

This has resulted in understatement of trade payables and overstatement of profit to the tune of ₹9.42 crore (1573405.58 tonne * ₹59.85 per tonne)

²SECL has created provision of ₹54.56 crore only against the total receivable of ₹117.89 crore. thus, resulting in short creation of provision of ₹63.33 crore

**B.4 Balance Sheet****Current Liabilities****Other Current Liabilities (Note No.23): ₹31384.66 crore**

The above does not include the provision for liability for Environmental Compensation levied by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) during the year in respect of five mines of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL). JSPCB levied compensation of ₹32.45 crore against which CCL paid ₹1.35 crore only in respect of one mine (i.e. Amarpali OPC). Despite non-payment of the balance amount of ₹31.10 crore, no provision has been made in the books of accounts.

This has resulted in understatement of Current Liabilities/ provisions and overstatement of Profit by ₹31.10 crore.

B.5 Balance Sheet**Non-Current Liabilities****Provisions (Note-21): ₹ 65944.00 crore****Current Liabilities****Provisions (Note- 21): ₹6094.68 crore**

Salary and wages of Non-executive of Coal India Limited and all its subsidiaries are finalized in every five years after finalization of National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA). The pay revision was due from 01 July 2021 as per NCWA-XI. CIL and all its subsidiaries had made a provision for expected pay revision in the books of accounts.

Despite making provision for expected pay revision, Actuary assessed the liability with the same assumption which had been considered in the previous year 2020-21 and assessed the actuarial liability for the year without considering the expected salary revision of non-executive which was due from 01 July 2021.

The above has resulted in defective depiction of provisions in respect of retirement benefits and profit for the year (amount not quantified).

C. Comments on Disclosure**Note -38 Additional Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****Note No 1 (b) Commitments**

According to Para No.114 (d) of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements – An entity shall disclose inter alia, other disclosure, including unrecognized contractual commitments.



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Western Coalfields Limited entered into the contract valued ₹441.98 crore for capital work related to Coal Handling Plant. It has booked ₹34.02 crore only as capital advance and ₹27.87 crore as Capital Work in Progress (CWIP). Balance contractual commitment for ₹380.09 crore to be executed on Capital Account was not disclosed in the note to the Financial Statement which is in violation of the disclosure requirement under Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)-1, Presentation of Financial Statements.

Thus, the note is deficient to the above extent.

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

(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)

KOLKATA

Place : Kolkata

Dated : 25 July 2022



Annexure-1

Name of the Subsidiary companies and Joint Venture for which audit was conducted
Subsidiary companies
Coal India Limited (Standalone)
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
Central Mine Planning and Development Institute Limited (CMPDIL)
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
Joint Venture companies
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)

Annexure-2

Name of subsidiaries company and Joint Venture for which audit was not conducted
Joint Venture
Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)
Subsidiary Companies
CIL Navakarniya Urja (P) Ltd
CIL Solar PV Limited


 Deputy Director



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Management Explanation to Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 143 (6) (b) read with Section 129(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Sl. No.	C&AG Comments	Management Explanation	Statutory Auditor's comment
1	<p>A. Comment on Profitability A.1 Statement of Profit and Loss Expenses Contractual Expenses (Note-31) : ₹ 18866.86 crore Contractor engaged by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) extracted 9348121.18 cum of overburden and 617517.43 tonne of coal upto March 2022 against which booked only 7481789.40 cum of overburden and 568188.51 tonne of coal respectively. Short booking of overburden and coal against the actual extraction resulted in understatement of liability for Contractual expenses and overstatement of profit to the tune of ₹ 21.39 crore. {(OBR - 9348121.18 - 7481789.40)* ₹ 131/cum} + (Coal - 617517.43 - 68188.51)* ₹ 61/tonne}.</p>	<p>Liability towards HEMM hiring on a given date is ascertained and recognized in accounts on basis of the contract and unpaid invoices and this practice is consistently followed for a long.</p> <p>However, C&AG observed in its course of the supplementary audit that existing practice is not weighing liability precisely due to a disconnect with the actual volume of work.</p> <p>This aspect was examined in detail and it was noted that though the impact of this adjustment is not material, C&AG observation shall be complied from the financial year 2022-23.</p> <p>Therefore, comment of C&AG on the immaterial amount of liability not accounted for ₹ 21.39 Crores does not have significance in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Coal India Limited.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>
2.	<p>A.2 Statement of Profit and Loss Expenses Depreciation/amortization/Impairment: ₹ 4428.67 crore The above includes excess provision of depreciation charged during the current year 2021-22 amounting to ₹ 50.76 crore due to incorrect consideration of useful life of 240 tonne dumpers (50 dumpers). The useful life of 240 tonne dumper is 15 years as per the laid policy whereas South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) considered the useful life of the dumpers as 7 years. Considering the shorter useful life of the dumpers, SECL charged excess depreciation. This has resulted in understatement of non-current assets by ₹ 50.76 crore and overstatement of depreciation. Profit is also understated to the above extent.</p>	<p>The error in considering the useful life of the 240-tonne dumper will be corrected in the Financial year 2022-23.</p> <p>However, considering the immateriality of the amount ₹ 50.76 crores in the consolidated financial statement of Coal India Limited, the change in useful life will be treated as a change in accounting estimates as per para 32 (d) of Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in accounting Estimates and Errors.</p> <p>Therefore, considering the materiality of the amount, the comment of C&AG for ₹ 50.76 crores in the consolidated financial statement at the group level does not have significance.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>
3	<p>A.3 Statement of Profit and Loss Expenses Stripping Activity Adjustment: ₹ 3760.86 crore Cost Accounting Standard -23 stipulates that the principles, methods of determining and assigning Overburden Removal (OBR) Cost with reasonable accuracy. As per Guidance Note (J.N Bose Committee on OBR Accounting), in computation of Stripping Activity Adjustment, the quantity and working hours for Re-handling OBR shall not be considered. However, contrary to the above, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) considered both quantity and working hours for Re-handling OBR in Rajmahal project working hours for Re-handling in Sonapur Bazar Open Cast Project (OCP) and incorrectly apportioned the overhead expenses in Mohanpur OCP. This has resulted in overstatement of expenses (stripping Activity Adjustment) and understatement of Profit by ₹ 51.73 crore.</p>	<p>The Judgement applied in considering the Quantity and working hours of Rehandled OBR in the computation of stripping activity adjustment was in deviation from uniform Practice.</p> <p>The Area (Branch) of the Subsidiary concerned will adopt the uniform practice of Coal India Limited from now onwards.</p> <p>However, the amount of ₹ 51.73 crores is immaterial in Coal India Consolidated Financial Statement and therefore C&AG comment does not have significance at the group level.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>



Sl. No.	C&AG Comments	Management Explanation	Statutory Auditor's comment
4	<p>A.4 Statement of Profit and Loss Revenue from Operation Other Income (Note-25): ₹ 3904.52 crore</p> <p>The above includes an amount of ₹ 64.15 crore receivable from M/s Zypher-VEPL-KCL (JV) on account of penalty levied upon termination of contract by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). The notice for termination was issued by SECL in August 2021 against which the contractor has filed a Writ Petition in Bilaspur High Court on 03.09.2027. The matter is still pending. Despite matter being sub-judice, SECL booked the amount as "other income". This has resulted in overstatement of Other Income and Profit to the extent of ₹ 64.15 crore.</p>	<p>Recognition of income on account of penalties levied on the contractor is as per the terms of the agreement. The above is in accordance with the recognized principles of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.</p> <p>However, as the matter is sub-judice subsidiary concerned will review the matter in accordance with applicable Ind AS and the significant accounting policies of the company.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>
5	<p>B. Comments on Financial Position B.1 Balance Sheet Assets Non-Current Assets Property Plant and Equipment (Note-03) : ₹ 42697.79 crore</p> <p>Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) charged less depreciation in respect of Coal Handling Plant (CHP) of Amlohri. The useful life for calculation of depreciation of CHP with SILO has been considered as 15 years which should have been 7.5 years. Thus, due to consideration of excess useful life by 7.5 years, value of property, plant & equipment has been overstated and depreciation has been understated by ₹ 118.81 crore. Profit is also overstated to above extent.</p>	<p>The error in considering the useful life of the Coal Handling Plant in NCL will be rectified from Financial Year 2022-23.</p> <p>However, considering the immateriality of the amount involved ₹ 118.81 crores in the consolidated financial statement of Coal India Limited, the change in useful life will be treated as a change in accounting estimates as per para 32 [d] of Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>
6	<p>B.2 Balance Sheet Assets Current Assets Trade Receivable (Note- 13) : ₹ 11367.68 crore</p> <p>The above includes an amount of ₹ 417.42 crore receivable from NTPC by Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) pertaining to the period from September 2017 to August 2020 on account of surface transportation charges (STC) for supply of coal for a lead distance of 0-3 KMs.</p> <p>Prior to September 2017, Agreement with NTPC, allows charging of STC for supply of coal to NTPC plants located at a distance of beyond 3 KM. However, ECL, SECL and NCL started levying STC unilaterally for 0-3 KMs from September 2017.</p> <p>An agreement for charging STC for the distance 0-3 KMs was entered into with NTPC by these three subsidiaries only in August 2020 clearly states that the modification shall be applicable from the date of signing, i.e, August 2020. NTPC refused to acknowledge the claims for 0-3 KMs pertaining to the period prior to August 2020.</p> <p>In absence of any agreement, for charging of STC for 0-3 KMs, for the period prior to August 2020, chances of recovery of ₹ 417.42 crore (NCL: ₹ 132.30 crore, SECL: ₹ 63.33 crore and ECL: ₹ 221.79 crore) is very remote and suitable provision should have been created. Thus, noncreation/ short creation of provisions resulted in overstatement of trade receivables (net of allowance for bad and doubtful debts) and overstatement of profit for the year to that extent The Statutory Auditors' Report is also deficient to that extent.</p> <p><i>SECL has created provision of ₹ 54.56 crore only against the total receivable of ₹ 117.89 crore. thus, resulting in short creation of provision of ₹ 63.33 crore.</i></p>	<p>The comment of C&AG is not justified, as the matter of receivables from NTPC for the period from September 2017 to 02 August 2020 on account of Surface transportation charges (STC) for the supply of coal for a lead distance of 0-3 Kms is pending for decision at AMRCD (Mechanism under Department of Public Enterprises) where management expects favourable result.</p> <p>Further, the Group follows recognition of Expected credit loss using the simplified approach for trade receivables in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instrument. As the matter is pending for decision at AMRCD and there is no indication of a significant increase in credit risk. Hence, no credit loss is recognized.</p> <p>In view of the above, the C&AG comment is not tenable as the same is not in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>



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Sl. No.	C&AG Comments	Management Explanation	Statutory Auditor's comment
7	<p>B.3 Balance Sheet Liabilities Current Liabilities Trade Payable (Note-19): ₹ 8591.78 crore</p> <p>The above does not include provision for washing charges to be paid to contractor in respect of Patherdih Washery. The contracted price for the washing charges was ₹ 94 per tonne. Board of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) approved (January 2022) for revision of washing charges as ₹ 153.85 per tonne to be paid to contractor since commencement of first year of operations (i.e 2020-21). However, contractor was paid only at the contracted price i.e. ₹ 94 per tonne. The Patherdih Washery processed 1573405.58 tonne coal till March 2022. Despite revision of rates by the Board of BCCL, company (BCCL) made payment at contracted price only and no provision was made for enhanced price (₹59.85 per tonne). This has resulted in understatement of trade payables and overstatement of profit to the tune of ₹ 9.42 crore (1573405.58 tonne * ₹ 59.85 per tonne)</p>	<p>The washing charge was enhanced to enable contractors to pay high power wages to their workers. However, the contractor did not accept this rate and instead tendered a representation enlisting some more issues.</p> <p>Now a committee has been constituted to address all issues in a wholesome manner. The recommendation of the committee shall be put up to the BCCL Board in due course and based on the direction of the board further action shall be taken.</p> <p>However, liability towards the differences in rate will be recognized in accounts of FY 2023.</p> <p>The amount involved Rs. 9.42 crores in the Consolidated Financial Statement is very insignificant, therefore C&AG comment does not have a material impact.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>
8	<p>B.4 Balance Sheet Current Liabilities Other Current Liabilities (Note No.23): ₹ 31384.66 crore</p> <p>The above does not include the provision for liability for Environmental Compensation levied by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) during the year in respect of five mines of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL). JSPCB levied compensation of ₹ 32.45 crore against which CCL paid ₹1.35 crore only in respect of one mine (i.e. Amarpali OPC). Despite non- payment of the balance amount of ₹31.10 crore, no provision has been made in the books of accounts.</p> <p>This has resulted in understatement of Current Liabilities/provisions and overstatement of Profit by ₹ 31.10 crore.</p>	<p>Unless the Claim is acknowledged by the entity, it cannot be considered an obligation.</p> <p>Para 10 of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, defines a liability as a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.</p> <p>In the instant case, the claim of ₹ 1.35 Crore has been accepted by the company and hence recognized as a liability.</p> <p>However, the balance amount of ₹ 31.10 Crore which is not acknowledged by the company; is not an obligation therefore, recognition of the same as liability is not required in accordance with Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>
9	<p>B.5 Balance Sheet Non-Current Liabilities Provision (Note-21): ₹ 65944.00 crore Current Liabilities Provision (Note-21): ₹ 6094.68.00 crore</p> <p>Salary and wages of Non-executive of Coal India Limited and all its subsidiaries are finalized in every five years after finalization of National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA). The pay revision was due from 01 July 2021 as per NCWA-XI. CIL and all its subsidiaries had made a provision for expected pay revision in the books of accounts.</p> <p>Despite making provision for expected pay revision, Actuary assessed the liability with the same assumption which had been considered in the previous year 2020-21 and assessed the actuarial liability for the year without considering the expected salary revision of non-executive which was due from 01 July 2021.</p> <p>The above has resulted in defective depiction of provisions in respect of retirement benefits and profit for the year (amount not quantified).</p>	<p>The Comment of C&AG is not justified as the actuarial assumptions have been considered in accordance with relevant principles of Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.</p> <p>Considering Para 75 to para 98 of Ind AS 19 Employee benefits regarding Actuarial Assumptions, it is evident that the salary inflation of 6.25% in the case of non-executives is a long-term assumption considering factors such as annual increment, inflations, promotions, NCWA agreements, and other relevant factors as required in Ind AS 19, Employee benefits.</p> <p>Therefore, NCWA of Non-Executives set out in their formal plan of employment are already considered in the long-term assumptions of salary inflation of 6.25% p.a. In view of the above, the C&AG comment is not tenable as the same is not in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply and have no further comments to make.</p>



Sl. No.	C&AG Comments	Management Explanation	Statutory Auditor's comment
10	<p>C. Comments on Disclosure Note -38 Additional Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements Note No 1 (b) Commitments</p> <p>According to Para No.114 (d) of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - An entity shall disclose inter alia, other disclosure, including unrecognized contractual commitments.</p> <p>Western Coalfields Limited entered into the contract valued ₹ 441.98 crore for capital work related to Coal Handling Plant. It has booked of ₹ 34.02 crore only as capital advance and ₹ 27.87 crore as Capital Work in Progress (CWIP). Balance contractual commitment for ₹ 380.09 crore to be executed on Capital Account was not disclosed in the note to the Financial Statement which is in violation of the disclosure requirement under Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)-1, Presentation of Financial Statements.</p> <p>Thus, the note is deficient to the above extent.</p>	<p>The inadvertent omission of capital commitment from disclosures in the Financial Statement of the subsidiary will be rectified in the next financial statements.</p> <p>The omitted capital commitment of ₹ 380.09 crores is immaterial considering the reported capital commitment of ₹ 15320.12 Crore at the group level.</p> <p>Considering the immateriality of the omitted disclosure in the consolidated financial statements, Comment of C&AG does not hold significance at the group level.</p>	<p>We agree with the views of the management expressed in management's reply which is based on the reply of Statutory Auditors of Subsidiaries and unit management response and have no further comments to make.</p>



Auditors Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 including Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Coal India Limited
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Coal India Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its joint ventures, which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, of consolidated profit, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following notes / matters to the Consolidated Financial Statement of the Holding Company.

- 1) Note 38(8)(o) regarding temporary suspension of mining operations at Tikak, Tipong and Tirap colliery at NEC since June 03, 2020, due to non-receipt of forest and other statutory clearance. The management is reviewing the impact of such suspension on the related assets and liabilities and has not recognized any provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, Mining operations have been started in Tikak Extension OCP mines from February 10, 2022.
- 2) Note 5 in respect of Exploration and Evaluation assets amounting to ₹ 2.56 Crore related to two mines Tirap OCP and Tikak West extension for which there has not been any visible progress or development since long. The management has not recognized necessary provision for impairment in respect of such assets in the books of accounts.
- 3) Note 10 in respect of Capital Advance which includes Compensatory afforestation (CA) and Net present value (NPV) amounting to ₹ 42.53 Crore deposited to the Forest Department of the Government of Assam against forest lands related to Lekhapani OCP for which withdrawal of project was approved by the empowered sub-committee of the Holding Company and application for withdrawal of the forest clearance submitted to relevant authority. As explained, the management is under process of filing application for refund / adjustment of such CA and NPV amounting to ₹ 42.53 Crore and has not recognized any provision of impairment in respect of such asset in the books of accounts.
- 4) Note 11 in respect of "GST Input tax credit receivables" amounting to ₹ 8,899.77 Crore as at March 31, 2022 which includes GST ITC on "input services" accumulated due to inverted duty structure. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its decision of September 13, 2021 has restricted the refund under inverted duty structure to the extent of the "goods" procured by the suppliers and not on "input services". As such, the adjustment of the amount outstanding has become uncertain and can only be adjusted against GST paid in respect of the "goods" procured by the Group.
- 5) During the period from April 01, 2021 to November 11, 2021, the Holding Company had not complied with the provisions of section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of constitution of its Board of Directors, which did not have any independent director from September 6, 2020. There was also non-compliance of the provisions of Section 177, 178, 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in respect of mandatory requirement of independent directors and an independent woman director, constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and the business required to be transacted at these committee meetings. Due to such non-compliances, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) had levied penalty of ₹ 1.28 crore including GST till the quarter ended December 2021.

The Board has constituted the necessary Committees vide the 433rd meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 12, 2021.

- 6) Wherever physical access was not possible, necessary records, reports, documents and certificates were made available to us by the unit through digital medium and emails. To this extent, the audit process was carried out on the basis of such documents, reports and records made available to us which were relied upon as audit evidence for conducting the review and reporting for the current period.



- 7) Washed Medium Coking Coal (WMCC) was being supplied by CCL at mutually agreed price under an MOU to M/s SAIL & M/s RINL. However, no MOU has been signed between CCL & SAIL/RINL for the Financial Year 2017-18 and onwards. From April 1, 2017, the price of WMCC has been revised quarterly, using an import parity-based Pricing Mechanism adopted by CCL as envisaged under New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) under which the CCL has been raising invoices to SAIL/RINL as per notified price.
- Due to non-execution of MOU for the Financial Year 2017-18 and onwards, SAIL/RINL requested to appoint an external agency for price fixation mechanism. CCL has appointed a consultant for fixation of a transparent import parity-based price mechanism and is under process of finalization and under an interim arrangement w.e.f. July 28, 2018, CCL agreed to supply WMCC at an ad hoc price of ₹ 6,500 per tonne.
- Pending fixation of transparent import parity-based price mechanism by external agency, SAIL had requested to implement the recommendations of external agency to be made applicable from April 1, 2017 instead of July 28, 2018. However, CCL decided that the price as determined by External Agency shall be applicable w.e.f. July 28, 2018 and not retrospectively and accordingly, sales prior to applicability of ad hoc price, has been recognized at the quarterly revised notified price.
- In view of the above, no adjustments have been made for the amount remaining unpaid for the difference in price against the supplies made of WMCC by CCL to SAIL/RINL for the period from April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018 amounting to ₹ 414.87 Crore.
- 8) In case of CCL, contingent liability of ₹ 13,568.50 Crore (Previous year- ₹ 13,568.50 Crore), has been reported towards penalty for mining of coal in excess of the environmental clearances limit, in respect of 42 mines.
- 9) In case of NCL, contingent liability includes ₹ 3,513.07 Crore of disputed income tax demands. This amount consists of principal and interest up to the date of demand. The interest for the period from date of notice of demand to date of Financial Statements of NCL has not been included in contingent liability.
- 10) In case of NCL, Gorbi mines have been closed and abandoned years back in 1998-99. As per circular from Ministry of coal vide circular No. 55011\1\2009-CPAM dated February 18, 2011 requirement of preparation of mine closure plan and amount to be deposited in escrow account, applies to existing and operating mines. Provision of ₹ 23.00 Crore includes acid pit water management costing ₹ 22.18 Crore which will be taken up by NTPC at their cost as per the MOU dated January 03, 2019 entered into between NCL and NTPC and hence provision for the same is no more required and has been withdrawn during the year.
- 11) In case of CCL, pending analysis of grade, contaminated clean coal of 17,230 MT (previous year 83,795 MT) is lying at Kathara Washeries since 1995-96, presently valued at NIL.
- 12) In case of CCL, Government of Jharkhand has raised a demand of ₹ 26,218.15 Crore against 36179.30 acres of Government land, under the command area of CCL. The tentative liability as computed by the CCL for compensation of Government land subject to verification by state authorities is ₹ 778.62 Crore against 5,392.75 acres of land. However, pending reconciliation with the state authorities, Jharkhand Government, the total final liability payable against the compensation of land is presently not ascertainable.
- 13) In case of BCCL, no booking has been made under "Progressive Mine closure expenses incurred" for FY 2021-22 and FY 2020-21. The consequential impact, if any, for non-accounting of the same on the financial statement is not ascertainable.
- 14) In case of SECL, standard ratio (overburden removal for every tonne of coal) has been revised during the year. As a result of this change in ratio, additional provision for stripping activity adjustment amounting to ₹ 704.71 Crore has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year.
- 15) In case of SECL, there are certain incomparable balances and its classification in some heads of the Financial Statements of SECL, the financial effect of which is unascertainable.
- 16) In case of the Holding Company and SECL, there are certain modifications/rephrasing in existing Significant Accounting Policies made during the year in case of intangible assets, employee benefits, estimates and assumptions. As explained by the management, there is no financial impact due to such aforesaid modifications/rephrasing.
- 17) In case of CERL under SECL, as per Ind AS 115, the right to construct, operate and maintain rail infrastructure should be recognized as an intangible asset instead of property plant and equipment, the same should be amortized using targeted traffic method expected on rail system over the period of license. Further, at each year end the management should revisit the expected traffic and make necessary adjustment so as the whole cost of rail infrastructure is amortized over license period.
- 18) In case of SECL, IRCON balance of Chattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL) shown in accounts is subject to reconciliation and confirmation and as informed by the management, reconciliation of transaction is being carried out in phased manner. Any financial impact arising due to reconciliation is still pending to be incorporated in the accounts of CERL and IRCON. Management of CERL has assured that reconciliation process will be completed expeditiously.
- 19) Under SECL, CERL was incorporated as a special purpose vehicle pursuant to MOU among SECL, IRCON International and Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CSIDC). The Article of Association (AOA) of CERL states for equity participation by each company in a predefined ratio. At the end of reporting period, members have not maintained equity ratio mentioned in MOU and AOA.
- 20) In case of CERL under SECL, the consortium of banks has granted extension of commercial operation date till September 30, 2022 from the earlier envisaged date of September 30, 2020. The original timeline set forth for completion of project has been extended for two years due to various reasons. However, management of CERL has not revisited original budgeted cost for the said project which is expected to increase.
- 21) Under SECL, CERL has written off / capitalized Input Tax Credit (ITC) amounting to ₹ 148.61 Crore on the basis of opinion sought. As no service is provided by CERL to SECL, the company has reversed ITC since the income is not subject to GST.



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- 22) Under SECL, CERL has not appointed a woman director in its board as required under section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 23) In respect of Chhattisgarh East - West Railway Limited (CEWRL) under SECL, borrowings include amount of ₹ 10.06 Crore borrowed from IRCON International Limited, ₹ 3.88 Crore borrowed from CSIDC Limited in the books of company which represents interest amount payable to promoter lender companies are subject to execution of loan agreement.
- 24) In case of BCCL, CCL, NCL and WCL, certain balances of loans, other financial assets, trade receivables, other current and non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current and non-current liabilities have not been confirmed. Consequential impact on confirmation/ reconciliation/ adjustment of such balances, if any, is not ascertainable. In case of SECL, attention is drawn in respect of periodical confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustments in respect of trade receivables, cash and bank balance, loans and advance, long term liabilities and current liabilities.
- 25) In case of ECL, amount lying under GST Input Credit shown as asset is fully realizable as per assessment of the management of ECL.
- 26) MCL has revised the accounting methodology in respect of compensation in form of annuity in lieu of employment by capitalizing with cost of Land acquired.
- 27) In case of MCL, NTPC, Kaniha has disputed the claim of transportation charges for part of lead range of 0-3 km for the period prior to August, 2020 taking plea of clause 8.2 of Fuel Supply Agreement between MCL and NTPC, Kaniha and the said matter is taken up by Coal India Limited for resolution of dispute before AMRCD. The company had made provision for such disputed transportation charges claimed for 0-3 km for amounting to ₹ 62.29 crore in earlier year due to chances of realization is uncertain. During the year the provision for doubtful debts of aforesaid amount has been withdrawn on the advice of Coal India Limited. However, there were no supporting documents available to substantiate the withdrawal of dispute by NTPC Ltd.
- 28) The Holding Company has implemented a new ERP Software (SAP) and has migrated from the old accounting software (Coalnet). Our audit procedures did not identify any material exceptions except for certain balances related to vendors, customers, employees and inventory which are under process of identification and necessary reconciliation by the management. Further, due to pendency of system audit and migration audit, impact if any, on the financial statement is presently unascertainable.
- 29) In case of BCCL, the company has migrated to SAP, an ERP application software, from its legacy system Coalnet to process all its accounting transactions with effect from August 01, 2021. Pending Migration Audit, impact if any, on the financial statement is unascertainable.
- 30) In case of ECL, during transition of data from Coalnet to SAP(ERP), balances of some vendors were uploaded in SAP under Legacy vendor code which is payable by ECL as per assessment of the management of ECL. Further, all the modules of SAP viz. FICO, MM, PM, PP, PS, HCM and SD have been started by ECL from August, 2021.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter:

1. Adjustment of revenue and proper application of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in the Consolidated Financial Statements in respect of accuracy of revenue recognition and adjustments for coal quality variances involving critical estimates.

The revenue recognized by the Group in any particular contract is dependent on the sale agreement / allotment in e-auction for the respective customer. Subsequent adjustments are made to the transaction price due to grade mismatch/slippage of the transferred coal.

The variation in the contract price, if not settled mutually between the parties to the contract, is referred to third party testing and the group estimates the adjustments required for revenue recognition pending settlement of such dispute.

Such adjustments in revenue are made on estimated basis following historical trend.

Refer Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

- We have assessed the application of the provisions of Ind AS 115 in respect of the Group's revenue recognition and appropriateness of the estimated adjustments in the process.
- We have selected transactions on sample basis and tested for identification of contracts involving disputes relating to grade mismatch/slippage with respect to the terms of the contract, evaluation of the satisfaction of performance obligation, checking for adjustment to the revenue due to variation in transaction price.
- We have performed tests to establish the basis of estimation of the consideration and whether such estimates are commensurate with the accounting policy of the Group.

**Audit Conclusion:**

Our procedures did not identify any material exception.

Key Audit Matter:

2. Accuracy of impairment provisions in respect of exploration and evaluation assets which involves critical judgment of the management in respect of feasibility of ongoing projects.

The Group is required to determine an accounting policy in line with the provisions of Ind AS 106, 'Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources' specifying the expenditures recognized as exploration and evaluation assets and assess such assets for impairment and apply the policy consistently.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include relevant disclosures that identify and explain the amounts arising from exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources with the objective that the amounts, timings and future cash flows from such assets are recognized.

Refer Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:**Principal Audit Procedures:**

- Our audit procedures include considering the facts and circumstances suggesting impairment of exploration and evaluation assets as per Ind AS 106 and to examine whether these are in line with the impairment policy of the group and the consistent application of such policy.
- We have evaluated the design of internal controls relating to the assessment of technical feasibility and commercial viability of ongoing projects on the basis of available information and technical assessment reports, approval from Project and Planning Committee (PPC) and other relevant documents.
- We have selected transactions on sample basis and tested for recognition, measurement and disclosure of impairments of exploration and evaluation assets.

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Key Audit Matter:

3. Assessment of provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of certain litigations including direct and indirect taxes, various claims filed by other parties not acknowledged as debt.

A high level of judgment is required in estimating the level of provisioning. The Group's assessment is supported by the facts of matter, their own judgment, past experience and advice from legal and independent tax consultant wherever considered necessary. Accordingly, unexpected adverse outcomes may significantly impact the Group's reported profit and net assets. Associated uncertainty relating to the outcome requires application of judgment in interpretation of law.

Refer Note 38(1)(a)(i) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:**Principal Audit Procedures:**

Our audit was focused on analyzing the facts of subject matter under consideration and judgments/ interpretation of relevant law.

Our Audit approach involved:

- Examining recent orders and/or communication received from various Tax authorities/ judicial forums and management follow up action thereon.
- Understanding the current status of the litigation/tax assessments.
- Evaluating the merit of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the grounds presented therein and available independent legal / tax advice.
- Review the observations of the auditors of the subsidiaries and related contentions of the Group through discussion, collection of details of the subject matter under consideration, review of the management assessment of the likely outcome and consequent potential outflows on those issues.

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Key Audit Matter:

4. Accuracy of Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment which involves critical estimates in the stripping ratio
In case of opencast mining, the mine waste materials ("overburden") which consists of soil and rock on the top of the 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 group has to incur such expenses over the life of the mine (as technically estimated).



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

Net of balances of stripping activity asset and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as Stripping Activity Adjustment under the head Non-Current Provisions / Other Non-Current Assets as the case may be.

The reported quantity of overburden as per record is considered in calculating the ratio for OBR accounting where the variance between reported quantity and measured quantity is within the permissible limits. However, where the variance is beyond the permissible limits, the measured quantity is considered.

Refer Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

- Obtained working data of Stripping Adjustment and checked the total expense incurred during the year as has been allocated between Coal production and Overburden.
- Reviewed the calculations of ratio variance of overburden to coal and related provision calculations.
- Performed analytical procedures and test of details for reasonableness of expenses considered in the stripping activity adjustment calculation.
- Checked that the accounting policy applied and management judgments used for Stripping Activity Adjustment are appropriate in accordance with the laid down policies.
- Review of observations of the auditors of the subsidiaries to obtain reasonable assurance that the accuracy and uniformity in computation and provision of Stripping Activity Expenses/Adjustments has been duly ensured.

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Key Audit Matter:

5. According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries, the Group has implemented a new ERP Software (SAP) and has migrated from old accounting software Coalnet with effect from various dates as given below;
 - Holding Company - HO, Delhi office, Mumbai and Chennai RSO from April 01, 2021 and NEC from August 01, 2021
 - MCL - from April 01, 2021
 - SECL, ECL, BCCL - from August 01, 2021
 - WCL, CCL, NCL, CMPDIL - from October 01, 2021

Post implementation of SAP, accounting of all transactions is being processed through the SAP except in some areas such as valuation of closing stock of coal, hospital inventory, OBR calculations, coal quality variance provision, records for GST return, actuarial valuation etc. which are maintained manually. Further, various ageing analysis which are required to be disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements as per the Act, are also prepared manually by the management. Migration audit and system audit of SAP ERP software is pending till the reporting date.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

Considering the voluminous nature of transactions and system of processing of such transactions through the SAP, our audit procedures were aimed at analyzing the integrity, propriety and implication of such transaction processing on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our Audit approach involved:

- Discussion with the management regarding various procedures followed for migration of data, process and documentation for accounting of transaction under SAP
- Performance of procedures on a test check basis to understand the recording, flow of transactions, its implication and reflection in the Consolidated Financial Statements
- Evaluation of the relevant existing system of control on a test basis to ascertain the effectiveness, accuracy and propriety in respect of automated recording of transactions

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions except certain balances related to vendors, customers, employees and inventory which are under the process of identification and necessary reconciliation by the management. Further, due to pendency of system audit and migration audit, impact if any, on the Consolidated Financial Statements is presently unascertainable.

Reliance has been placed by the MCL statutory auditor on legacy audit conducted by MCL for migration of balances to SAP for FI module

In case of CCL, SECL and CMPDIL based on certain procedures performed by the statutory auditors, the implementation of SAP has not resulted in any reported material misstatement / exceptions in the financial statements.



Other Matters

1. Our Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements dated May 25, 2022 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company has been revised as per the revised audit reports of MCL, CCL, WCL and CMPDIL and to incorporate the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Pursuant to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, we further report that:
 - i. Para (5) of the Emphasis of Matter has been modified to add the words "Due to such non-compliances, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) had levied penalty of ₹ 1.28 crore including GST till the quarter ended December 2021".
 - ii. Detailed disclosure of facts has been added in case of MCL in Para 27 under "Emphasis of Matters"
 - iii. The audit reports of the subsidiaries CCL, WCL and CMPDIL have made subsequent disclosure in terms of compliance requirement of para e(i), e(ii) and e(iii) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021.
Accordingly, the number of subsidiaries complying with this amendment now stands at eight instead of the previously reported five and necessary changes have been made in the words under paragraph (4) (iv) of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements.
 - iv. The audit reports of the subsidiaries CCL, WCL and CMPDIL have made subsequent disclosure in terms of compliance requirement of para (f) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021.
Accordingly, necessary changes have been made in the words under paragraph (4) (v) of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements to reflect the amended disclosure requirement of Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - v. The words "Revised Reports" had been added under paragraph (2) under "Other Matters" and in paragraph (2) (b) and (4) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements".
 - vi. Under Para (iii) of Part II of Additional Directions, issued by The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, additional disclosure has been made under Clause (i) of this paragraph in respect of non opening of Escrow accounts of certain OC mines due to non-availability of approved PR and MCP.
The above revision has been made to the audit report issued earlier dated May 25, 2022 and has no material impact on the reported figures in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. This audit report supersedes the original audit report dated May 25, 2022 and has been made on the basis of the observations of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
2. We did not audit the financial statements of nine subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial results, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 1,70,215.69 Crore as at March 31, 2022, total revenues of ₹ 1,14,469.77 Crore, total net profit after tax of ₹ 16,883.37 Crore, total comprehensive income of ₹ 16,889.39 Crore and net cash flows of ₹ 906.27 Crore for the year ended on March 31, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial results. The consolidated financial results also include the Group's share of net profit/(loss) after tax of ₹ (6.61) Crore and total comprehensive income of ₹ (6.61) Crore for the year ended as considered in the consolidated financial results, in respect of two joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports/revised reports have been furnished to us by the Management upto July 12, 2022 and our opinion on the consolidated financial results, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on the reports/revised reports of the other auditors after considering the requirements of Standard of Auditing (SA 600) on 'using the work of another auditor including materiality' and the procedures performed by us as already stated above.
3. We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial results, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 0.10 Crore as at March 31, 2022, total revenues of ₹ NIL, total net profit after tax of ₹ NIL, total comprehensive income of ₹ NIL and net cash flows of ₹ NIL for the year ended on March 31, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial results. The consolidated financial results also include the Group's share of net profit/(loss) after tax of ₹ (1.98) Crore and total comprehensive income of ₹ (1.76) Crore for the year ended March 31, 2022 as considered in the consolidated financial results, in respect of three joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.
4. The financial results of the foreign subsidiary Coal India Africana Limitada prepared as per the General Accounting Plan for small entities in Mozambique (PGC-PE) and audited by other auditor has been considered for consolidation. No adjustment has been made for the differences between such financial results prepared as per the General Accounting Plan for small entities in Mozambique (PGC-PE) and the Indian Generally Accepted Accounting principles (GAAP), being insignificant as per the Management and relied upon by us.
5. We summarize below the comments received from the other auditors:
 - i. In case of CCL, under the stipulated defined contribution plan fixed contribution has been paid into the Coal Mine Provident Fund (CMPF) constituted under an enactment of law. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act 1948 stipulates that employees deployed in a coal mine should have to be registered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Coal Mines Pension Scheme regulated under the above Act. The coal workers deployed by CCL in departmental mode are employees of CCL and are registered under the above Act. However, the coal workers deployed in mines of CCL by its outsourcing contractors are registered under Employee Provident Fund (EPF) which is deviation and Non-compliance of provision of the above Act. The matter is being dealt by Coal India Limited as a whole.
 - ii. In case of CCL, NCL and SECL the relevant clause of FSA with NTPC plants allows to charge coal transportation charges against the supply of coal to its customer located beyond the distance of 3 kms. CCL is charging for the coal transportation charges for lead range of 0-3 km. However, some of the areas of NTPC have disputed the claims of transportation charges for the part of lead range of 0-3 kms taking plea of FSA clause. The matter is taken up by Coal India Limited for resolution of dispute.
As explained by management of CCL, the outstanding from these plants are recoverable and therefore provision, if any, will be made after the outcome of AMRCD decision. Therefore, no adjustments have been done for the amount of ₹ 1.94 Crore as disputed by NTPC. The matter is taken up by Coal India Limited for resolution of dispute and pending with AMRCD.



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- iii. In case of CCL, EC Railway has informed that Railway Board had approved to regularize the land Licensing Fees / Leasing charge for the Railway Land used by the CCL for past many years for operation of 11 private sidings. Accordingly, demand was raised for payment of outstanding fees / charge of ₹ 138.88 Crore. Despite several reminders from Railways, no payment was made by the CCL. EC Railway adjusted the outstanding dues from capital advances amount deposited for Tori-Shivpur line by CCL. As explained, total advance of ₹ 138.88 Crore was adjusted by EC Railway, out of which ₹ 95.34 Crore related to Land Licensing fees of Kujju Siding has been accepted by CCL and taken in the books of accounts. Balance amount of ₹ 43.54 Crore is still in under dispute and the matter has been taken up by Coal India Limited on behalf of all subsidiaries with the Railway Board. Consequential impact of final outcome of the dispute is not ascertainable.
- iv. In case of CCL, contingent liability of ₹ 20,667.40 Crore (Previous Year: ₹ 19,660.06 Crore) includes disputed demands raised by various departments of the Central Government (Income Tax, Excise, Service Tax, Others) and State Government (VAT, Royalty, Environment, Others). This amount consists of principal, interest and penalty as raised up to the date of the latest demand order. The interest and penalty for the period from the latest date of demand order to date of Balance Sheet has neither been calculated nor included in contingent liability. Consequential impact of such total amount of contingent liability is currently not ascertainable.
- v. In case of CCL, other current liabilities include liability of Service Tax for ₹ 16.32 Crore lying since past several years in the books of accounts. As explained, the matter is related to the issue raised by the then Service Tax Department wherein amount of service tax paid under reverse charge under GTA services was disputed and litigated on the ground of covering the same under Mining Services / Cargo handling which is subject to forward charge. The department had then issued notices to the various service providers and CCL was also attached as co-noticee. After the matter became litigated, CCL continued with providing its liability under GTA as per the terms of concerned work orders wherein total liability was provided to the tune of ₹ 16.32 Crore at the CCL level. Since, no order/communication is received till date either from the Appellate authority of service tax or related service providers, the same is still appearing in the books of accounts. Pending such order/communication from the Appellate authority of service tax, adjustments, if any, needed in books of accounts is currently not ascertainable.
- vi. In case of CCL, demurrage expenses of ₹ 39.29 Crore, demurrage liability of ₹ 199.70 Crore and demurrage advance of ₹ 59.85 Crore are appearing in the books. As explained, demurrage liability is being communicated by siding managers on the basis of demurrage hours duly signed by Railway officials and demurrage expense and demurrage liability are recorded in the books accordingly. During the year, a protest was raised by the siding managers, when discrepancy was found on railways claim. In order to ensure smooth supply of coal to the power sectors, CCL made an ad-hoc payment of ₹ 59.85 Crore to the Railways. Reconciliation is under process with the railways and accordingly ad-hoc payment will be adjusted with the demurrage liability. Pending such reconciliation, any adjustment to the total liability (actual and / or contingent liability) or total assets is not ascertainable.
- vii. Statutory auditors of CCL have placed reliance on the mine closure plan prepared by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) and approved by the Management of the CCL for the purpose of making provision towards Mine Closure expenses and the evaluation/estimates by the Management of CCL, whether technical or otherwise, for making the provision towards impairment of fixed assets.
- viii. In case of MCL, balance confirmation from debtors/ creditors/ advances for balances appearing at the balance sheet date is under progress.
- ix. In case of MCL, the technical evaluation on useful life of HEMM equipment is done by Coal India Limited on periodic basis.
- x. MCL has not identified the balances/transactions with strike off companies for the year under audit.
- xi. In case of MCL, the liability for post-employment benefit and other long term employee benefits are accounted for as per actuarial valuation report in each financial year. However, the mortality rate of IALM table 2006-08 has been considered for in service employees for the financial year 2021-22 but in previous financial year IALM table 2012-14 was considered.
- xii. MCL has identified the amount outstanding to MSME creditors as on March 31, 2022 to the tune of ₹ 1.55 Crore.
- xiii. MCL has 102.36 acres of freehold land and Record of Rights (ROR) of the same are in the name of MCL but said assets are not available in the books of account of MCL for which reconciliation is under progress.
- xiv. MCL is seeking an opinion on applicability of GST on reverse charge mechanism for payment made to South Eastern Railway and South East Central Railway for construction of rail corridor and maintenance of railway siding, payment to CPWD for construction of road, payment to Dept. of Forest for plantation and GST on forward charge on transfer of superstructure built on land to MCRL.
- xv. MCL has not taken any insurance coverage on its assets like Fixed Assets (except some of the assets such as HEMM and vehicles plying on the road), Stores and Spares and Closing Stock of Coal for fire, burglary and allied activities. However, MCL has taken steps in requesting Coal India Limited to frame a policy for insurance and simultaneously it has been taken up with a public sector insurance company to finalize the matter.
- xvi. In case of MCL, as explained, the expenses incurred on SAP software has been booked under Intangible Asset Under Development, as all the modules under SAP is not fully stabilized and for non-availability of module wise cost incurred. Although the books of accounts have been maintained in SAP, amortization of SAP is not yet started.
- xvii. In case of MCL, balance lying with Electronic Credit ledger at GST portal and that showing in books of accounts as on March 31, 2022 is yet to be reconciled.
- xviii. Statutory auditors of MCL have placed reliance on the technical data submitted by the Management of MCL in advance striping, coal exposed, average/standard ratio, current ratio, ratio variance etc. and the matter of overburden accounting includes adjustment for variance standard ratio and current ratio of OBR cost along with the mine closure plan prepared by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd (CMPDIL) and approved by Management of MCL for the purpose of making provision towards mine closure expenses.
- xix. In case of Calcutta Sales office under SECL, the outstanding amount of ₹ 273.08 Crore represents dues from power houses, MSPGCL, CSPGCL and other state parties. Due to non-realization of PI bills, Management has referred the issue to AMRCD forum for resolving the issue.



- xx. In case of CMPDIL, claims and other receivables amounting to ₹ 55.84 Crore, capital advances amounting to ₹ 2.95 Crore, earnest money and security deposit are subject to confirmation from the parties and consequential adjustment on reconciliation, if any.
- xxi. In case of CMPDIL, advance to CIL CIMFR Lab and CIL Survey of India amounting to ₹ 21.18 Crore and ₹ 77.37 Crore respectively are continuing in the books of accounts since long and corresponding liability of the same amount are appearing under other current liabilities. These figures are subject to confirmation and consequential adjustment on reconciliation, if any. Further, both of asset and liability sides are over stated due to non-adjustment of these account balances at the year end.
- xxii. In case of CMPDIL, trade receivables comprising Government dues amounting to ₹ 1.15 Crore and dues from other parties amounting to ₹ 5.75 Crore are being carried in books of accounts since long and CMPDIL could not obtain and produce relevant balance confirmation to the statutory auditors of CMPDIL.
- xxiii. In case of CMPDIL, trade payables amounting to ₹ 150.94 Crore is subject to confirmation from the parties, consequential adjustment, reconciliation and final liability to be recognized based on actual invoicing by parties, as balance confirmation is not being obtained by the Company.
- xxiv. In case of CMPDIL, a sum of ₹ 84.46 Crore and ₹ 14.08 Crore have been provided for performance related pay and annual bonus, which may be over or under stated to the extent of change of amount on final rating yet to be finalized and communicated by Coal India Limited and deviation from rate of bonus and the number of employees actually eligible for bonus respectively.
- xxv. In case of CMPDIL, other current liabilities include credit balances of various funds and advances amounting to ₹ 125.41 Crore and a debit balance for amount to be received for PRE fund amounting to ₹ 63.16 Crore.
- xxvi. In case of CMPDIL, miscellaneous income under other income includes LD and penalty charges recovered from suppliers amounting to ₹ 23.68 Crore and liability/provision written back amounting to ₹ 1.13 Crore.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the draft Directors' Report including annexures to Directors' Report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report and other reports included in the Annual report, which are expected to be made available to us after that date, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the full Annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its joint ventures.

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

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its joint ventures to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its joint ventures to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Holding Company included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the matters specified in the directions and additional directions issued by The Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.
- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports/revised reports of the other auditors.
 - (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules issued thereunder except in case of WCL towards presentation of certain balances under PPE and current/ non-current segregation of certain assets and liabilities.
 - (e) In pursuance to the Notification No. G.S.R 463(E) dated 05-06-2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to disqualification of directors, the same is not applicable to Government Companies.



In case of one joint venture, on the basis of written representation received by the respective Auditor of such joint venture as on March 31, 2022 from the Directors of such joint venture taken on records by the Board of Director of such joint venture, none of the Director is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

- (f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure - B". Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.
- 3) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, as per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act regarding remuneration to directors is not applicable to the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, since these are Government Companies. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.
- 4) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports/revised reports of the other auditors in case subsidiaries and joint ventures as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph above:
- (i) The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint ventures - Refer Note 38(1)(a)(l) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (ii) The Group and its joint ventures except WCL, SECL, MCL, CCL and CMPDIL did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

In case of WCL, SECL, MCL, CCL and CMPDIL as stated by auditors of these subsidiaries, they have made necessary provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts.

Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.

- (iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and SECL. MCL had written back ₹ 17.37 Crore of old unclaimed EMD, SD, advance from customer etc. during the financial year 2021-22, which falls under the definition of matured deposits under Companies (Acceptance of deposit) Rules, 2014 as the same is no more in the course of or for the purpose of the business as specified under para 2(c)(xii) (c) of the said Rules. The said amount is not yet transferred to Investor education and Protection fund as required under section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013. MCL is seeking an expert opinion on the same.

Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.

There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by other subsidiaries and joint ventures incorporated in India except above.

- (iv)(a) In case of the Holding Company and eight subsidiaries viz. BCCL, ECL, MCL, SECL, NCL, CCL, WCL and CMPDIL and two joint ventures, the respective managements' have represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) In case of the Holding Company and eight subsidiaries viz. BCCL, ECL, MCL, SECL, NCL, CCL, WCL and CMPDIL and two joint ventures the respective managements' have represented, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) In case of the Holding Company and eight subsidiaries viz. BCCL, ECL, MCL, SECL, NCL, CCL, WCL and CMPDIL and two joint ventures, based on such audit procedures that the respective auditors have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement;

Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.

- (v) In case of the Holding Company, NCL, MCL, SECL, CMPDIL and CCL dividend declared or paid during the year by the respective Company is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 except in case of the Holding Company where dividend amounting to ₹ 0.02 Crore was not deposited into a separate account of a scheduled bank within the specified time limit of five days from the date of declaration of such dividend. It was however explained by the Management of the Holding Company that such dividend amount related to rounding off issue and was deposited immediately thereafter.



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No dividend was declared or paid in case of three subsidiaries viz. BCCL, ECL, WCL and two joint ventures during the year and hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.

- 5) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries and joint ventures on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable ("the Order"), are provided in the format below as per requirement of clause 3(xxi) of the Order. Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.

Sr. No.	Name	CIN	Holding Company/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1	Coal India Limited	L23109WB1973GOI028844	Holding Company	3(i)(b), 3(i)(c), 3(vii)(b), 3(xiii), 3(xiv)(b)
2	Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	U10101WB1975GOI030295	Subsidiary	3(i)(c), 3(vii)(a), 3(vii)(b), 3(xvii)
3	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	U10101JH1972GOI000918	Subsidiary	3(i)(c), 3(vii)(b), 3(xi)(a), 3(xiv)(b), 3(xvii), 3(xx)(a)
4	Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	U10200JH1956GOI000581	Subsidiary	3(i)(a)(A), 3(i)(c), 3(ii)(a), 3(ii)(b), 3(ix)(a)
5	Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	U10102MP1985GOI003160	Subsidiary	3(i)(a), 3(i)(c), 3(vii)(b)
6	Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	U10100MH1975GOI018626	Subsidiary	3(i)(c), 3(vii)(b)
7	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	U10102CT1985GOI003161	Subsidiary	3(i)(b), 3(i)(c), 3(ii)(a), 3(iii), 3(vii), 3(ix)(c), 3(xi)(c), 3(xiv)
8	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	U10102OR1992GOI003038	Subsidiary	3(xvii)
9	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)	U14292JH1975GOI001223	Subsidiary	3(i)(c), 3(vii)(b)
10	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited	U24100DL2016PLC358399	Joint Venture	3(vii)(b), 3(xvii)

For **RAY & RAY**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

UDIN: 22059781AMXINX3534

Place: Kolkata

Date: July 15, 2022



"Annexure-A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" section of our Audit Report)

Part I

- (i) **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.**

According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries, the Group has implemented a new ERP Software (SAP) and has been migrated from the old accounting software Coalnetwith effect from various dates as given below.

- Holding Company - HO, Delhi office, Mumbai and Chennai RSO from April 01, 2021 and NEC from August 01, 2021
 - MCL - from April 01, 2021
 - SECL, ECL and BCCL - from August 01, 2021
 - WCL, CCL, NCL and CMPDIL - from October 01, 2021
- a) In case of Holding Company, SECL, CCL and WCL, post implementation of SAP, accounting of all the transactions is being processed through the SAP except valuation of closing stock of coal, hospital inventory, OBR calculations, coal quality variance provision, records for GST return, actuarial valuation etc. which are maintained manually. Further, in case of Holding Company various ageing analysis which are required to be disclosed in the financials as per the Act, are also prepared manually by the management.
- b) In case of NCL, no accounting transaction was processed outside IT System.
- c) In case of BCCL, the application covers mostly all the functionalities to run the business process smoothly and efficiently to fulfill the intense requirement of BCCL. The migration of different functionalities is taking place in a phased manner.
- d) In case of ECL, financial accounting system, payroll, online leave management system, accounting online in MM module, sales accounting, billing, stores are processed through SAP and financial accounting system is integrated with sales accounting, billing and payroll system.
- e) In case of MCL, all modules under SAP are not fully stabilized. Accounting transactions in case of all subsidiaries of MCL are processed through other IT System and it will not impact the integrity of the accounts.
- f) In case of CCL, the information/data is flowing from various modules and captured in the financial statements of CCL through automation under SAP for various processes. SAP is under process of stabilization and continuous improvement. As per the management, further controls will be required on final implementation.
- g) In case of CMPDIL, SAP is under stabilization process and few modules are yet to be made functional and cut off dates was not followed.
- h) In case of SECL, 2 subsidiaries of SECL use Tally ERP as its accounting software.
- i) In case of Holding Company and BCCL, due to pendency of system audit and migration audit, implications of processing of such accounting transactions outside SAP and any consequent effect on the integrity of the accounts along with related financial implications, if any, are unascertainable. In case of SECL and CCL, there is no material implication on the financials. In case of CCL and WCL, no integrity issue has been observed for the activities performed outside SAP.
- (ii) **Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company)**

According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries, there is no restructuring of loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the Holding Company or subsidiary companies during the year 2021-22 except as given below:

In case of CERL under SECL, the consortium led by Indian Bank has extended DCCO by two years. As per RBI guidelines, extension of COD is also to be treated as restructuring of loan. The Company is regular in servicing of interest charged during gestation period.

- (iii) **Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central / State Government or agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.**

According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiary companies, the following funds were received /receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies during the year

- a) In case of Holding Company, during the financial year 2021-22, NEC has received ₹ 0.41 Crore from Ministry of Coal as "assistance for sand stowing and protective works" done by NEC and were properly accounted for, under "Other Operating Revenue" as 'Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works'

Further, grant for railway siding amounting to ₹ 1.72 Crore received by NEC from Central Government in the FY 2019-20 is also properly accounted for as per its terms and conditions on the basis of deferral of income recognition.

- b) CCL has received grant from CCDAC against contribution of Tori Shivpur Rail Line and for strengthening of road at NK area which has been received up to September 30, 2019 and the same is recognized as income on the basis of the life of the assets as per Ind AS. No grant has been received during the financial year 2021-22 from CCDAC.



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- c) In case of ECL funds received /receivable for specific scheme from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its terms and conditions.
- d) In case of WCL, SECL, NCL and CMPDIL no funds for specific scheme from central/state agencies was received/receivable during the year.
- e) In case of BCCL, the Company has not received funds for specific scheme from central/state agencies during the year. However, funds received in earlier years for specific scheme from MOC were properly utilized as per its terms and conditions as reported by the respective auditor.
- f) In case of MCL, during the financial year 2021-22, no CCDA grant was received as capital grant from Ministry of Coal, Government of India towards assistance for roads and rails infrastructure works. The outstanding balance is ₹ 152.96 Crore as on March 31, 2022. Out of the above, ₹ 139.06 Crore shown under deferred income and the current portion of ₹ 13.90 Crore is shown under other current liabilities. As reported by statutory auditors of four subsidiaries of MCL, no funds were received for specific scheme from Central/State Agencies.

Part II - Additional Directions: -

- (i) **Whether coal stock measurement was done keeping in view the contour map? Whether physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps in all cases? Whether approval of the competent authority was obtained for new heap, if any, created during the year.**

According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries (except CMPDIL since not applicable), coal stock measurement was done keeping in view of the contour map (in case of MCL, contour map/3D TLS) except following:

- a) In case of BCCL, Coal stock dumps are being created by the collieries at prefix locations for which contour plans are prepared and approved by competent authority in advance i.e. prior to starting dumping of coal. However, in some of the cases, small stocks whose geometrical shape are cumbersome and not fit for measurement using contour plan / level section, are being measured by conventional method, even if such stocks are having contour plans. For the washeries the stocks of slurry, rejects and middling were building up since inception of the washery, i.e. prior to take over by BCCL. The heaps, particularly of reject, slurry, middling etc. are huge in shape and size. All these heaps are not having contour plans, as such being measured by conventional method.

In case of the Holding Company and all subsidiaries (except CMPDIL since not applicable) Physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps (in case of MCL, contour map/3D TLS).

Approval of the competent authority was obtained for new heap created during the year in case of the Holding Company and all subsidiaries (except CMPDIL since not applicable).

- (ii) **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?**

According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries (except CMPDIL since not applicable), there is no case of merger/split/re-structure of an area during the year and therefore no physical verification of assets and properties is required except the following:

In order to ensure better administrative control and supervision, Empowered Committee of Functional Directors (ECFD) of CCL, in its meeting held on October 31, 2020, decided to restructure Magadh and Amrapali Area by splitting it into two separate areas namely "Magadh and Sangh Mitra Area" and "Amrapali and Chandragupta Area", and accordingly notification was issued. CCL has conducted physical verification exercise of assets and properties at the time of split up following the requisite procedure. The effective date of split up was done based on the financials as on December 31, 2021.

- (iii) **Whether separate Escrow Accounts for each mine has been maintained in CIL and its subsidiaries. Also examine the utilization of the fund of the account.**

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us by the Holding Company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries (except CMPDIL since not applicable), separate Escrow Accounts for each mine has been maintained in CIL and its subsidiaries except in case of CCL, where escrow account in respect of 2 mines namely Tapin South OC and Rajhara OC have not yet been opened.
- b) In case of Holding Company, separate escrow account for each mine (Tikak extension, Lekhapani OCP, Tipong, Ledo OCP, Tikak OCP and Tirap OCP) of North East Coalfields (NEC), the production unit of Coal India Limited, has been maintained. No such fund as explained by the management has been withdrawn during the year.
- c) In case of MCL, no amount has been released from escrow account during the year 2021-22.
- d) In case of SECL, the proposal for utilization of fund of the escrow accounts has been initiated from the area to H.O.
- e) In case of WCL, an amount of ₹ 32.09 Crore is utilized during the year out of the funds earmarked in the escrow accounts based on the CCO certification.
- f) In case of BCCL, an amount of ₹ 7.47 Crore has been withdrawn from the escrow account after third party audit and adjusted with progressive mine closure expenses incurred account created out of the expenditure incurred for progressive mine closure on year-to-year basis.



- g) In case of ECL, ₹ 20.38 Crore was utilized from escrow account during the year.
- h) In case of NCL, some expenses incurred and charged off to the statement of profit and loss instead of adjusting through escrow accounts.
- i) In case of CCL, escrow accounts for 64 mines have been maintained and during the year CCL has received ₹ 35.30 Crore (Previous year- ₹ 194.42 Crore) for mine closure activities after obtaining approval from the Coal Controller office. However, Escrow account in respect of 2 mines namely Tapin South OC and Rajhara OC have not yet been opened. In respect of Pindara OC mines, Escrow account has not been opened due to non-availability of Approved PR and MCP.

(iv) Whether the impact of penalty for illegal mining as imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court has been duly considered and accounted for?

According to the information and explanations given to us and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiaries (except CMPDIL since not applicable), no penalty for illegal mining has imposed by the Honorable Supreme Court during the year on the Holding Company, NCL and WCL. Penalty for illegal mining has been imposed by the Honorable Supreme Court for the following subsidiaries.

- a) In case of CCL, pursuant to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, District Mining Offices of Jharkhand had raised a demand of ₹ 13,568.50 Crore (PY: ₹ 13,568.50 Crore) for mining in excess of the environmental clearances limit in 42 mines. Against the said demand, CCL has filed a revision petition before the Hon'ble Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India, the adjudicating authority under the MMDR Act. The Revisional Authority vide its interim order dated January 16, 2018 has stayed the execution of the demand till further order. The said demand has not been acknowledged as debt and included under Contingent Liability.
- b) In case of ECL, there is a demand notice of ₹ 2,178.14 Crore from Government of Jharkhand for producing coal in excess of the maximum production capacity in respect of Rajmahal, Mugma and S P Mines areas which has been shown as Contingent Liability. The Ministry of Coal has, however, stayed the execution of the said demand notice.
- c) In case of MCL, Office of Deputy Director Mines issued notices to the areas to pay compensation for production of coal beyond approved environment clearance limit. The claim is of ₹ 11,212.73 Crore on MCL. MCL has filed revision applications against such claims at Revisional Authority, Ministry of coal. The Revisional Authority has set aside the claim for ₹ 8,297.77 Crore and balance ₹ 2,914.96 Crore has been disclosed as contingent liability.
- d) In case of SECL, penalty of ₹ 10,182.64 Crore for illegal mining has been imposed in respect of 16 mines by the State Government as per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court which has been considered in the accounts as contingent liability, as appeals by the company before the competent authority are under process.
- e) In case of BCCL, demand notices amounting to ₹ 17,344.46 Crore have been issued in respect of 47 Projects/Mines/Collieries of the Company by State Government in pursuance of the judgement dated August 02, 2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide W.P. (C) No. 114 of 2014 in Common Cause vs. Union of India & Ors. The execution of the above demand notice is stayed in exercise of the power under rule 55(5) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 read with sec 30 of MMDR Act, till further order. Accordingly, the above amount has been shown as Contingent Liability.

For **RAY & RAY**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

UDIN: 22059781AMXINX3534

Place: Kolkata

Date: July 15, 2022



"Annexure-B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Coal India Limited (hereinafter referred as "the Holding Company"), and we have considered such similar reports of the auditors of its subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the "Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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

According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our audit, the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, in our opinion, have generally maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were generally operating effectively as of March 31, 2022 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the "Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



However, in case of Holding Company and CCL, further improvement is required in i) the documentation of Internal Financial Controls of the Company in respect of its risk assessment process, risk analysis of different functional areas and incorporating the process flows at departmental levels including risk mitigation in respect of insurance coverage, ii) strengthening of the monitoring of controls in respect of expenses and fixed assets, confirmation/ reconciliation/adjustment of balances of loans, other financial assets, other current and non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities.

In case of SECL, the auditor has reported that certain areas need further improvement in designing the "Documentation on Internal Financial Controls" by way of adopting the changes in the financial reporting framework such as changes in accounting standards (to Ind AS), documentation in respect of its risk assessment process, risk analysis of different functional areas and incorporating the detailed risk control matrix and process flows including identifying the significant account balances of expenses, income, assets and liabilities including the fixed assets accounting, incorporating the process flow by which the aforesaid transactions are initiated, authorized, processed, recorded, and reported at departmental level. It is to be ensured that the system is integrated to departments to capture the transactions that relates to the Financial Statement of SECL and events/conditions and other transactions that are significant to the Financial Statements of SECL so as to fulfill objectives of control criteria established by SECL. Internal audit is concurrently done in SECL. Regularity of Internal audit, its reports and follow-up action thereon should be timely ensured.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting, in so far as it relates to eight subsidiaries and two joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India. Financial Statements of two subsidiaries and three joint ventures are unaudited and no report in this respect has been provided to us for our consideration.

In case of Dankuni Coal Complex under SECL, unreconciled balances of turnover have been observed in various GST returns and financial statement of such area.

Place: Kolkata

Date: July 15, 2022

For **RAY & RAY**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781
UDIN:22059781AMXINX3534



ANNEXURE-5

Subsidiary wise coal offtake

Company-wise target vis-à-vis actual off-take for 2021-22 and 2020-21 are shown below: -

(Fig in Mill. Tonnes)

Company	2021-22			2020-21	Growth over last year	
	AAP Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Achieved	Abs.	%
ECL	56.50	36.02	64%	42.04	-6.01	-14.3%
BCCL	32.00	32.31	101%	23.13	9.18	39.7%
CCL	80.00	71.86	90%	65.40	6.46	9.9%
NCL	126.50	125.66	99%	108.65	17.01	15.7%
WCL	67.00	64.17	96%	49.69	14.47	29.1%
SECL	196.00	155.72	79%	138.78	16.94	12.2%
MCL*	182.00	176.16	97%	146.71	29.45	20.1%
CIL	740.00	661.89	89%	574.48	87.41	15.2%

* including 0.764 Mill Tes of coal purchased from Odisha Coal and Power Limited (OCPL) and resold by MCL in terms of the provisions for sale of excess coal by OCPL to CIL as per the Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement entered between Government of India and OCPL and 0.142 MT of coal which was sold from Talabira mines through e-auction as per guidelines of Ministry of Coal.

ANNEXURE- 6

Sector-wise dispatch of Coal & Coal Products

(Fig in Mill.Tonnes)

Year	2021-22			2020-21	Growth over last year	
Sector	AAP Target	Despatch	% Satn.	Actual	Abs.	%
Power (Util) #	548.00	540.57	98.64%	444.97	95.60	21.48%
Steel *	4.22	2.39	56.68%	2.22	0.17	7.75%
Cement	6.35	3.35	52.75%	4.45	-1.10	-24.79%
Fertilizer	1.71	1.11	64.97%	1.53	-0.42	-27.39%
Others	179.73	115.15	64.07%	120.43	-5.28	-4.39%
Despatch**	740.00	662.57	89.54%	573.60	88.97	15.51%

Power house despatches include despatches under special forward e-auction to Power.

* Despatch of washed coking coal & raw coking coal to steel plants

** A quantity of 0.142 million tonnes of coal has been sold through e-auction as per MoC guidelines from Talabira mines and the same has been included



ANNEXURE 7

Subsidiary wise details of Stock of Coal

Company	Net Value of stock as on 31.03.2022	Net Value of stock as on 31.03.2021	Stock in terms of no. of month's Net Sales	
	(₹ In Crores)	(₹ In Crores)	As on 31.03.22	As on 31.03.21
ECL	339.63	622.73	0.40	0.73
BCCL	898.10	1126.84	1.14	2.20
CCL	881.21	1163.03	0.86	1.30
NCL	536.12	748.72	0.36	0.59
WCL	1158.23	1711.21	1.08	2.23
SECL	780.87	1255.82	0.50	0.90
MCL	806.98	990.76	0.51	0.82
CIL (Consolidated)	5412.88	7619.11	0.65	1.11

ANNEXURE 8

Subsidiary wise details of Trade Receivables

(Figures in ₹ Crores)

Company	Trade Receivables As on 31.03.2022		Trade Receivables As on 31.03.2021	
	Gross	Net of provisions	Gross	Net of provisions
ECL	2867.59	2504.20	4793.34	4423.53
BCCL	1415.58	1037.01	3515.79	3004.8
CCL	2437.91	2149.65	3690.79	3402.53
NCL	1406.18	1309.70	3200.45	3103.94
WCL	3018.86	2947.89	3324.75	3268.96
SECL	1568.76	375.97	2239.39	1114.74
MCL	1063.80	1040.90	1378.18	1292.63
NEC/CIL	13.53	2.36	23.16	11.99
Total	13792.21	11367.68	22165.85	19623.12



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ANNEXURE 9

Subsidiary-wise Statutory Levies paid during the year 2021-22

(₹ in Crores)

Company	Particulars	States								2021-22	
		MP	Chattisgarh	WB	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	UP	Orissa	Assam		
ECL	Royalty			15.02	208.37						223.39
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act										
	-DMF			4.51	59.29						63.80
	-NMET			0.30	3.88						4.18
	Goods and Service Tax:										
	-CGST			13.82	48.58						62.40
	-SGST			13.82	48.58						62.40
	-IGST			137.44	0.31						137.75
	GST Compensation Cess			956.17	499.05						1,455.22
	Cess on coal			1,907.88	13.55						1,921.43
	State Sales Tax / VAT			-	-						-
	Central Sales Tax			-	0.19						0.19
	Others			3.82	4.89						8.71
	Total			3,052.78	886.69						3,939.47
BCCL	Royalty			0.63	1,162.51						1,163.15
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act										
	-DMF			0.19	360.93						361.12
	-NMET			0.01	21.22						21.23
	Goods and Service Tax:										
	-CGST			0.38	164.28						164.66
	-SGST			0.38	164.28						164.66
	-IGST				3.41						3.41
	GST Compensation Cess			15.56	1,275.13						1,290.69
	Cess on coal			3.42							3.42
	State Sales Tax / VAT										-
	Central Sales Tax										-
	Others				118.34						118.34
	Total			20.57	3,270.11						3,290.68
CCL	Royalty				1,657.38						1,657.38
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act										
	-DMF				493.79						493.79
	-NMET				35.43						35.43
	Goods and Service Tax:										
	-CGST				280.11						280.11
	-SGST				280.11						280.11
	-IGST				3.43						3.43
	GST Compensation Cess				2,894.19						2,894.19
	Cess on coal										
	State Sales Tax / VAT				1.17						1.17
	Central Sales Tax										-
	Others				537.02						537.02
	Total				6,182.64						6,182.64



(₹ in Crores)

Company	Particulars	States								2021-22
		MP	Chattisgarh	WB	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	UP	Orissa	Assam	
NCL	Royalty	1,820.68	-				475.24			2,295.91
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act		-				-			
	-DMF	543.32	-				157.79			701.11
	-NMET	36.22	-				10.52			46.75
	Goods and Service Tax:	-	-				-			
	-CGST	254.83	-				67.41			322.24
	-SGST	254.83	-				67.41			322.24
	-IGST	7.94	-				9.13			17.06
	GST Compensation Cess	4,195.19	-				797.63			4,992.82
	Cess on coal	-	-				-			-
	State Sales Tax / VAT	-	-				-			-
	Central Sales Tax	-	-				-			-
Others	781.90	-				68.50			850.40	
Total	7,894.90					1,653.63			9,548.52	
WCL	Royalty	89.00				1,662.89				1,751.89
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act	-				-				
	-DMF	26.69				498.87				525.56
	-NMET	1.79				33.26				35.05
	Goods and Service Tax:	-				-				
	-CGST	14.23				203.07				217.30
	-SGST	14.23				203.07				217.30
	-IGST	0.03				0.32				0.35
	GST Compensation Cess	124.11				2,424.88				2,548.99
	Cess on coal									
	State Sales Tax / VAT									-
	Central Sales Tax									-
Others										
Total	270.08					5,026.37			5,296.45	
SECL	Royalty	287.64	2,256.04							2,543.68
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF	86.02	671.25							757.28
	-NMET	5.69	48.18							53.88
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST	38.19	290.07	0.35						328.61
	-SGST	38.19	290.07	0.35						328.61
	-IGST	0.49	1.83							2.32
	GST Compensation Cess	412.51	5,803.48							6,215.98
	Cess on coal	-	-							-
	State Sales Tax / VAT	-								-
	Central Sales Tax	-								-
Others	116.27	412.56							528.82	
Total	985.00	9,773.47	0.70						10,759.17	



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(₹ in Crores)

Company	Particulars	States								2021-22	
		MP	Chhattisgarh	WB	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	UP	Orissa	Assam		
MCL	Royalty							2,390.43		2,390.43	
	<i>Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act</i>										
	-DMF							716.53		716.53	
	-NMET							47.60		47.60	
	Goods and Service Tax:										
	-CGST							290.61		290.61	
	-SGST							290.61		290.61	
	-IGST							1.17		1.17	
	GST Compensation Cess							6,924.33		6,924.33	
	Cess on coal										
	State Sales Tax / VAT									-	
	Central Sales Tax										
	Others										
	Total							10,661.28		10,661.28	
NEC	Royalty									-	
	<i>Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act</i>										
	-DMF									-	
	-NMET									-	
	Goods and Service Tax:										
	-CGST									-	
	-SGST									-	
	-IGST									-	
	GST Compensation Cess									-	
	Cess on coal								0.14	0.14	
	State Sales Tax / VAT									-	
	Central Sales Tax									-	
	Others										
	Total								0.14	0.14	
Overall	Royalty	2,197.32	2,256.04	15.65	3,028.27	1,662.89	475.24	2,390.43	-	12,025.84	
	<i>Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act</i>										
	-DMF	656.03	671.25	4.70	914.01	498.87	157.79	716.53	-	3,619.19	
	-NMET	43.70	48.18	0.31	60.53	33.26	10.52	47.60	-	244.10	
	Goods and Service Tax:										
	-CGST	307.25	290.07	14.55	492.98	203.07	67.41	290.61	-	1,665.94	
	-SGST	307.25	290.07	14.55	492.98	203.07	67.41	290.61	-	1,665.94	
	-IGST	8.46	1.83	137.44	7.15	0.32	9.13	1.17	-	165.49	
	GST Compensation Cess	4,731.80	5,803.48	971.73	4,668.37	2,424.88	797.63	6,924.33	-	26,322.22	
	Cess on coal	-	-	1,911.30	13.55	-	-	-	-	0.14	1,924.99
	State Sales Tax / VAT	-	-	-	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	1.17
	Central Sales Tax	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	0.19
	Others	898.17	412.56	3.82	660.26	-	68.50	-	-	-	2,043.30
	Total	9,149.98	9,773.47	3,074.05	10,339.44	5,026.37	1,653.63	10,661.28	0.14	49,678.36	



ANNEXURE 10

Subsidiary-wise Coal Production

(Figs. in million tonnes)

Company	Coking		Non-Coking		Total	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
ECL	0.014	0.015	32.415	44.990	32.429	45.005
BCCL	29.041	23.384	1.470	1.272	30.511	24.656
CCL	17.164	15.043	51.682	47.546	68.846	62.589
NCL	0.000	0.000	122.431	115.041	122.431	115.041
WCL	0.158	0.181	57.551	50.094	57.708	50.275
SECL	0.225	0.219	142.289	150.386	142.514	150.605
MCL	0.000	0.000	168.167	148.013	168.167	148.013
NEC	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.036	0.028	0.036
CIL	46.602	38.842	576.032	557.378	622.634	596.220

* It includes production from Gare Palma IV/2&3 OC for which Coal India Ltd. was appointed akin to a designated custodian (through SECL)

PRODUCTION FROM UNDERGROUND AND OPENCAST MINES

The company wise production from Underground, Opencast mines is as under

(Fig. in MT)

Company	Underground		Opencast		Total	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
ECL	8.996	9.309	23.433	35.696	32.429	45.005
BCCL	0.806	0.608	29.705	24.048	30.511	24.656
CCL	0.755	0.424	68.091	62.165	68.846	62.589
NCL	0.000	0.000	122.431	115.041	122.431	115.041
WCL	3.041	3.402	54.667	46.873	57.708	50.275
SECL	11.527	12.176	130.987	138.429	142.514	150.605
MCL	0.500	0.535	167.667	147.478	168.167	148.013
NEC	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.036	0.028	0.036
CIL	25.624	26.454	597.010	569.766	622.634	596.220

ANNEXURE 10A

Washed Coal (Coking) Production

(In Lakh Te)

Company	Washed Coking Coal	
	2021-22	2020-21
BCCL	12.09	7.50
CCL	4.00	4.37
CIL	16.09	11.87

ANNEXURE 10B

Subsidiary wise Overburden Removal

(Figures in million cubic metres)

Company	2021-22	2020-21
ECL	118.989	139.585
BCCL	105.374	103.836
CCL	100.066	103.577
NCL	362.650	373.441
WCL	273.236	254.189
SECL	195.216	196.370
MCL	206.173	173.150
NEC	0.355	0.535
CIL	1362.060	1344.683



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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ANNEXURE 11

Population of Equipment

Equipment	No. of Equipments		Indicated as % of CIL Norm			
	As on 1.4.2022	As on 1.4.2021	Availability		Utilization	
			2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Dragline	28	32	89	89	92	88
Shovel	600	628	97	96	68	71
Dumper	2589	2520	116	115	69	73
Dozer	965	959	106	103	48	51
Drill	604	616	109	108	50	50

SUBSIDIARY WISE MAJOR HEMM POPULATION AS ON 01.04.2022

(In Nos.)

EQUIPMENT	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	CIL
DRAGLINE	1	1	-	23	1	2	-	28
SHOVEL	56	101	72	103	119	70	79	600
DUMPER	221	335	292	540	347	544	310	2589
DOZER	79	96	180	168	147	153	142	965
DRILL	48	77	104	139	70	103	63	604
TOTAL	405	610	648	973	684	872	594	4786

ANNEXURE 12

Subsidiary wise details of Capital Expenditure

(Figs. in ₹ Crs)

Company	2021-22		2020-21	
	BE	Actual	BE	Actual
ECL	1180	1227.99	1200	1052.12
BCCL	850	864.50	800	425.01
CCL	1850	1863.30	1460	1939.42
NCL	1410	1891.16	1450	1994.25
WCL	875	994.64	850	942.28
SECL	3500	2949.11	4000	3583.55
MCL	3700	3882.20	2300	2489.96
CMPDIL	33	42.60	40	43.77
CIL Standalone	1287	1685.46*	900	813.47
Total	14685	15400.96	13000	13283.83

*It includes ₹ 1564.99 Cr. for CIL's Share in CAPEX of JVs.

ANNEXURE 13

a) Projects Completed During the Year 2021-22

Sl. No.	Sub	Name of the Projects	Type	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)	Completion Capital (₹ Crores)
1	WCL	Gondegaon Ghatrohan Amal. RPR	OC	3.50	325.18	307.63
2	WCL	Pauni II Expn	OC	3.25	499.00	331.23
3	WCL	Singhori	OC	0.85	206.22	205.43
4	WCL	Kolar Pimpri (Extn)	OC	1.50	362.73	402.91
5	SECL	Manikpur Expn	OC	3.5	376.28	480.46
Total				12.60	1769.41	1727.66



A. Mining projects sanctioned by CIL Board in 2021-22

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	Type	Date of Approval	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)
1	CCL	Ashok Expn.	OC	10-05-2021	20.00	2898.28
2	BCCL	Kapuria	UG	12-07-2021	1.83	3020.08
3	CCL	North Urimari Expn.	OC	12-07-2021	7.50	778.80
4	ECL	Sonepur Bazari Expn.	OC	28-07-2021	12.00	6616.53
5	ECL	Bonjemehari	OC	10-08-2021	1.00	604.16
6	ECL	Itapara	UG	05-10-2021	3.5	0
7	ECL	Chuperbhita	OC	05-10-2021	4	0
8	NEC	Tirap	OC	29-11-2021	0.60	194.74
9	CCL	Karo Expn.	OC	24-01-2022	11.00	908.47
10	CCL	Konar Expn.	OC	24-01-2022	8.00	799.34
11	MCL	Balabhadra	OC	24-01-2022	10.00	932.41
SUB TOTAL (A)					79.43	16752.81

B. Mining Projects sanctioned by Board of Subsidiaries of CIL in 2021-22

Sl. No.	Sub	Name of the Projects	Type	Date of Approval	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)
1	NCL	Khadia	OC	25-01-2021	16.00	491.00
2	SECL	Kekti	UG	31-08-2021	0.87	134.34
3	WCL	Ballarpur NW RPR	OC	28-12-2021	1.50	353.28
4	WCL	Tawa-III	UG	28-12-2021	0.84	324.25
5	WCL	Saoner UG Mine-I Expn	OC	31-01-2022	1.20	253.51
SUB TOTAL (B)					20.41	1556.38
TOTAL (A + B) - 16 Nos					99.84	18309.19

Non-Mining Projects sanctioned by CIL and Subsidiary Company Boards 2021-22

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	Date of Approval	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)
A. Non-Mining projects sanctioned by CIL Board -2021-22				
1	MCL	Jharsuguda Barpali Sardega Railway line - PH-II	05-10-2021	3198.12
2	CCL	Shivpur Kathotia	24-01-2022	1799.64
3	MCL	RCE Sardega RLS	24-01-2022	553.33
SUB TOTAL (A)				5551.09
B. Non-Mining projects sanctioned by Subsidiary Company Board -2021-22				
NIL				
SUB TOTAL (B)				0
TOTAL (A + B) - NON MINING - 03 Nos.				5551.09



Safety performance:

Table: 1 – Comparative Accidents Statistics of CIL of 5 Yearly Average since 1975

Time frame	Av. Fatal Accidents		Av. Serious Accidents		Av. Fatality Rate		Av. Serious Injury Rate	
	Accident in nos.	Fatalities in nos.	Accident in nos.	Injuries in nos.	Per Mill. Te	Per 3 Lakh Manshifts	Per Mill. Te	Per 3 Lakh Manshifts
1975-79	157	196	1224	1278	2.18	0.44	14.24	2.89
1980-84	122	143	1018	1065	1.29	0.30	9.75	2.26
1985-89	133	150	550	571	0.98	0.30	3.70	1.15
1990-94	120	145	525	558	0.694	0.30	2.70	1.19
1995-99	98	124	481	513	0.50	0.29	2.06	1.14
2000-04	68	82	499	526	0.28	0.22	1.80	1.47
2005-09	60	80	328	339	0.22	0.25	0.92	1.04
2010-14	56	62	219	228	0.138	0.23	0.49	0.80
2015-19	33	43	107	112	0.08	0.18	0.19	0.47
2020	29	30	73	80	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.37
2021	27	29	57	61	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20

Note: Subject to reconciliation with DGMS & Accident Statistics are maintained calendar year-wise in conformity with DGMS practice

Table-2: Subsidiary-wise Accident Statistics of CIL for the year 2021

Company	Fatal Accidents in nos.	Fatalities in nos.	Serious Accidents in nos.	Serious Injuries in nos.	Fatality Rate		Serious Injury Rate	
					Per Mill. Te	Per 3 lakh manshifts	Per Mill. Te	Per 3 lakh manshifts
ECL	7	8	10	11	0.22	0.17	0.30	0.23
BCCL	2	3	6	7	0.11	0.04	0.26	0.10
CCL	1	1	3	4	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.15
NCL	3	3	9	9	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.44
WCL	6	6	6	7	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.11
SECL	7	7	21	21	0.05	0.15	0.14	0.47
MCL	1	1	2	2	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.07
NEC	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CIL	27	29	57	61	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20

Note: Accident Statistics are maintained calendar year wise in conformity with DGMS practice & figures subject to reconciliation with DGMS

Table-3: Cause-wise Fatalities in CIL for the year 2021

Cause	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	TOTAL
Fall of person	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	6
Fall of object	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Non-Transport M/c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Misc.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Dumper	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Tipper	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	5
Roof / side fall	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	6
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	8	3	1	3	6	7	1	29



Table-4: Place-wise Fatalities in CIL for the year 2021

Company	UG	OC	Surface	Total
ECL	4	1	3	8
BCCL	2	1	0	3
CCL	0	1	0	1
NCL	0	3	0	3
WCL	2	3	1	6
SECL	6	1	0	7
MCL	0	0	1	1
CIL	14	10	5	29

Table-5: Cause-wise Serious Injuries in CIL for the year 2021

	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	TOTAL
Fall of person	4	1	1	4	3	8	1	22
Fall of object	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
Non-transport m/c	2	2	3	2	2	7	0	18
Haulage/winding	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Misc.	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Dumper	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Tipper	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Roof / side fall	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	6
Total	11	7	4	9	7	21	2	61

Table-6: Place-wise Serious Injuries in CIL for the year 2021

Company	UG	OC	Surface	Total
ECL	9	0	2	11
BCCL	2	4	1	7
CCL	0	3	1	4
NCL	0	7	2	9
WCL	0	3	4	7
SECL	12	5	4	21
MCL	0	0	2	2
CIL	23	22	16	61

ANNEXURE 15

Subsidiary wise position of Manpower

(In Nos.)

Company	As on 01.04.2021	As on 01.04.2022
ECL	54,866	52,935
BCCL	41,149	38,915
CCL	36,717	35,861
WCL	38,097	35,741
SECL	47,481	44,405
MCL	21,902	21,863
NCL	13,801	14,228
NEC	983	774
CMPDIL	3,068	2,948
DCC	216	173
CIL (HQ)	736	707
Total (CIL as a whole)	2,59,016	2,48,550



Disclosures under rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) rules, 2014

STATEMENT OF KMPs REMUNERATION FOR 2021-22					
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Total (in ₹)	Ratio of Remuneration to Median Remuneration of all Employees	Increase in Remuneration over Last Year (%)
1	PRAMOD AGRAWAL	CMD	52,30,013.14	2.92	4.72
2	BINAY DAYAL*	DIR (T)	77,67,089.22	4.34	38.42
3	VINAY RANJAN**	DIR (P)	25,16,384.88	1.41	-
4	SANJIV SONI***	DIR (F)	62,26,324.64	3.48	-2.44
5	S N TIWARI	DIR (M)	45,54,037.32	2.55	-1.94
6	B.V. REDDY****	DIR (T)	3,96,734.60	0.22	-
7	SUNIL KUMAR MEHTA*****	CFO	61,24,800.00	3.42	-
8	S. GHATAK CHOWDHURY*****	CFO	71,81,453.01	4.01	-
9.	M. VISWANATHAN	CS	25,53,441.24	1.43	-48.86
	TOTAL		4,25,50,278.05		

NOTES
* Shri Binay Dayal, Ex- Dir(T) superannuated from CIL HQ wef 31.01.2022
** Shri Vinay Ranjan, DIR(P) started drawing remuneration from CIL HQ wef 01.08.2021
***Shri Sanjiv Soni, Ex-D (F) superannuated from CIL HQ wef 30.06.2021
****Shri B.V.Reddy, DIR(T) started drawing remuneration from CIL HQ wef 01.02.2022
***** Shri Sunil Kumar Mehta, CFO started drawing remuneration in his capacity from CIL HQ wef 01.01.2022 (included for 2021-22)
***** Shri S.Ghatak Chowdhury, EX-CFO started drawing remuneration in his capacity from CIL HQ wef 01.07.2021 and superannuated on 31.12.2021 (included till Dec' 21)

1. Compared to the previous year 2020-21, figures for the current year 2021-22 shows that:
 - a. Gross Turnover has increased by 20%.
 - b. Median Remuneration of all the employees has increased by 4.51% and Average Remuneration of all employees has decreased by 0.04%.
 - c. Salaries paid to executives are as per Department of Public Enterprises, GOI guidelines and to non-executives as per National Coal Wage Agreement X.
 - d. Average Remuneration of employees excluding KMPs has decreased by 0.07 %. Average Remuneration of KMPs has decreased by 19.21%.
2. During FY 2021-22, Directors availed variable components of remuneration, i.e. , Performance Related Pay, parameters being :-
 - a. Company Rating
 - b. EER Rating
 - c. Profit Component
 - d. Ratio of required amount to available amount
 - e. Grade Percentage
3. None of the employee drew salary more than ₹ 1,02,00,000 in the year or ₹ 8,50,000 in any particular month.



TOP 10 REMUNERATION FOR 2021-22

Employee Code	Employee Name	Gross Income (in ₹)	Designation	Nature of Employment	Qualification	Date of Commencement of Employment in CIL HQ	Date of Birth	Last Employment held
90184854	Krishnendu Dasgupta	8681050.51	CMS	Retired	MBBS, HAT	14.10.2020	12.12.1961	Medical GDMO - BCCL
90029612	Subrata Kumar Kundu	8531741.48	GM (MINING)	Retired	B. Tech. (Mining) 1st Class & MBA	16.12.2019	01-01-1962	GM (MCL)
90178112	Sanjay Kishore Singh	8132126.43	GM (Excavation)	Retired	B.E.(Mechanical)	23.05.2012	31.12.1961	Sr.Manager-CCL
90066309	Bishal Chandra Prasad	7999066.31	CM (MINING)	Retired	M.Tech (IE & MGMT)	22.06.2017	05.11.1961	Chief Manager-CCL
90092586	Binay Dayal	7930516.10	DIR(T)	Retired	B.Tech (Min) & MBA (Marketing)	11.10.2017	09.01.1962	DT- CMPDIL
90028283	Ajay Nandan Goswami	7795749.70	GM (MINING)	Retired	Diploma (Mining)	02.09.2015	30.12.1961	Chief Manager-ECL
90029042	Prabir Ghosh	7781522.54	CM (MINING)	Retired	M.SC (Eco & Env.)	01.12.2015	28.12.1961	Sr.Manager-ECL
90026998	Kartick Chandra Dan	7542706.81	CM (MINING)	Retired	B.E. (Mining)	17.04.2017	15.11.1961	CM- WCL
90196007	Ratnabali Shome	7436513.53	GM (Finance)	Retired	CA	03.02.1997	22.12.1961	Sr. Officer-BCCL
90137837	S. Ghatak Chowdhury	7208582.01	GM (Finance)	Retired	CMA	12.12.2013	16.12.1961	CM- SECL



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ANNEXURE 17

LOANS AND ADVANCES, GUARANTEES, INVESTMENTS BY COAL INDIA LTD. (Disclosure as per section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013)

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.22		For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.22		Purpose
A. Non-Current Loans and Advances					
Loans to body corporate and employees					
- Secured, considered good	0.03		9.10		As a part of employee benefit measure Loan to Railway Deptt by CERL subsidiary of SECL
- Unsecured, considered good	-		86.54		
- Credit impaired	1.87		1.94		
	1.90		97.58		
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	1.87	0.03	1.94	95.64	
Deferred Asset on Non Interest Bearing Advence				257.75	
TOTAL (a)		0.03		353.39	
b. Other Financial Assets					
Non Current					
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity		200.96		372.19	Deposit of surplus fund
Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme		4,838.28		4,838.28	Deposit in shifting and rehabilitation fund
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan		69.28		8,916.38	Deposit in Mine closure escrow fund as per requirement of Mine closure guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal Security Deposit for P&T, Electricity etc.
Security Deposits	3.60		385.66		
Less : Allowance for doubtful security deposits	-	3.60	22.20	363.46	
Other Deposit and Receivables	34.96		49.05		Claims etc. receivable from outsiders.
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	-	34.96	6.53	42.52	
Total (b)		5,147.08		14,532.83	
c. Other Non-Current Assets					
(i) Capital Advances	46.80		3,310.15		For procurement of assets for the company
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	-	46.80	11.51	3,298.64	
(ii) Advances other than capital advances					
Other Deposits and Advances	-		80.33		
Less : Allowance for doubtful Other Deposits and Advances	-	-	3.11	77.22	Security Deposit for obtaining day to day services and For procurement of misc. items and other services etc.
Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred		-		2,999.14	Receivable from escrow fund for expenditure incurred on progressive mine closure activities.
TOTAL (C)		46.80		6,375.00	
Total (a + b + c)		5,193.91		21,261.22	



LOANS AND ADVANCES, GUARANTEES, INVESTMENTS BY COAL INDIA LTD.
(Disclosure as per section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013)

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.22		For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.22		Purpose
B. Current Loans and Advances					
a. Loans					
Loans to body corporate and employees					
- Secured, considered good		-	0.21		As a part of employee benefit measure
TOTAL (a)		-	0.21		
b. Other financial assets					
Current Asset					
Current Account with Subsidiaries	872.78		-		For transactions with subsidiaries relating to Apex Charges, Rehabilitation Charges and other transactions
Less: Allowance for doubtful balances with Subsidiaries	53.83	818.95	-	-	
Balance with IICM		5.91		5.91	For transaction related to Training Institute IICM.
Interest accrued		124.01		517.46	Interest accrued on Investment, Bank deposit etc.
Security Deposit		0.28		9.89	Mainly includes claim receivable from customers, recoverable income tax refunds, amount recoverable from contractors, customers & suppliers, Interest receivable on Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund etc.
Other Deposit and Receivables	87.20		2,166.55		
Less : Allowance for doubtful diposits & receivables	3.47	83.73	75.72	2,090.83	
TOTAL (b)		1,032.88		2,624.09	
c. Other current assets					
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.27		2,052.10		As per requirement of various Statutory Acts
Less : Allowance for doubtful statury dues	-	0.27	0.89	2,051.21	
Advance to Related Parties (R&D with CMPDIL)		77.61		-	Advances to CMPDIL for R&D and other fund
Other Advances and Deposits	202.36		14,758.07		Recoverable Advance to employees, Advance against various miscellaneous expenses, Payment under protest for Income tax, commercial tax etc.
Less : Allowance for doubtful other deposits and advances	2.27	200.09	36.28	14,721.79	
Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred		-		494.63	Receivable from escrow fund for expenditure incurred on progressive mine closure activities.
Input Tax Credit Entitlement		59.79		8,899.77	Input Tax Credit to be utilised/refund under GST Act
TOTAL (c)		337.76		26,167.40	
Total (a+b+c)		1,370.64		28,791.70	



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.22	For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.22
C. GUARANTEES		
a. The outstanding balance of subsidiaries Eastern Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited to the extent of their obligations under loans (principal and interest) made to Export Development Corporation, Canada and Natixis Banque as on 31.03.2022 are:		
Export Development Corporation, Canada	158.22	158.22
Natixis Banque, Paris	4.93	4.93
b. Bank guarantee	0.00	4,139.27
TOTAL (C)	163.15	4,302.42

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.22	For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.22	Purpose
D. INVESTMENTS			
1. Non Current Investments (Unquoted)			
a. Investment in Co-operative shares (Unquoted)			Management participation
"B" class shares in Coal Mines Officers Cooperative Credit Society Ltd.	-	0.05	
"D" class shares in Dishergarh colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd.	-	0.01	
Shares in the Mugma coalfield colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd	-	0.01	
"B" class shares in Sodepur colly Employee's co-opt credit society Ltd.	-	0.005	
"B" class shares in Dhenomain colly. Employees' co-opt credit society Ltd.	-	0.005	
Total (a)	-	0.08	
Investment in Equity Instruments			
(b) Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies			Strategic Investment in wholly owned subsidiary
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Sanctoria, West Bengal)	4269.42	-	
Central Coalfields Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand)	940.00	-	
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (Dhanbad, Jharkhand)	4657.00	-	
Western Coalfields Limited (Nagpur, Maharastra)	297.10	-	
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand)	19.04	-	
Northern Coalfields Limited (Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh)	126.19	-	
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Bilaspur, Chattisgarh)	278.36	-	
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (Sambalpur, Orissa)	132.37	-	
Coal India Africana Limitada (Moatize, Mozambique)	0.53	-	
CIL Solar PV Limited	0.05	-	
CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited	0.05	-	
Total (b)	10,720.11	-	



(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.22	For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.22	Purpose
(c) Equity Shares in Joint Venture Companies (Unquoted)			
International Coal Venture Private Limited, New Delhi	2.80	7.75	JV for acquisition of coking coal properties abroad
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, New Delhi	0.08	0.02	JV for setting up a joint integrated power plants along with mining of coal
Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	805.48	798.09	JV for revival of Talcher unit of FCIL
Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited, Kolkata	1629.42	1620.64	JV for revival of Sindri, gorakhpur fertiliser unit of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL.
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited, New Delhi	0.01	0.39	JV for power generation mainly through renewable sources.
Total (c)	2,437.79	2,426.89	
Grand Total (a + b + c) (1)	13,157.90	2,426.97	
2. Current			
Mutual Fund Investment			
SBI Mutual Fund - Overnight	-	98.97	Investment of surplus fund in various securities
SBI Mutual Fund - Ultra Magnum	-	1,516.18	
SBI Mutual Fund - Liquid Fund	229.73	4,030.94	
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund	0.01	60.54	
Union KBC Mutual Fund	-	30.50	
Bank of Baroda Mutual Fund	17.62	106.55	
Investments in Secured Bonds (quoted)	-	649.95	
Investments in Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD) - Unquoted)	159.78	785.78	
Total (2)	407.14	7,279.41	
Total (1 + 2)	13,565.04	9,706.38	



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ANNEXURE - 18

Form AOC 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures
 To the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Part "A": Subsidiaries

₹ Crores except entry in Sl. No. 11

Sl.No.	Name of Subsidiary	The date since when subsidiary was acquired ¹	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit After Taxation e.t.c.	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
Indian Subsidiaries													
1	Eastern Coalfields Limited	01-11-1975	4269.42	(2455.71)	14733.25	14733.25	0.08	14453.65	(1437.37)	(376.71)	(1060.66)	-	100.00
2	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	01-01-1972	4657.00	(1383.23)	11166.88	11166.88	-	12867.34	191.31	79.69	111.62	-	100.00
3	Central Coalfields Limited	05-09-1956	940.00	7475.78	20817.10	20817.10	64.72	18585.25	2097.76	398.82	1698.94	-	100.00
4	Northern Coalfields Limited	28-11-1985	630.94	7240.40	25512.32	25512.32	1018.33	27664.41	6937.64	2080.59	4857.05	-	100.00
5	Western Coalfields Limited	29-10-1975	297.10	1208.72	17226.05	17226.05	837.50	18600.34	1259.73	317.32	942.41	-	100.00
6	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	28-11-1985	668.06	4805.58	38647.35	38647.35	848.99	29937.89	2123.67	516.75	1606.92	-	100.00
7	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	03-04-1992	661.84	7485.29	40409.83	40409.83	4102.73	30557.39	11431.01	2982.21	8448.80	-	100.00
8	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	01-11-1975	142.80	871.72	1702.49	1702.49	-	1426.33	366.04	83.92	282.12	-	100.00
9	CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited	16-04-2021	0.05	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
10	CIL Solar PV Limited	16-04-2021	0.05	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Foreign Subsidiary													
11	Coal India Africana Limitada ^{2,3} (Mozambique) (Reporting Currency - MZN) (₹ in Lacs)	10-08-2009	53.13	(3337.55)	43.19	43.19	-	-	(383.00)	-	(383.00)	-	100.00

Note

- 1 Date of incorporation of subsidiaries has been considered
- 2 Exchange rate as on 31.03.2022: 1 MZN = ₹ 1.1864007
- 3 Coal India Africana Limitada (Mozambique) and CIL Solar PV Limited is yet to commence operations

Sd/- (Sunil Kumar Mehta) General Manager (Finance)/CFO
 Sd/- (M. Viswanathan) Company Secretary
 Sd/- (Vinay Ranjan) Director (P & IR)
 Sd/- (Pramod Agrawal) Chairman-Cum-Managing Director & CEO
 DIN-03636743
 DIN-00279727



Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

To the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

₹ in Crore

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited	International Coal Ventures Private Limited	Talcher Fertilizers Limited	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
2. Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	27-04-2010	20-05-2009	13-11-2015	15-06-2016	10-11-2020
3. Shares of Associate /Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end					
No.	76900	2800000	805480826	1629415000	10000
Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	0.08	2.80	805.48	1629.42	0.01
Extent of Holding %	50.00	0.19	33.33	33.33	50.00
4. Description of how there is significant influence	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement
5. Reason why the associate /joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	0.01	4.32	530.38	1785.27	-
7. Profit/(Loss) for the year					
i. Considered in Consolidation	-	(0.04)	(2.33)	(6.61)	0.39
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note- 1. CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, Talcher Fertilizers Limited and Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited are yet to commence operation.

2. At the time of preparation of Financial Statement, Management certified Financial Statements of Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited and International Coal Ventures Private Limited for FY 2021-22 have been considered.

Sd/-

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

Sd/-

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P & IR)

DIN-03636743

Sd/-

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)/CFO

Sd/-

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



Secretarial Audit Report under section 204 of companies act 2013 and Secretarial Audit Report of Material Subsidiaries and Management explanation.

PARIKH & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES

Office
111, 11th Floor,
Sai-Dwar CHS Ltd.
Sab TV Lane, Opp Laxmi Industrial Estate,
Off Link Road, Above Shabari Restaurant,
Andheri (W), Mumbai : 400053
Tel No 26301232 / 26301233 / 26301240
Email : cs@parikhassociates.com
parikh.associates@rediffmail.com

**FORM No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT**

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

(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,
Coal India Limited
Kolkata

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Coal India Limited (hereinafter called the 'Company'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/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, to the extent the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to us and the representations made by the Management and considering the relaxations granted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Securities and Exchange Board of India warranted due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022, generally 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 We have examined the electronic records which includes books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records made available to us and maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act')
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and amendments from time to time;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period);
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period) and
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (vi) Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010.
- (vii) Other laws applicable specifically to the Company namely:
 1. The Coal Mines Act, 1952
 2. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
 3. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004



4. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
 5. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
 6. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
 7. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974
 8. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
 9. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
 10. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
 11. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
 12. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963
 13. The Explosives Rules, 2008
 14. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
 15. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948
 16. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 17. The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
 18. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
 19. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
 20. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
 21. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder
 22. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (viii) Other laws to the extent applicable to the Company as per the representations made by the Company; We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:
- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to board and general meetings.
 - (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited read with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (SEBI LODR, 2015).

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

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is constituted with balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The Board did not comprise of atleast fifty percent of the Directors as independent directors till 31st Oct'21 and an independent woman director till date. The constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk & Stakeholder Relationship Committee was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SEBI LODR, 2015 upto 11th Nov'21 and the business required to be transacted at these committee meetings are subject to compliances of the provisions of section 177, 178, 188 and regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI LODR 2015. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out by complying with the aforesaid provisions.

The BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited have levied penalties on the Company for the quarters June, September and December 2021 with respect to above regulations and the Company has requested for a waiver of such penalties. The reply of stock exchanges is awaited.

Adequate notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance except where the meeting was held at a short notice to transact urgent business, 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.

Decisions at the Board Meetings were taken unanimously.

We further report that 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.

We further report that during the audit period the following events occurred which had a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc. referred to above:

1. The Company has incorporated two new wholly owned Subsidiaries i.e. CIL Navi Karniya Urja Limited for development of non-conventional/clean and renewable energy and CIL Solar PV Limited for development of Solar photovoltaic module.

For Parikh & Associates

Company Secretaries

(Peer Reviewed)

Sd/-

P. N. Parikh

Partner

FCS No: 327 CP No: 1228

UDIN:F000327D000385778

PR No.: 1129/2021

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25-05-2022

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members
Coal India Limited
Kolkata

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial record 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 process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Where ever 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 management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure 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 Parikh & Associates

Company Secretaries
(Peer Reviewed)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25-05-2022

Sd/
Signature

P. N. Parikh
Partner

FCS No: 327 CP No: 1228
UDIN:F000327D000385778
PR No.: 1129/2021

Observation of Secretarial Auditor & Management Explanation

Sl.	Observations of Secretariat Auditor	Management Explanation
1.	The Board did not comprise of at least fifty percent of the Directors as independent directors till 31 st Oct'21 and an independent woman director till date. The constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk & Stakeholder Relationship Committee was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SEBI LODR, 2015 upto 11 th Nov'21 and the business required to be transacted at these committee meetings are subject to compliances of the provisions of section 177, 178, 188 and regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI LODR 2015.	As per the Articles of Association of the Company, Coal India being a CPSE, the power to appoint Director vests with Govt. of India. Company had taken up the matter with Ministry of Coal, the Administrative Ministry even before vacancy arose as well as subsequent to the vacancy to arrange to appoint required number of Independent Directors including a Woman Independent Director. MoC has appointed 6 Independent Director on 1 st Nov'21. CIL in its 433 rd Board meeting held on 12 th Nov'21 has reconstituted various sub-committee of the Board as required under Companies Act'13 and LODR 2015. CIL has further taken up with MoC to appoint One Woman Independent Director to comply with LoDR 2015 regulations.
2.	BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited have levied penalties on the Company on several occasions during the year with respect to above regulations.	BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited have levied penalties on the Company for non-compliance of some of the LoDR provisions and the Company has requested for a waiver of such penalties as the power to appoint Director in CPSE lies with Gol.



Form No.-MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
For the Financial Year ended 2021-2022

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

To,
The Members,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,
Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the Compliance of applicable Statutory Provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **M/s. MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED** (hereinafter called 'the Company') for the financial year ended **31st March, 2022**. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/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, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, which was conducted based on the documents provided to us by the Company we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March 2022, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the provisions of:

- i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under; (Not Applicable)
- iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under; (Applicable)
- iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; (Not Applicable)
- v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended; (Not Applicable)
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended; (Applicable)
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; (Not Applicable)
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999; (Not Applicable)
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (Not Applicable)
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Not Applicable)
 - g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (Not Applicable)
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; (Not Applicable)
 - i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018; (Not Applicable)
 - j. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015; (Applicable)
- vi. Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by the Department of Public Enterprises.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Management has identified and confirmed the following laws as being specifically applicable to the Company:

- a. Mines Act, 1952
- b. Mines Concession Rules, 1960
- c. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
- d. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
- e. Mines (Posting of Abstracts) Rules, 1954
- f. Mines & Mineral (Development Regulations) Act, 1957
- g. Indian Electricity Rules, 1985
- h. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
- i. Indian Explosives Rules, 2008
- j. Coal Mines Regulations, 1957
- k. Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act, 1974
- l. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
- m. Coal Mines provident (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948
- n. Environment Protection Act, 1986
- o. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution Act), 1974
- p. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- q. Payment of Wages(Mines) Rules, 1956
- r. Payment of Undisbursed wages (Mines) Rules, 1959
- s. The Maternity Benefit(Mines) Rules, 1963
- t. Colliery Control Order, 2000
- u. Colliery Control Rules, 2004
- v. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- i. Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- ii. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with any Stock Exchange(s); (Not Applicable)

We are not reporting on compliance of Fiscal Laws and the maintenance of financial records and books of accounts, since those are to be reviewed by the Statutory Auditor in the course of Statutory Audit.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, DPE Guidelines, Secretarial Standards, etc. as applicable to the Company subject to the Observations and Qualifications specified in Annexure- B.

We further report that during the Audit, the Company has not incurred any specific event/ action that can have a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

We further report that:-

(A) COMPOSITION OF BOARD:

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

**(B) HOLDING OF MEETINGS:**

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

(C) HOLDING OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

During the financial year under review, the 29th Annual General Meeting of the company for the FY 2020-21 was held on Dt. 13.08. 2021.

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

(D) MAINTENANCE OF STATUTORY REGISTERS & RECORDS:

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

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

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

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

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

(G) AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION OF BOARD DECISIONS:

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

(H) DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND:

During the financial year under review, the Company has declared & paid 1st Interim Dividend amounting to ₹ 3,500.00 Crores (i.e. ₹ 5,288.32 per equity share) on 66,18,363 no. of equity shares of ₹ 1,000/- each to Coal India Ltd (CIL) (the Holding Company) out of current year's estimated profit after tax up to September 2021 in respect of Financial Year 2021-22.

The Company has declared & paid 2nd Interim Dividend amounting to ₹ 1500.00 Crores (i.e. ₹ 2266.42 per equity share) on 66,18,363 no. of equity shares of ₹ 1,000/- each to Coal India Ltd (CIL) (the Holding Company) out of current year's estimated profit after tax up to December 2021 in respect of Financial Year 2021-22.

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

The company has The following Statutory Committees of the Board.

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

During the financial year under review the CSR&SD Sub-Committee was re-constituted.

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

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

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

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date: 12/05/2022

For Deba Mohapatra & Co,
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

Anchal Agarwal, Partner,
FCS No. 9393, C P No. 10548
UDIN - **F009393D000309165**

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



To,
The Members,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,
Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur.

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

1. Maintenance of Secretarial record 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 verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of 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.

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date: 12/05/2022

For Deba Mohapatra & Co,
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

CS Anchal Agarwal, Partner,
FCS No. 9393, C P No. 10548
UDIN - **F009393D000309165**



OBSERVATION OF SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Sl. No.	Provisions of the Act	Observations
1.	As per the Provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 & DPE guidelines the company shall have at least 1/3rd of its total number of directors as Independent Directors.	<p>At the beginning of the financial year, the total strength of the Board reduced to eight (8) with only one (1) Independent Director on the Board.</p> <p>At the end of the financial year, the total strength of the Board is eight (8) with two (02) Independent Directors on the Board.</p> <p>Accordingly, the composition of the Board was not in compliance with the provisions of the DPE guidelines till the appointment of Dr. Asha Lakra was made on 01.11.2021. However, after her appointment as Independent Director on the Board, the composition of Board is in compliance with DPE guidelines as well as the Companies Act, 2013.</p>

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date: 12/05/2022

For Deba Mohapatra & Co,
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

CS Anchal Agarwal, Partner,
FCS No. 9393, C P No. 10548
UDIN - **F009393D000309165**



Maheshwari R & Associates
Company Secretaries

"16 British India Street"
2nd Floor, Room No -2D
Kolkata-700 069
26389129(R)
Mobile: 9432232757, 8240993448
E- Mail: rashmi3309@rediffmail.com

Form No. MR-3

[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]

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022

To,
The Members,
Northern Coalfields Limited
PO. Singrauli Colliery
Dist. Singrauli (MP)
PIN : 486889

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable Statutory Provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Northern Coalfields Limited** (hereinafter called "**the Company**"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the Corporate Conducts/ 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, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2022 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the Financial Year ended on 31st March 2022 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ['SCRA'] and the rules made there under; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; (No such action/event during the Audit Period).
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India [Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers] Regulations, 2011; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employees Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)



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- f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations 2009; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of securities) Regulation, 2018; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.
- (vi) Corporate governance guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide OM No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010.
- (vii) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (viii) Constitution of Board of Directors of company specified in Ministry of Coal Ltr. No. 21/35/2005-ASO(vi) dated 06th June, 2008.

We report that having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the company and on examination of the documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test check basis, the company has complied with the provisions of the laws applicable to company, in general and the following laws specifically to the company including Environmental laws as detailed below:

1. The Mines Act, 1952: 1) the Mines Rules, 1955 & 2) Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
2. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
3. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
4. Mineral (Conservation and Development) Rules, 2017
5. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
6. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
7. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
8. The Explosives Rules, 2008
9. Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974
10. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
11. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
12. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
13. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963
14. Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
15. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948
16. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
17. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
18. The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957
19. Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 & Rules, 2014
20. Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
21. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules, 1975
22. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and Rules made there under
23. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982
24. The Indian Forest Act, 1957
25. Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006
26. Hazardous Waste Handling and Management Act, 1989
27. The Hazardous and other Waste (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016



28. E-Waste Management Rules, 2016
29. Bio Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 & 2016
30. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
31. Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
32. The Electricity Act, 2003 and Electricity Rules 2005
33. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules made thereunder
34. Indian Bureau of Mines (Senior Technical Assistant (Survey), Junior Technical Assistant (Survey) and Junior Survey Recruitment Rules, 1990
35. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990

We further report that:

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors except appointment of requisite number of Non-Official Part-time/Independent Directors on Board of Directors of the company in order to fulfill the composition of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee as the vacant posts of 02 Independent Directors is yet to be filled up by the Central Government as per constitution of Board of Directors specified in Ministry of Coal Ltr. No. 21/35/2005-ASO(vi) dated 06th June, 2008.

However, as regards certain corporate governance provisions, the Company being a Central PSU, the regulatory framework applicable to Government companies is designed to ensure compliances in respect of matters pertaining to appointment, remuneration, evaluation and succession etc. of directors.

- The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review are carried out in compliance with the provisions of the law.
- Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda are sent at least seven days in advance, **except in case of exigencies** 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.
- Majority decision is carried out unanimously while the Dissenting Members' views, if any are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that during the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above subject to aforesaid observations.

We further report that 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.

We further report that during the audit period the Company has not incurred any specific event/action that can have major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

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

For Maheshwari R & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Rashmi Maheshwari
C.P. No.: 3309
FCS: 5126

UDIN: F005126D000324665

Place: Kolkata

Date: 16th May, 2022



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members
Northern Coalfields Limited
PO. Singrauli Colliery
Dist. Singrauli (MP)
Pin : 486889

Our Report of even 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 verification was done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company. We have relied upon the report of Statutory Auditors regarding Companies Act 2013 & Rules made thereunder relating to maintenance of Books of Accounts, Papers & Financial Statements of the relevant financial year, which gives true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliances of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards are the 'Responsibility' of Management. Our examination is 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 **Maheshwari R & Associates**
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Rashmi Maheshwari
C.P. No.: 3309 of ICSI
FCS: 5126

UDIN: F005126D000324665

Place: Kolkata
Date: 16th Day of May, 2022



OBSERVATIONS BY SECRETARIAL AUDITOR	MANAGEMENT REPLY
<p>The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors except appointment of requisite number of Non-Official Part-time/Independent Directors on Board of Directors of the company in order to fulfill the composition of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee as the vacant posts of 02 Independent Directors is yet to be filled up by the Central Government as per constitution of Board of Directors specified in Ministry of Coal Ltr. No. 21/35/2005-ASO(vi) dated 06th June, 2008.</p>	<p>It is a statement of fact.</p> <p>The appointment of Directors is done by Ministry of Coal, Government of India in which the company has no role. However, the representation is also made for filling up of vacancies of Non-Official Part-time (Independent) Directors on Board of Directors of the company at the earliest.</p>



Form No. MR-3

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
For the Financial Year ended 31.03.2022**

*[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,
SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED,

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED (A Mini Ratna PSU)**, having CIN: U10102CT1985GOI003161 and having registered office at Seepat Road, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh - 495006 (hereinafter referred to as "**Company**"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in accordance with the guidance note issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/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 which were shared with us electronically and also the information, confirmation, clarifications provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2022 (hereinafter referred to as "**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:

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 March 31, 2022, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ("**SCRA**") and the rules made thereunder; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;(Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("**SEBI Act**"):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021- (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (g) 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 to the Company during the Audit Period);



- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period) and
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018- (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period).
- (vi) Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises ("DPE") vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated May 14, 2010.
- (vii) Other laws specifically applicable to the Company include:
 - a. The Mines Act, 1952
 - b. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
 - c. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
 - d. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
 - e. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
 - f. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
 - g. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974
 - h. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
 - i. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
 - j. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
 - k. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
 - l. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963
 - m. The Explosives Rules, 2008
 - n. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
 - o. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948
 - p. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 - q. The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
 - r. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
 - s. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
 - t. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
 - u. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder
 - v. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - w. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules made thereunder.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated May 14, 2010.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchanges (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period).

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

1. *The Company is not having requisite number of Independent Directors as required under Section 149 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises till 31.10.2021.*



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

2. *The constitution of Audit Committee as per Section 177 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises with the requirement of having minimum independent Director(s) for the Audit Committee Meeting(s) as per DPE Guidelines was not complied with during the Audit Period.*

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. 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 DPE guidelines and the Act. In terms of Articles of Association of the Company all appointments to the Board are made by Government of India.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent 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.

Majority decision is carried through, while the dissenting Board members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that 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.

We further report that during the audit period the Company has no specific events / actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 17th May, 2022

For D.Hanumanta Raju & Co.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS D.Hanumanta Raju
Partner
FCS: 4044, CP No. 1709
UDIN: F004044D000336211
PR NO. 699/2020

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



'Annexure A'

To,
The Members,
SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED,
Seepat Road, Bilaspur
Chhattisgarh - 495 006

Our report of even 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 verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of 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 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 and with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: **Hyderabad**
Date: **17th May, 2022**

For **D.Hanumanta Raju & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

CS D.Hanumanta Raju
Partner

FCS: 4044, CP No.: 1709

PR No. : 699/2020

UDIN: F004044D000336211



Management Replies to the Observations raised during the Secretarial Audit for the FY 2021-22 of SECL.

SL. No.	OBSERVATIONS	MANAGEMENT REPLIES
1.	The Company is not having requisite number of Independent Directors as required under Section 149 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises till 31.10.2021.	Consequent upon the completion of tenure of 03 (three) Independent Directors w.e.f. 17.11.2019, there was only 01 (one) Independent Director on the Board of SECL till 31.10.2021 in place of 04 (four) Independent Directors. However, the Ministry of Coal (MoC) has appointed 02 (two) Independent Directors on SECL Board w.e.f. 01.11.2021. As on 31 st March, 2022, there are sufficient no. of Independent Directors i.e. 03 (three) Nos. on the Board of SECL, as required under Section 149 of the Act.
2.	The constitution of Audit Committee as per Section 177 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises with the requirement of having minimum Independent Director(s) for the Audit Committee Meeting(s) as per DPE Guidelines was not complied with during the Audit Period.	During the Audit period, the composition of Audit Committee is not as per Section 177 of the Act read with DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance. This is due to the fact that the tenure of 03 (three) Independent Directors on the Board of SECL was completed on 17.11.2019. However, the Ministry of Coal (MoC) has appointed 02 (two) Independent Directors on SECL Board w.e.f. 01.11.2021. Out of the requirement of 04 (four) Independent Directors, at present, there are 03 (three) Nos. of Independent Directors on the Board of SECL. and appointment of 01 (one) more Independent Director is still awaited from MoC.



SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022
Form No. MR-3

[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,
M/S WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED
Coal Estate
Nagpur - 440 001

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable Statutory Provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Western Coalfields Limited**, a Miniratna Cat-I, PSU (hereinafter called the "**Company**"). 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, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, We hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March 2022 ("**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:

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 2022 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "**Act**") and the rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('**SCRA**') and the rules made there under: (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings:
(Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
- (vi) Corporate Governance guidelines for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Govt. of India;

We further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test check basis, the Company has complied with the laws specifically applicable to the company as identified and confirmed by Management as follows:

1. The Mines Act, 1952 & the Mines Rules, 1955;
2. Indian Explosive Act, 1884;
3. The Explosive Rules, 2008;
4. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004;
5. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017;
6. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956;
7. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998;
8. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974;
9. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966;
10. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961;



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11. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985;
12. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946;
13. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963;
14. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960;
15. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948;
16. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;
17. Mines and Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 2017;
18. The payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989;
19. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;
20. Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986;
21. The Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016;
22. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made there under;
23. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
24. The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957;
25. Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
26. Forest Conservation Act, 1980;
27. Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 & Rules, 2014;
28. The Indian Forest Act, 1957;
29. Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006;
30. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990;
31. The Apprentices Act, 1961;
32. The Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2013;
33. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
34. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
35. The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947;
36. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;
37. The Factories Act, 1948;
38. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
39. The Employee Compensation Act, 1923;
40. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
41. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;
42. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;
43. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- Secretarial Standard-1 and Secretarial Standard-2, with respect to Board and General Meetings respectively, issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the audit period under report, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Secretarial Standards, etc. mentioned above & applicable to the Company subject to our Observations specified in **Annexure-B**.

We further report that:

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Company (Board) is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors subject to our Observations specified in **Annexure-B**. The changes in the composition of the Board that took place during the audit period under report were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act and duly recorded at the respective Board Meeting.

**APPOINTMENT OF KMP**

During the audit period under report, Shri Rameher has relinquished the charge of Company Secretary on attaining the age of superannuation on 30.09.2021 and further appointed as Company Secretary w.e.f. 07th October, 2022 by the Board in its 336th meeting held on 11th October, 2021.

Further, Shri R.P. Shukla has relinquished the charge of CFO on attaining the age of superannuation on 31.12.2021 and Shri M.K. Baluka was appointed as CFO by the Board in its 341st meeting held on 09.03.2022.

HOLDING OF BOARD AND COMMITTEES MEETINGS

During the audit period under report, adequate notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent 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 at the Board and Committees Meetings are carried out unanimously.

HOLDING OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

During the audit period under report, the 46th Annual General Meeting of the company was held on 03rd August, 2021 at a shorter notice. Consent of all the members of the Company were obtained as per the provisions of the Act.

MAINTENANCE OF STATUTORY REGISTERS & RECORDS

During the audit period under report, all the Statutory Registers and Records as prescribed under various Provisions of the Act & Rules made there under were kept and maintained properly with all necessary entries made therein.

FILING OF STATUTORY FORMS & RETURNS

During the audit period under report, various forms and returns as per the provisions of the Act were duly filed with MCA/ Registrar of Companies within the prescribed time limit along with the requisite fees.

AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION OF BOARD DECISIONS

Decisions taken in the Board meetings are audited on quarterly basis and certificates to the effect that decisions taken are as per the agenda circulated, within the ambit of Delegation of Power (DOP) vested with the Board and minutes are prepared as per Secretarial Standards and other rules & regulations were obtained from Practicing Company Secretary.

MANAGEMENT REPORTING ON COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS & GUIDELINES

During the audit period under report, there are adequate systems commensurate with size & operations of the Company to monitor & ensure compliance with the applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines. Quarterly reports on compliance of law and statutes is regularly put up to the Board for its review.

COMPLIANCE OF DPE GUIDELINES

During the audit period under report, the company has complied with the conditions of corporate governance as stipulated in the guidelines of the Corporate Governance for CPSEs issued by DPE subject to our Observations specified in Annexure-B.

We further report that during the audit period, the company has not incurred any specific events / actions that have a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

Sd/-

Ramanuj Asawa
(Company Secretary)

F.C.S. No.: 3107

C.P. No. : 1872

ICSI UDIN : F0031070000474864

Place: **Nagpur**

Date: **08.06.2022**

Note: This report is to be read with our letters of even date annexed as 'Annexure-A' and 'Annexure-B' which forms an integral part of this report.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

'Annexure-A'

To,
The Members,
M/s Western Coalfields Limited
Coal Estate
Nagpur-440001.

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

- a. 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.
- b. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
- c. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company. We have relied upon the report of Statutory Auditor regarding Companies Act, 2013 & Rules made thereunder relating to maintenance of Books of Accounts, papers & financial statements of the relevant financial year, which give true and fair view of the affairs of the Company.
- d. Wherever required, we have obtained Management Representation about the compliance, laws, rules & regulations and happening of events etc.
- e. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
- f. 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.

Sd/-

Ramanuj Asawa
Company Secretary

F.C.S. No. 3107

C.P. No. : 1872

ICSI UDIN : F0031070000474864

Place: **Nagpur**
Date: **08.06.2022**



Observations of Secretarial Auditor and Management Reply thereon of WCL.

SL. No.	Observation by Secretarial Auditor	Management Reply thereon
1.	<p>During the audit period under report, the Company was not having required number of Independent Directors on the Board for full year as required under Section 149 of the Act and Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the requirement of majority independent directors in their Audit committee.</p> <p>Further, DPE guidelines related to above were also not complied with during whole year.</p>	<p>Consequent upon the completion of tenure of 04 (Four) Independent Directors on 16.11.2019, there was only one Independent Director on the Board of WCL. The appointment of new incumbents by Government of India was made on 01st November, 2022. On being appointment of above Independent Directors, all requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and DPE guidelines were complied with.</p>

Sd/-

Ramanuj Asawa
Company Secretary

F.C.S. No. 3107

C.P. No. : 1872

ICSI UDIN : F0031070000474864

Place: Nagpur

Date: 08.06.2022



SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the financial year ended March 31st, 2022

[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,
CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED
Ranchi

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices of **M/s CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED** (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers minute books, forms and return filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the audit period from April, 2021 to March, 2022, along with other documents/ filings as may be relevant, which has been relied upon for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 in respect of the compliances of the provisions of:-

1. The Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made there under.
 2. Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
 3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under.
 4. The SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations. 2015.
 5. Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises, issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide their OM No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010.
 6. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
 7. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
 8. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other environmental laws and rules framed there under.
 9. The Compliances of Specific laws as applicable on **Central Coalfields Limited** (the Company) is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our Report is limited to the extent of the Compliance Certificates provided by the management and its officials (refer "**ANNEXURE-B1**").
- I.** In our opinion, based on the examination carried out by us, verification of records produced to us and according to the information furnished to us by the Company and Officers, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Rules made under the Act, the Memorandum and Articles of association of the Company, subject to the provisions as stated specifically herein; 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 and observations (refer in **ANNEXURE-B**)
1. Form of Balance Sheet as prescribed under Part I, form of Statement of Profit and Loss as prescribed under Part II and general instructions for preparation of the same as prescribed in Schedule III to the Act.
 2. Composition of the Board of Directors with an adequate balance of Executive and Non-Executive & Independent Director including Women Director during the period under review.
 3. Registered Office and publication of the name of the Company (subject to remarks/observation in this report).



4. Filing of requisite forms and returns with the Registrar of Companies, Jharkhand within the time prescribed under the Act and the rules framed there under.
5. Convening and holding of the Meetings of Board of Directors and Committees thereof.
6. Convening and holding of 66th Annual General Meeting of the Members on Thursday, 12th August, 2021.
7. Maintenance of Minutes of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting, Extra-Ordinary General Meeting, Board Meetings and Meetings of Committees of the Board, properly recorded in loose leaf form, which are being bound in a book form at regular intervals.
8. Payment of Remuneration to Directors.
9. Appointment and Remuneration of Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors and Cost Auditors.
10. Composition and terms of reference of the Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee.
11. Service of Documents by the Company on its Members and Auditors.

II. We further report that

1. The Directors have disclosed their Shareholdings and Directorships in other companies and interests in other entities as and when required and their interests have been noted and recorded by the Board.
2. The Directors have complied with the disclosure requirements in respect of their eligibility of appointments, their being independent and compliance with the Code of Conduct of Directors and Senior Management Personnel.
3. There was no prosecution initiated and no fines or penalties were imposed on the Company, its Directors and Officers, during the period under review.
4. No compliances of any nature are pending with the company based on the compliance mechanism established by the company and on the basis of the Compliance Certificate(s) & other certificate issued by the Company Secretary, Compliance Officer of the Company and other Departmental Heads of the Company.
5. We further report that during the Audit, the Company has not incurred any specific event/ action that can have a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

For **Satish Kumar & Associates**

Sd/-
Satish Kumar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 8423
C.P. No.: 9788
UDIN: - F008423D000641211

Place: Ranchi

Date: 18th July' 2022

Note: - This report is to be read with our letter of event date which is annexed as "Annexure-A", "Annexure-B" and Annexure-B1" forms an integral part of this report.



To,
CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED
Ranchi

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

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

1. Maintenance of Secretarial Records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our Audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and the processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices followed by us provide a reasonable basis to form our opinion.
3. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate Governance and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
4. 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.
5. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of account of the Company.
6. The Company has complied with the provisions, regulations, circulars except in respect of the matters specified in "ANNEXURE-B".

For **Satish Kumar & Associates**

Sd/-
Satish Kumar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 8423
C.P. No.: 9788
UDIN: - F008423D000641211

Place: Ranchi

Date: 18th July' 2022



MANAGEMENT REPLY TO SECRETARIAL AUDITOR'S OBSERVATION

S. N.	Non-Compliance/ Observation	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations under which non compliances falls	Management Reply																																										
1.	Registered Office Address of the Company depicted in Master Data maintained by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is incomplete.	Section-12 of the Companies Act, 2013.	The details mentioned in the "Certification of Incorporation" issued by ROC, Bihar (during undivided Bihar) contains the detailed address. Copy of the certificate is attached for reference. It is a technical error of the MCA server which will be corrected at the earliest.																																										
2.	The Company has not complied with the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 with Regulation 24 (1) wherein "At least one independent director on the board of directors of the listed entity shall be a director on the board of directors of an unlisted material Subsidiary (Note: - Material Subsidiary has been derived as per Net Worth Method)	SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015	CCL is the material subsidiary of CIL for FY 2021-22 based on the Audited Annual Accounts of CIL for the year 2020-21. Hence, CIL had requested Ministry of Coal who is the appointing authority to appoint one of the Independent Directors of CIL in CCL. However, during 2021-22 MoC had not appointed any of the Independent Directors of CIL in CCL. Since, the power to appoint IDs vests with Ministry of Coal, CCL has no role to play.																																										
3.	We observed that Central Coalfields Limited is operating mines without obtaining CTE (Consent to Establish) / CTO (Consent to Operate) as required under the act. List of mines which are operating without CTE / CTO are:- <table border="1" data-bbox="204 1151 673 1368"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Name of Project</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bharkunda OC &UG</td> <td>Barkasayal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Giddi A OCP</td> <td>Argadda</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Giridih OC</td> <td>Dhori</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>KedlaUG</td> <td>Hazaribagh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>KatharaOCP</td> <td>Kathara</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No	Name of Project	Area	1	Bharkunda OC &UG	Barkasayal	2	Giddi A OCP	Argadda	3	Giridih OC	Dhori	4	KedlaUG	Hazaribagh	5	KatharaOCP	Kathara	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 &The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	The status of the last valid CTO of the proposed mines are given below: <table border="1" data-bbox="943 1005 1428 1342"> <thead> <tr> <th>SN</th> <th>Name of Project</th> <th>Validity of last CTO</th> <th>Coal Production stopped since</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bhurkunda OC & UG</td> <td>30.09.2020</td> <td>01.10.2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Giddi A OCP</td> <td>31.03.2022</td> <td>01.04.2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Giridih OC</td> <td>31.12.2021</td> <td>01.01.2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Kedla UG</td> <td>30.06.2021</td> <td>01.07.2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Kathara OCP</td> <td>31.12.2021</td> <td>01.01.2022</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is clear that the coal production from the said mines has been stopped after expiry of CTO and as such no coal production is being done without a valid CTO.</p>	SN	Name of Project	Validity of last CTO	Coal Production stopped since	1	Bhurkunda OC & UG	30.09.2020	01.10.2020	2	Giddi A OCP	31.03.2022	01.04.2022	3	Giridih OC	31.12.2021	01.01.2022	4	Kedla UG	30.06.2021	01.07.2021	5	Kathara OCP	31.12.2021	01.01.2022
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5	Kathara OCP	31.12.2021	01.01.2022																																										
4.	a) While verifying the records of Amlo Mines with regard to environment clearance we found that, it was mentioned in the Clause B sub clause (iii) four ambient air quality monitoring stations shall be established in the core zone as well as in the buffer zone for monitoring PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NOx. The management confirmed that they have not installed four ambient air quality monitoring stations.	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	a) Four monitoring stations have been provided for monitoring of Ambient Air Quality. Further for monitoring of Ambient Air Quality, CAAQMS has been installed and online connectivity has been provided. PM10 Analyser has also been installed at Dhori Railway Siding &Tarmi railway siding and its connectivity to JSPCB server has been provided. Also, three more no. of PM10 Analyser has been proposed at Amlo PO office, SDOCM & Giridih in this FY.																																										



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

S. N.	Non-Compliance/ Observation	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations under which non compliances falls	Management Reply
	<p>b) While verifying the records of Amlo Mines with regard to environment clearance we found that, it was mentioned in the Clause A sub clause (xviii), Sewage Treatment Plant of adequate capacity shall be installed in the colony, but management confirmed that they have not installed sewage treatment plant.</p> <p>c) Out of the total lease area of 247.59 Ha, 136.07 Ha is forestland, 77.56 Ha is revenue forestland comprising of GMK/JJ land, and 33.96 ha is agricultural land. Forest Clearance has not been obtained so far.</p>	<p>& The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980</p>	<p>b) Colonies in Dhori Area are scattered and individual soak-pit has been provided and the same has been reported to MOEFCC also, however the construction of STP has already been proposed in FY 2022-23 and estimate has been prepared regarding this.</p> <p>c) Out of total lease area of 247.59 Ha, there was error in the EC letter with respect to area of forest land as 136.07 Ha. This can be verified from the letter of DFO, Bokaro vide its letter no. 1968 dated 23.06.2018 that 120.199 Ha Forest land out of 157.749 Ha of total forest land in the aforementioned lease area had already been diverted and rest 39.975 Ha Forest land (37.55 Ha notified forest land and 2.113 JJ land) had also been provided stage II clearance vide reference no. FP/JH/MIN/25031/2017/4572 Dated 05/03/2021.</p>



Compliances with respect to the Specific Laws as applicable on the Company referred below are completely based on the Compliance Certificates received from the management of the Company and its Officials (forms an integral part of this report)

1. The Coal Mines Act, 1952;
2. Mines Concession Rules, 1960;
3. Coal Mines Regulations, 2017;
4. Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act, 1974;
5. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985;
6. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966;
7. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998;
8. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956;
9. Coal Mines Provident (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948;
10. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;
11. Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989;
12. Colliery Control Order, 2000;
13. Colliery Control Rules, 2004;
14. Indian Bureau of Mines, Sr. Technical Assistant (Survey), Jr. Technical Assistant (Survey) and Junior Survey Recruitment Rules, 1990';
15. The Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1959;
16. Mines Crèches Rules, 1966;
17. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990;
18. The Maternity Benefit (Mines) Rules, 1963;
19. The Coal Mines Special Provisions Act, 2015;
20. The Coal Bearing Areas, (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957;
21. The Coal Mines Nationalization (Provident Fund, Gratuity, Pension, Welfare fund) Rules, 1978;
22. Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956;
23. Coal Mines Advisory Board Rules, 1973;
24. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
25. Hazardous Wastes (Management Handling and Trans- Boundary Movement) Rules, 2008;
26. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
27. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
28. The Indian Electricity Act 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;
29. The Explosive Act, 1884;
30. The Explosive Rules, 2008;



Foreign Exchange Earning and outgo under Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

COAL INDIA LIMITED (STANDALONE)

Expenditure / Earnings in Foreign exchange

(₹ in crore)

	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Outflows		
i) Travelling Expenses	Nil	0.16
ii) Training Expenses	Nil	Nil
iii) Others	0.12	0.40
Earnings	Nil	Nil

COAL INDIA LIMITED (CONSOLIDATED)

Expenditure / Earnings in Foreign exchange

(₹ in crore)

	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Expenditures		
i) Travelling Expenses	Nil	0.39
ii) Training Expenses	Nil	Nil
iii) Consultancy charges	Nil	Nil
iv) Interest	0.05	0.06
v) Others	784.34	1360.75
Earnings	Nil	Nil



RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

1. Specific area in which R&D carried out

Govt. of India through its Coal Science & Technology (S&T) Plan and Coal India Limited (CIL) through its R&D Board have been promoting R&D activities in Coal & Lignite Sectors for improvement in production, productivity, safety, quality, coal beneficiation & utilization, protection of environment & ecology, clean coal technology, waste to wealth, innovation and indigenisation (under Make in India concept) and allied fields. Substantial funds are being earmarked annually by Ministry of Coal and CIL R&D Board to carry out research work on the above subjects.

2. Benefits derived from R&D activities in coal and lignite sectors

- Notable advances have been made through R&D efforts in coal exploration techniques
- Introduction of mining methods like "blasting gallery and cable bolting" for recovery of coal in thick seams and shortwall mining at SECL.
- "Controlled blasting" for removal of overburden rocks and coal in opencast mines as close as to 50m from surface structures successfully.
- Rock Mass Rating (RMR) developed under R&D is now being used for designing support in underground mines.
- Applying new technique using Airborne Laser Terrain Mapper and ground based Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS) for OB measurement.
- To ensure the safety and to protect loss of equipment in opencast mines, Dumper Collision Avoidance System (DCAS) has been developed indigenously and was successfully undertaken at KDH opencast mine of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL).
- Self-advancing goaf edge (mobile) chock type supports have been indigenously developed and their field trial conducted successfully at Bastacola mine of BCCL [in coal roof] and RK-7 mine of SCCL [shale/ sand stone roof].
- Introduction of modern technique like Ground Penetrating Radar for detection of old unapproachable water logged workings.

3. Following eight research projects have been completed during the year 2021-22:

- i. On-Line Coal dust suppression system for opencast mines.
- ii. Development Reclamation of coal mined land of North Eastern Coalfields, Assam through soil amendment and re-vegetation with native plant species using integrated biological approach
- iii. Coal Bed Methane (CBM) reserves estimation for Indian Coalfields.
- iv. Indigenous Development of Through the Earth (TTE) Two-Way Voice Communication System for Underground Mines
- v. Design of cost effective process flowsheet for improved washing efficiency of Indian Coking & Non-Coking Coal
- vi. Requirement of air in mine for Mass Production Technology.
- vii. Development of guidelines for design of all tiers of shovel-dumper dump above dragline dump, with delineation of phreatic surface, within dragline dump, throughout the year and validation of the study on two dragline mines of Coal India Limited (CIL)
- viii. Development of a methodology for regional air quality monitoring in coalfield area using satellite data and ground observations.

4. On-going R&D projects under implementation:

(Details Have been incorporated in MD & AR as Annexure-A)

5. Expenditure on Research & Development (including S&T of MoC):

Expenditure disbursed incurred during last 5 years (2017-18 to 2021-22) on research projects are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Total Expenditure
2017-18	70.74
2018-19	37.80
2019-20	39.27
2020-21	22.26
2021-22	38.74
Total	208.81

6. Research & Development:

CMPDIL is the nodal agency for coordination and monitoring of S&T projects in coal sector as well as R&D projects of CIL.



7. Technology Absorption:

CIL has taken many technological initiatives in various fields across its total operational activities.

- In underground mining, Mass Production Technology has been introduced in a number of mines. Continuous Miner Technology (20 nos.) has been introduced in 15 mines so far, which are under operation. Long-wall mining are in operation at Moonidih UG of BCCL and Jhanjra UG of ECL.
- Free Steered Vehicles for transportation of men and materials in underground have been introduced in Jhanjra & Kottadih U/G mines of ECL and Churi U/G mine of CCL.
- The Man-riding schemes have been prepared for 63 UG mines of different subsidiaries of CIL to reduce arduous walking of the miners. In 41 UG mines, the Man Riding Systems (MRS) are in operation. MRS is under installation in 6 UG mines of CIL.
- The latest version of Geovia Minex, Data Mine, Vulcan, Carlson software for mine planning have been introduced. This provides best resource planning through pit design, pit optimization, scheduling of resources and dumps, etc.
- GPS/ GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System [VTS] in coal transporting vehicles have been introduced to prevent theft and pilferage of coal.
- RFID, CCTV & Boom Barrier based Weight Monitoring and Control System has been introduced. It has ensured Real Time transmission of coal weighment data to the Central Server. This has enhanced transparency in the system as well as helped reducing theft of coal during transit.
- Hydrostatic drills with PCD bits for enhancing the productivity of exploratory drills have been introduced.
- Numerical modelling software (FLAC 3D) was procured / upgraded under R & D project is being regularly used for scientific studies involving strata control. VENTSIM software for ventilation planning in UG mines has been introduced. In-house job/skill has been created by the use of above software.
- 41 departmental Surface Miners are in operation in several opencast mines of CIL to eliminate drilling and blasting and also for facilitating selective mining.
- High wall technology has been successfully introduced at Sharda opencast mine of SECL
- A study on use of Vibro Ripper in opencast mines has been done recently. From this study it has been seen that Vibro Ripper is suitable at places where drilling & blasting is not permitted / desired due to environmental, safety or other reasons.
- CMPDI is Principal Implementing Agency (PIA) for the development of CBM in CIL leasehold areas i.e. BCCL, ECL & SECL. One CBM Block namely Jharia CBM Block-I (BCCL leasehold area) has been awarded to M/s Prabha Energy Private Limited for extraction of CBM on revenue sharing basis.
- CMPDI is also Principal Implementing Agency (PIA) for the coal gasification projects at CIL and its subsidiaries

Initially following coal gasification projects have been undertaken:

- SECL - Mahamaya SCG Project
- ECL - Shilpanchal Pariyojana SCG Project
- WCL - Utkarsh SCG Project

8. Benefits derived out of technological initiatives undertaken:

Most optimum sizes of HEMMs are being provisioned for opencast projects which are at par with the World technology. Achieving the high production target from large opencast mines was possible due to deployment of Electric Rope (ER) shovels of 42 Cum and dump trucks of 240 T were made during the past years, which are highest in sizes proposed in India so far. Using surface miners eliminates drilling and blasting operations in the opencast projects and as such, the problem of working very near to inhabited areas has been sorted out due to elimination of blasting vibrations. Moreover, because of possible selective mining, the chances of contamination of produced coal with extraneous materials has also been minimised.

9. Details of efforts on imported technology:

Coal India has envisaged foreign collaboration with a view to:

- Bring in proven and advanced technologies and management skills for exploiting maximum resources from UG and OC mines, coal preparation, coal exploration and other activities.
- Exploration and exploitation of Methane from Coal bed, abandoned mine, ventilation air, shale gas, coal gasification, etc.
- India aims to gasify 100 MT coal by 2030. In pursuance to above, two tenders for mines of ECL and SECL have been floated in January 2022. Foreign companies may participate in the above tenders.

The priority areas included acquisition of latest and high productive underground mining / opencast mining technologies, improvement in working in underground in difficult geological conditions, fire control and mine safety, coal preparation and utilisation, application of 3D seismic survey for exploration, extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Coal Mine Methane (CMM), coal gasification, application of Geographical Information System, satellite surveillance, subsidence monitoring, environmental control and clean coal technologies.



Disclosures as per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility.

1. Brief outline of CSR policy of the Company

CSR policy of CIL has been framed after incorporating the features of the Companies Act 2013 including amendments to it and notifications issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Govt. of India from time to time.

Budget for CSR activities of CIL is allocated based on 2% of average net Profit of CIL (standalone) for three immediately preceding financial years or 2.00 per tonne of total coal production of immediate preceding financial year of those subsidiaries of CIL which had not incurred net loss in the immediately preceding financial year, whichever is higher.

CIL (HQ) undertakes CSR activities in whole of India including the areas covered by subsidiaries. CSR activities are undertaken in the themes specified in Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013.

CSR policy of CIL also contains broad guidelines regarding implementation, monitoring and reporting of CSR activities. The policy is governed by provisions under Companies Act, 2013 or any other act that may be introduced, Government guidelines and any other govt. instructions applicable from time to time.

Major CSR projects undertaken in FY 2021-22 are as follows:

1. Health care

- a) The flagship project of Thalassaemia Bal Sewa Yojana ran successfully in FY 2021-22 with a total CSR spend of ₹ 3.21 cr. during the year on cure and better management of Thalassaemia and Aplastic anemia of eligible patients.
- b) An amount of ₹ 26.00 cr. has been spent on construction of 7th Floor of National Cancer Hospital, Nagpur.
- c) A CSR expenditure of ₹ 10.00 cr. has been made for Linear Accelerator Radio Therapy Unit to enhance affordable cancer treatment facility at Saroj Gupta Cancer Centre & Research Institute at Kolkata.
- d) A CSR expenditure of ₹ 10.00 cr. has been made on setting up Oxygen Plants at 3 Government Hospitals in Nagpur.
- e) An amount of ₹ 2.50 cr. has been spent on development of health infrastructure by upgradation of medical equipment at Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata.
- f) A multi-speciality diagnosis and health care service center is being constructed at Faridabad, Haryana in which an amount of ₹ 1.35 cr. has been spent.
- g) As a part of COVID response, Oxygen concentrators, COVID Cold Chain Equipment, ICU equipped ambulance, Health camps, CT Scan machines and Ventilators have been provided in different hospitals all over India with a total expenditure of ₹ 4.85 cr.
- h) ₹ 2.14 cr. have been spent for establishing oxygen plants at District Hospital, East Singhbhum and Simdega in Jharkhand.

2. Rural Development

₹ 52.00 lakhs have been spent for setting up of "Gou" development and organic farming research and training institute at Kaujalagi Gokak Taluk, Belagavi, Karnataka.

3. Education

- a. An amount of ₹ 7.50 cr. has been spent on an ongoing project of construction of school building damaged during flood at Dharwad and Bagalkot, Karnataka.
- b. A pre-fabricated school building has been constructed at Government Primary School at Kumarsain District, Himachal Pradesh wherein an expenditure of ₹ 1.00 cr. has been made.
- c. ₹ 55.50 lakhs has been spent on construction of G + 4 school building at a school for underprivileged students at Mayapur, West Bengal.
- d. ₹ 55.05 lakhs has been spent on construction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Medak, Telangana.
- e. ₹ 47.01 lakhs has been spent on construction of hostel Facility at Vidya Bharti School, Hoshangabad.
- f. ₹ 6.41 lakhs has been spent on setting up Ekal Vidyalayas in Aspirational Districts of Narayanpur (Chattisgarh), East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Simdega (Jharkhand).

4. Eradicating hunger and malnutrition – During the third wave of COVID, relief measures through fresh and hygienic cooked packed food was distributed outside hospitals of Kolkata and areas of Delhi NCR where more than 5000 packets per day was distributed with a total CSR spending of ₹ 1.01 Cr.

5. Social Welfare, Women Empowerment and Welfare of Differently Aabled – A total CSR spent of ₹ 74.00 lakhs was made on several activities like renovation of Old Age Home, procurement and handing over of utility equipment in home for old age and orphanage, empowerment of women living as live in couple of a tribe of Jharkhand, Rehabilitation of Children with disabilities in Bhopal and school for specially aabled at Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

6. Disaster Management - Contribution of ₹ 2.50 cr. has been made to the PM CARES Fund.



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2. Composition of CSR Committee

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation/Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR committee attended during the year
1	Shri B. Rajeshchandar	Independent Director and Chairman of the committee	1	1
2	Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana	Independent Director		1
3	Smt. Nirupama Kotru	Independent Director		1
4	Shri Vinay Ranjan	Director (Personnel & Industrial Relations)		1

3. Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company

Web-link for composition of CSR committee:

<https://www.coalindia.in/departments/csr/csr-committee/>

Web-link for CSR policy:

<https://www.coalindia.in/departments/csr/csr-policy/>

Web-link for CSR projects:

<https://www.coalindia.in/departments/csr/csr-activities/>

4. Details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule (8) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report)

The provisions for impact assessment have come into effect from 22nd January, 2021. Accordingly, the company is required to undertake impact assessment of the CSR projects completed on or after January 22, 2021. However, as a good practice, CIL has undertaken Impact Assessment of all works of value more than ₹ 1 cr. which have been approved since FY 14-15 and have been completed upto FY 19-20. The identified agency National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD-PR) has submitted the draft report which is under finalization.

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
1	2021-22	86.89	Nil

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) of Companies Act 2013.

➤ ₹ 340.42 crores

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) of Companies Act 2013.

➤ ₹ 6.81 crores

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years

➤ NIL

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any

➤ NIL

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7(a) + 7(b)-7(c))

➤ ₹ 6.81 crores

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹ Cr.)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
6.81	NIL	Not applicable	Not applicable	NIL	Not applicable

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against "Ongoing Project" for the Financial Year:

➤ Amount ₹ 4548.01 Lakhs (Furnished as Annexure A)

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the Financial Year:

➤ Amount ₹ 3211.73 Lakhs (Furnished as Annexure B.)

(d) Amount spent in administrative overheads

➤ NIL



- (e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable
➤ ₹ 4.59 Lakhs
- (f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year 8(b) + 8(c) + 8(d) + 8(e)
➤ ₹ 7764.33 Lakhs
- (g) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹ Crores)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per Section 135(5)	6.81
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	77.64
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii) – (i)]	70.83
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	0.00
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years[(iii) – (iv)]	70.83 However, the company is not setting off this amount.

9. (a). Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) (in ₹ Crores)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ Crores)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹ Crores)
				Name of the fund	Amount (in ₹ Crores)	Date of transfer	
1	2018-19	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00
2	2019-20	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00
3	2020-21	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00

9. (b). Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

- Furnished as Annexure C.
10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details)
➤ Furnished as Annexure D
11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5).
➤ Not applicable

Sd/-
(Chairman cum
Managing Director)
(DIN : 00279727)

Sd/-
(Chairman CSR Committee)
(DIN : 02065422)



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Annexure A : Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for FY 21-22

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
1.	Construction of Seventh floor of National Cancer Institute, Nagpur	Item I- Healthcare	No	Maharashtra	Nagpur	24 months	3000.00	2600.00	NIL	No	Dr. Aabaji Thatte Seva Aur Anusandhan Sansthan	CSR000 12471
2.	Reconstruction of school building damaged during flood through District Administration, Dharwad	Item II- Education	No	Karnataka	Dharwad	12 months	1500.00	750.00	NIL	Yes	Not Applicable (NA)	NA
3.	Reconstruction of school building damaged during flood through District Administration, Bagalkot	Item II- Education	No	Karnataka	Bagalkot	12 months	1000.00	250.00	NIL	Yes	NA	NA
4.	Development of multi speciality diagnostic and health care services centre at Faridabad	Item I- Health care	No	Haryana	Faridabad	24 months	200.00	135.19	NIL	No	Bharat Vikas Parishad Social Welfare trust	CSR0000 1000
5.	Procurement of Oxygen Concentrator and other related expenditure for Medical Aid Centres for COVID -19 treatment	Item I- Healthcare	No	Bihar, Jharkhand	Multiple districts	6 months	134.50	119.53	NIL	Yes	Birsa Sewa Prkalpa	CSR000 20020
6.	CSR grant for purchase of a New Digital Mammography System	Item I- Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	12 months	200.00	100.00	NIL	No	Tata Medical Centre Trust	CSR0000 2920
7.	Upgrading health infrastructure by procurement of CT Scan Machine and Central Oxygen Supply System at District Hospital at Simdega	Item I- Health care	No	Jharkhand	Simdega	12 months	99.33	89.40	NIL	Yes	NA	NA
8.	Second phase of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana (TBSY)	Item I- Healthcare	No	Pan India	Pan India	24 months	2000.00	70.61	NIL	Yes	NA	NA
9.	Construction of additional school building at Bhakti Vedanta National School, Mayapur	Item II- Education	No	West Bengal	Mayapur	12 months	239.62	55.50	NIL	No	International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON)	CSR0000 5241
10	Construction of building for resource persons and trainees at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Medak, Telengana	Item II- Employment enhancing vocational skills	No	Telengana	Medak	15 months	157.29	55.05	NIL	No	Eklavya Foundation	Not required as project was approved prior to 01.04.2021



1 Sl. No.	2 Name of the project	3 Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	4 Local area (Yes/No)	5 Location of the project		6 Project duration	7 Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	8 Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	9 Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	10 Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	11 Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
11	Developemnt of organic farming research and training institute at Kaujalagi Gokak Taluk, Belagavi, Karnataka	Item X - Rural Development	No	Karnataka	Belagavi	24 months	156.91	52.21	NIL	No	Savayava Krishi Parivara	Not required as project was approved prior to 01.04.2021
12	Establishing hostel facility at Vidya Bharti School, Govindanagar, Hoshangabad	Item II - Education	No	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	24 months	198.55	47.01	NIL	No	Bhausahab Bhuskute Smriti Lok Nyas (BBSL)	CSR0000 5726
13	Construction of ground floor of building of Veterinary hospital through District Magistrate, Dharwad	Item X - Rural Development	No	Karnataka	Dharwad	18 months	98.70	32.90	NIL	Yes	NA	NA
14	Supporting Tribal women of Dhuku tribe living in live-in relationships by facilitating official marriage and imparting NABARD framed skill Training for enabling human, Social and Legal rights along with sustainable livelihood	Item III - Empowering women	No	Jharkhand	Ranchi	12 months	42.28	26.60	NIL	No	Nimitta	CSR0000 2000
15	Setting up of Oxygen Generation Plant at District Hospital, Jamshedpur	Item I - Health care	No	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	3 months	65.00	26.00	NIL	Yes	NA	NA
16	Training of youth in plastic engineering	Item II - trades Employment enhancing vocational skills	No	Pan India	Pan India	12 months	1290.00	25.80	NIL	No	Central Institute of Petro-chemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET)	Not required as project was approved prior to 01.04.2021
17	Construction of 200 nos. of individual house hold toilets	Item I - Sanitation	No	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	18 months	74.00	25.34	NIL	Yes	NA	NA
18	Rehabilitation of children with disabilities from underprivileged backgrounds	Item III - Reducing inequalities faced by socially backward groups	No	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	12 months	51.02	20.04	NIL	No	Arushi Society	CSR0000 6205
19	Education, awareness and self-reliance of differently abled students	Item III - Reducing inequalities faced by socially backward groups	No	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12 months	19.93	9.89	NIL	No	Narayani Charitable Trust	Not required as project was approved prior to 01.04.2021



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1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
20	Education, awareness and self-reliance of differently abled students	Item III - Reducing inequalities faced by socially backward groups	No	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12 months	18.48	9.24	NIL	No	Narayani Charitable Trust	CSR0000 8850
21	Construction of Ayurveda and Research Centre and Skill Development Training Institute	Item I - Healthcare	No	Delhi	South West Delhi	12 months	49.89	12.48	NIL	No	Santhigiri Ashram	Not required as project was approved prior to 01.04.2021
22	Construction of Solar Heated Classrooms and Water Reservoirs at Himalayan Institute of Alternatives, Ladakh (HIAL)	Item II - Education	No	Ladakh	Ladakh	6 months	30.00	12.00	NIL	No	Himalayan Institute of Alternatives, Ladakh (HIAL)	CSR0000 8854
23	Conduction of Health Camps targeted at marginalized population	Item I - Healthcare	No	Tripura	Dhalai	12 months	11.74	9.39	NIL	No	Socio Economic Research Institute (SERI)	CSR0000 6843
24	Support to 100 students for Solar Decathlon 2021-22	Item II - Education	No	Pan India	Pan India	8 months	14.83	7.42	No	No	Alliance for Energy Efficient Economy	CSR0000 3197
25	Support to 100 Ekal Vidyalayas in aspirational districts taken up by CIL	Item II - Education	No	Jharkhand & Chattisgarh	Simdega, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum (Jharkhand) and Narayanpur (Chattisgarh)	12 months	22.00	6.41	No	No	Friends of Tribal Society	CSR0000 1898
TOTAL								4548.01				

Annexure B : Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for FY 21-22

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
1	Procurement of Linear Accelerator Radiotherapy Unit to enhance affordable cancer treatment facility	Item I - Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	1000.00	No	Saroj Gupta Cancer Centre and Research Institute	CSR00000498



1 Sl. No.	2 Name of the project	3 Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	4 Local area (Yes/No)	5 Location of the project		6 Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	7 Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	8 Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
2	Installation of Oxygen Generation Plant at Govt. Medical College & Hospital Nagpur, Indira Gandhi Medical Collage & Hospital Nagpur & AIIMS Nagpur	Item I - Healthcare	No	Maharastra	Nagpur	1000.00	Yes	NA	NA
3	Contribution to PM-CARES Fund	Item IX - Contribution to PM-CARES Fund	NA	Delhi	Delhi	250.00	Yes	NA	NA
4	Upgradation of Cath Lab, CT Scan software, Equipment for Neuro Operation Thetre etc.	Item I - Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	249.98	No	Institute of Neuro Sciences	CSR00000975
5	Procurement of CT scan machine	Item I - Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	200.00	No	Ramakrishna Miission Seva Pratisthan	CSR00006101
6	Construction of prefabricated building of Government Primary School	Item II - Education	No	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	100.00	Yes	NA	NA
7	Financial support for improvement of infrastructure at District Hospital Simdega to tackle COVID-19 related challenges	Item I - Healthcare	No	Jharkhand	Simdega	98.88	Yes	NA	NA
8	Food distribution during COVID -19 lockdown	Item II - Eradicating Hunger	No	West Bengal & Delhi	Multiple districts	101.10	No	International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON)	CSR00005241
9	Providing 2 refrigerated trucks to Govt. of West Bengal and GMSD, Kolkata	Item I - Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	64.36	Yes	NA	NA



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1 Sl. No.	2 Name of the project	3 Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	4 Local area (Yes/No)	5 Location of the project		6 Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	7 Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	8 Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
10	Providing ambulances for quick patient transport	Item I - Healthcare	No	Jharkhand	Palamu	56.00	Yes	NA	NA
11	Setting up of Oxygen Generation Plant at Govt. Hospital, Nagda	Item I - Healthcare	No	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	50.20	Yes	NA	NA
12	Providing three ventilators to upgrade Kolkata Police Hospital	Item I - Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	46.99	Yes	NA	NA
13	Distribution of Tarpolin to Flood Hit Villagers of Murshidabad	Item XII - Disaster Management	No	West Bengal	Murshidabad	10.00	No	Bharat Sevashram Sangha	CSR00000812
14	Renovation of Old Age Home Prabartak Sangha, Salt Lake, Kolkata	Item III - Setting up old age homes	Yes	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	5.52	Yes	NA	NA
15	Providing 4 wheel chairs and other equipment to Little Sisters of the Poor	Item III - Reducing inequalities faced by socially backward groups	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	3.09	Yes	NA	NA
16	CSR Expenditure of North Eastern Coalfields on Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav	Administrative Expenditure	Yes	Assam	Tinsukia	0.93	Yes	NA	NA
17	CSR Expenditure of CIL on Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav	Administrative Expenditure	No	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	0.39	Yes	NA	NA
18	Consultancy regarding framing of CSR Policy	Administrative Expenditure	NA	NA	NA	0.25	Yes	NA	NA



1 Sl. No.	2 Name of the project	3 Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	4 Local area (Yes/No)	5 Location of the project		6 Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	7 Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	8 Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
	Gross CSR Expenditure on other than ongoing projects	-	-	-	-	3237.69	-	-	-
	Less: Refund from other than ongoing projects of FY 20-21	-	-	-	-	25.96	-	-	-
	Net CSR Expenditure on other than ongoing projects	-	-	-	-	3211.73	-	-	-

Annexure C : Details of CSR amount spent in FY 21-22 for ongoing projects of preceding financial years

1 Sl. No.	2 Project ID	3 Name of the Project	4 Financial Year in which the project was commenced	5 Project duration	6 Total amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	7 Amount spent on the project in the reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	8 Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	9 Status of the project - Completed/ Ongoing
1	19-20/9650	Reconstruction of school building damaged during flood through District Administration, Dharwad	2019-20	12 months	1500.00	750.00	1500.00	Completed
2	19-20/9650	Reconstruction of school building damaged during flood through District Administration, Bagalkot	2019-20	12 months	1000.00	250.00	750.00	Ongoing
3	20-21/9879(A)	Second phase of Thalassaemia Bal Sewa Yojana (TBSY)	2020-21	24 months	2000.00	70.61	594.84	Ongoing
4	20-21/168	Construction of building for resource persons and trainees at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Medak, Telangana	2020-21	15 months	157.29	55.05	157.29	Ongoing
5	20-21/21	Developemnt of organic farming research and training institute at Kaujalagi Gokak Taluk, Belagavi, Karnataka	2020-21	24 months	156.91	52.21	156.91	Ongoing



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No.	Project ID (File Receiving No.)	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Status of the project - Completed/ Ongoing
6	19-20/200	Construction of ground floor of building of Veterinary hospital through District Magistrate Dharwad	2020-21	18 months	98.70	32.90	98.70	Ongoing
7	16-17/621	Training of youth in plastic engineering trades	2018-19	12 months	1290.00	25.80	1253.89	Completed
8	15-16/4580	Construction of 200 nos. of individual household toilets	2017-18	18 months	74.00	25.34	74.00	Completed
9	20-21/135	Education, awareness and self-reliance of differently abled students	2020-21	12 months	19.93	9.89	19.86	Completed
10	16-17/5587	Construction of Ayurveda and Research Centre and Skill Development Training Institute	2019-20	12 months	49.89	12.48	49.89	Completed
		TOTAL				1284.28		

Annexure D : Details of creation or acquisition of capital assets from CSR funds of FY 21-22

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Details of asset created		Date of creation/ acquisition of asset	Amount spent for creation of asset (₹ Lakhs)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name the asset is registered
		Type of asset	Address			
1	Procurement of Linear Accelerator Radiotherapy Unit to enhance affordable cancer treatment facility	Medical equipment	Saroj Gupta Cancer Centre & Research Institute, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Greater Bakul Bithi, Thakurpukur, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700063	02.12.2021	1000.00	Saroj Gupta Cancer Centre & Research Institute, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Greater Bakul Bithi, Thakurpukur, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700063
2	Installation of Oxygen Generation Plant at Govt. Medical College & Hospital Nagpur, Indira Gandhi Medical College & Hospital Nagpur & AIIMS Nagpur	Oxygen generation plants	1. Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Hanuman Nagar, Ajni Road, Medical Chowk, Ajni, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440003 2. Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Mayo Hospital, Central Avenue, Mominpura, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440018 3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Sumthana, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 441108	10.02.2022	1000.00	1. Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Hanuman Nagar, Ajni Road, Medical Chowk, Ajni, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440003 2. Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Mayo Hospital, Central Avenue, Mominpura, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440018 3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Sumthana, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 441108



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Details of asset created		Date of creation/ acquisition of asset	Amount spent for creation of asset (₹ Lakhs)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name the asset is registered
		Type of asset	Address			
3	Upgradation of Cath Lab, CT Scan software, Equipment for Neuro Operation Theatre etc.	Medical equipment	Institute of Neurosciences, 185, AJC Bose Road, Elgin, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700017	17.03.2022	249.98	Institute of Neurosciences, 185, AJC Bose Road, Elgin, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700017
4	Procurement of CT scan machine	Medical equipment	Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratishthan, 99, Sarat Bose Road, Hazra, Kalighat, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700026	23.03.2022	200.00	Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratishthan, 99, Sarat Bose Road, Hazra, Kalighat, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700026
5	Construction of prefabricated building of Government Primary School	Building	Govt. Primary School, Kumarsain, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh - 172029	09.03.2022	100.00	Govt. Primary School, Kumarsain, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh - 172029
6	Financial support for improvement of infrastructure at District Hospital Simdega to tackle COVID-19 related challenges	Medical equipment	Sadar Hospital, Thana Toli, Saldega, Simdega, Jharkhand - 835223	29.07.2021	98.88	Sadar Hospital, Thana Toli, Saldega, Simdega, Jharkhand - 835223
7	Providing 2 refrigerated trucks to Govt. of West Bengal and GMSD, Kolkata	Refrigerated trucks	1. GMSD, 9, Clyde Row, Maidan, Hastings, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700022 2. Swasthya Bhawan, GN-29, Sector V, Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700091	18.06.2021	64.36	1. GMSD, 9, Clyde Row, Maidan, Hastings, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700022 2. Dept. of Health & Family Welfare (Govt. of West Bengal), Swasthya Bhawan, GN-29, Sector V, Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700091
8	Providing ambulances for quick patient transport	Ambulances	District Collectorate, Daltonganj, Jharkhand - 822101	02.12.2021	56.00	District Collector (Palamu), Daltonganj, Jharkhand - 822101
9	Setting up of Oxygen Generation Plant at Govt. Hospital, Nagda	Oxygen generation plants	Civil Hospital, Kilkipura Juna, Nagda, Madhya Pradesh - 456335	14.02.2022	50.20	Civil Hospital, Kilkipura Juna, Nagda, Madhya Pradesh - 456335
10	Providing three ventilators to upgrade Kolkata Police Hospital	Medical equipment	Kolkata Police Hospital, 2, Beninandan Street, Bhowanipur, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700025	03.03.2022	46.99	Kolkata Police Hospital, 2, Beninandan Street, Bhowanipur, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700025
11	Renovation of Old Age Home - Prabartak Sangha, Salt Lake, Kolkata	Renovated building	Prabartak Sangha Home, CL Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700091	07.01.2022	5.52	Prabartak Sangha Home, CL Block, Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700091
12	Providing 4 wheel chairs and other equipment to Little Sisters of the Poor	Wheel chairs	Little Sisters of the Poor, 2, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700020	12.04.2021	3.09	Little Sisters of the Poor, 2, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700020



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Details of asset created		Date of creation/ acquisition of asset	Amount spent for creation of asset (₹ Lakhs)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name the asset is registered
		Type of asset	Address			
13	Reconstruction of school building damaged during flood through District Administration, Dharwad	Renovated building	District Collectorate, Malmaddi, Dharwad, Karnataka - 580001	18.12.2021	1500.00	District Collector (Dharwad), Malmaddi, Dharwad, Karnataka - 580001
14	Construction of 200 nos. of individual household toilets	Household toilets	District Collectorate, Shiva Nagar, Kathua, Jammu & Kashmir-184104	11.08.2021	74.00	District Collector (Kathua), Shiva Nagar, Kathua, Jammu & Kashmir - 184104
15	Construction of Ayurveda and Research Centre and Skill Development Training Institute	Building	Santhigiri Ashram, Sector 6, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi - 110017	29.03.2022	49.89	Santhigiri Ashram, Sector 6, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi - 110017
TOTAL					4498.91	

Annexure 23

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS AND COURTS

1. C.A No. 2845 of 2017, CIL & Anr. v. CCI and Sai Wardha Power Limited and T.P. (Civil) 2008-2013 of 2019, CIL v. CCI

a. **Name of the Court / Tribunal:** Supreme Court of India

b. **Overview of the Matter:** An Information was filed by Sai Wardha Power Limited (**SWPL**) before the Competition Commission of India (**CCI**) on 11 November 2013, alleging unfair and discriminatory conduct on the part of CIL and WCL, in violation of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002 (**Act**) with respect to production and supply of non-coking coal to the thermal power producers in India i.e., relevant market.

The CCI held that CIL and its subsidiaries were dominant in the relevant market by virtue of the Nationalization Act and policy scheme.

With respect to allegations of abuse of dominance, CCI found that (i) CIL delayed the execution of FSA with SWPL because of its market power; (ii) terms and conditions of the LoAs entered into between CIL and various power producers were unfair and/or discriminatory as they contained obligations on the power producers (relating to completion of milestones and a commitment guarantee) with no reciprocal obligations on CIL; (iii) CIL failed to evolve terms and conditions of the FSAs through a mutual bilateral process; (iv) the pricing formula contained in the FSA was not only unfair but also non transparent; (v) demand of additional financial risk bank guarantee was arbitrary and unjustifiable; (vi) Provisions in the FSA relating to performance incentive are unfair and without any rationale due to the very nature of Cost Plus arrangements; and (vii) CIL's failure to include revenues from e-auction of coal from Cost Plus mines while calculating the cost for Cost Plus consumers was unfair. CCI directed CIL to amend these provisions and file an undertaking to that effect.

CIL filed an appeal before the erstwhile Ld. Competition Appellate Tribunal (**COMPAT**) on 5 December 2014, along with an interlocutory application for stay of the direction of the Commission. The COMPAT heard the matter on various dates during March 2015 and October/November 2015 and reserved its judgment. The COMPAT eventually pronounced its order on 9 December 2016 (after a period of over 12 months from the last date of hearing in the matter) i.e. after the judgment on 17 May 2016 and upheld the CCI's Order without substantively addressing CIL/WCL's arguments. Hence, CIL and WCL have appealed against the COMPAT's order before the Supreme Court.

c. **Current Status**

CIL/WCL continued to be supply coal to SWPL in accordance with the Supreme Court's interim order from 3 August 2017 and 6 November 2017. In August 2017, CIL/WCL filed an interlocutor application (IA) to raise additional grounds in relation to the applicability of the Competition Act 2002, to CIL and its Subsidiaries. The CCI & SWPL have filed their replies to this application. CIL/WCL have filed rejoinders to both replies.

On 10 April 2018, CIL/WCL apprised the Supreme Court the execution application filed by SWPL before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT). The Supreme Court specifically directed that SWPL shall not take any steps for enforcement of the orders passed by the erstwhile COMPAT.



Final arguments in the matter commenced on 9 April 2019 and continued briefly on 24 April 2019. Subsequently, on 24 July 2019 the AG made detailed submissions in relation to the constitution law aspect and Mr. Maninder Singh (ex ASG) commenced arguments on merits. The matter was adjourned as part heard on 25 July 2019.

During this hearing, the Supreme Court bench noted that various appeals involving CIL are pending before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (**NCLAT**) and involve similar issues as this appeal being heard by the Supreme Court. Accordingly, the Bench orally directed CIL to file a transfer petition, seeking transfer of NCLAT appeals to the Supreme court.

Based on the oral directions of the Bench, we have filed the transfer petition with the Supreme Court Registry.

The Transfer Petition was listed before the Supreme Court on 16 August 2019. During this hearing, the Supreme Court issued notice, allowed dasti service, and directed the matter to be listed after 2 weeks. They also granted a stay on the NCLAT proceedings in relation to the matters sought to be transferred.

The Transfer Petition was listed before the Registrar on 13 January 2020. The Respondents were allowed a last chance of four weeks to file their counter replies.

Thereafter, the Civil Appeal was listed on 20 September 2021 wherein the Supreme Court decided to have the matters (Civil Appeal and Transfer Petition) listed on 27 September 2021 for directions, during which they may fix a date for final hearing of the matters.

At present, there is no indicative next date for the hearing of the main Appeal or Transfer Petition.

2. C.A No. 5697 of 2017, CIL v. CCI and Bijay Poddar

a. Name of the Court / Tribunal: Supreme Court of India

b. Overview of the matter:

An information was filed against CIL stating that the terms and conditions of its 'Spot e-Auction' scheme through which bidders could buy non-coking coal were arbitrary as they imposed a penalty on bidders who failed to offer full or part of the successful bid, but not on CIL if it failed to supply the coal. CCI passed an order against CIL stating that this amounted to CIL having abused its dominant position in the relevant market i.e., 'sale of non-coking coal to the bidders under Spot e-auction in India'.

CIL filed an appeal against the CCI's order before the erstwhile COMPAT.

Vide Order dated 20 March 2017, the erstwhile COMPAT dismissed Appeal No. 81 of 2014 filed by CIL against the order of CCI dated 27 October 2014, holding CIL and its subsidiaries to be abusing their alleged dominant position. CIL was directed to modify terms of Spot e-auction Scheme 2007 in light of its findings in the order.

CIL filed an Appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of the COMPAT.

c. Details and Current Status:

The Supreme Court vide its order dated 5 May 2017 granted a stay on the COMPAT's Order.

The Respondents filed their reply to the Appeal. CIL has filed Rejoinder to the same.

The matter was taken up by the Supreme Court on 18 February 2019. Mr. P.S. Narasimha appeared on behalf of CIL and informed the bench that certain issues of constitutional importance were pending before the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2845/2017 (Sai Wardha Matter) and the outcome of the same would impact this case as well.

Given this submission, the bench adjourned the matter.

The matter was listed in the weekly list for the Supreme Court for the week of 17 August 2020. However, given that CIL opted for the matter to be listed through physical hearing when the court re-opens, the matter did not appear in the final cause list.

The next date of hearing is awaited.

3. Competition Appeal (AT) No. 1-3 of 2017, (Case No. 3, 11, and 59 of 2012 before the CCI) CIL and Ors. v. CCI, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited, and Gujrat State Electricity Corporation Limited

a. Name of the Court / Tribunal: National Company Law Appellate Tribunal

b. Overview of the Matter:

This combined case originated from 3 separate Information(s) filed by Maharashtra State Power Corporation Limited (**Mahagenco** - filed 2 of the 3 Information(s)) and Gujrat State Power Corporation Limited (**GSECL**) against CIL and some of its subsidiaries, alleging abuse of dominance, with respect to: (i) drafting and finalizing the FSAs; (ii) discriminatory grade spillage provisions; (iii) purchaser having no say in sampling provisions; (iv) obligations with respect to supply of ungraded coal; (v) different compensation provisions for stones and oversized coal; (vi) difference in renew and termination provisions; and (vii) different force majeure provisions.

The CCI decided this case against CIL and passed an order on 9th December 2013. A penalty of INR 1773 Crores was imposed upon CIL. CIL filed an appeal against this decision before the erstwhile COMPAT. One of CIL's contentions was that principles of natural justice had not been adhered to, and the CCI members who decided the matter were not the same as those who has heard the arguments. On this ground, the matter was remanded and re-hearings took place before the CCI on 17 May 2016.

The CCI passed a Fresh Order on 24 March 2017 and returned with similar findings as arrived at in the Old Order dated 9 December 2013. The CCI considered mitigating circumstances such as changes made to the sampling and other clauses, and constraints imposed by various ministries upon CIL, and accordingly reduced the penalty from INR 1773 crores to INR 591 crores.

CIL filed an appeal against the fresh order of the CCI before the NCLAT.



c. Details and Current Status

A stay has been granted on the operation of the Order.

The opposite parties have filed replies to the Appeal and Rejoinders have been filed by CIL.

As a result of the transfer petition pending before the Supreme Court, a stay on these proceedings has been ordered by the Supreme Court.

We have informed the NCLAT bench of the stay granted by the Supreme Court.

The matter was last listed on 27 January 2022. The next date of hearing has been set as 2 August 2022, and the interim order of the Supreme Court continues to operate.

4. Competition Appeal (AT) No. 12 of 2017, (Case No. 5&7, 37, and 44 of 2013 before the CCI) And Competition Appeal (AT) No. 11 of 2017, (Case No. 8 of 2014 before the CCI), CIL and Ors. v. CCI, Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Company Limited, West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited, and Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association And CIL and Anr. v. CCI and GHCL

a. Name of the Court / Tribunal: National Company Law Appellate Tribunal

b. Overview of the Matter:

This combined case originated from 4 separate Information(s) filed by Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (MPPGCL - filed 2 of the 4 Information(s)), West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDCCL) and Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association (SIMA - private player) against CIL and its subsidiaries (all 7 subsidiaries are involved in this matter).

The CCI decided this case against CIL, finding it to have abused its dominant position in relation to: (i) drafting and finalizing of the FSAs; (ii) grade declaration and grade review; (iii) supplies through MoUs; and (iv) DDQ and supply of ungraded coal.

No penalty was imposed since it had already been imposed in the Mahagenco case. CIL filed an appeal against this decision before the erstwhile COMPAT. This was tagged with the Mahagenco Appeal, the matter was remanded and re-hearings took place before the CCI in 2016.

In April 2017, the CCI passed its fresh order re-iterating its previous findings and observations with the CCI relying heavily on the Mahagenco order while deciding this case. No penalty was imposed in this order as well.

An appeal against this decision as well was filed by CIL and the same is pending before NCLAT.

With respect to Case No. 8 of 2014, an Information was filed by Gujrat Heavy Chemicals Limited (private sector player) against CIL and WCL. In this case, the findings of the CCI on abuse of dominant position, were in relation to the following: (i) terms and conditions of the LoA; (ii) process of drafting the FSA; (iii) reduction of ACQ through MoU; (iv) cumulative effect of MoU and the addendum to the FSA; (v) reminder regarding extension of commitment guarantee; (vi) provisions regarding security deposit; (vii) sampling of coal; (viii) grade review; and (ix) DDQ clause in the MoU.

No penalty was imposed since it had already been imposed in the Mahagenco case. CIL filed an appeal against this decision before the erstwhile COMPAT. This was tagged with the Mahagenco Appeal, the matter was remanded and re-hearings took place before the CCI in 2016.

In April 2017, the CCI passed its fresh order re-iterating its previous findings and observations with CCI relying heavily on the Mahagenco order while deciding this case. No penalty was imposed in this order as well.

An appeal against this decision as well was filed by CIL and the same is pending before NCLAT.

c. Details and Current Status:

As a result of the transfer petition pending before the Supreme Court, a stay on these proceedings has been ordered by the Supreme Court.

We have informed the NCLAT bench of the stay granted by the Supreme Court.

The matter was last listed on 27 January 2022. The next date of hearing has been set as 2 August 2022, and the interim order of the Supreme Court continues to operate.

5. Case No. 11 of 2017. Information filed by Karnataka Power Corporation Limited against CIL, MCL, and WCL, Now Competition Appeal (AT) 36 of 2018, Appeal filed by KPCL against the CCI's Order dated 16 March 2018

a. Name of the Court / Tribunal: National Company Law Appellate Tribunal

b. Overview of the matter:

An information was filed by Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) in 2017 (after 8 years of signing the FSAs), against CIL, MCL, and WCL on 27 March 2017, raising few issues which had all been dealt with by the CCI in the Mahagenco case. These issues were in relation to: (i) unfair FSAs; (ii) quality of coal (including issues on grade slippage, gross calorific value being billed and received, boulders and stones being supplied, wet and slushy coal); (iii) sampling; and (iv) price.

CCI invited both sides for preliminary hearings on 22 August 2017.

The status report was filed by CIL on 12 September 2017.



After hearing preliminary arguments on behalf of CIL, the CCI directed KPCL to file written submissions on the two limited points of (i) re-declaration of coal by the CCO; and (ii) overloading of coal by railway companies. KPCL filed its submissions and CIL has filed a reply.

On 8 February 2018, the CCI passed an order directing KPCL to furnish information regarding overloading and charged paid by it. KPCL filed additional information on 23 February and we filed a reply to this additional information on 6 March 2018.

On 16 March 2018, the CCI passed its order and dismissed the complaint filed by KPCL. The CCI **closed the case** stating that since the issues raised by KPCL had already been dealt with in previous cases, and no new issues were raised to examine further or require further orders to be passed in relation to this Information.

Specifically, on the two additional issues, the CCI observed that: (i) the coal controller issue had already been dealt with previously and there was no merit in the allegation that the office of the coal controller was not operating independently; and (ii) the Informant should intimate the opposite parties in case of overloading issues and the opposite parties should take remedial action regarding the same as per the FSAs.

KPCL filed an appeal against the decision of the CCI. The appeal is pending before the NCLAT.

c. Details and Current Status:

As a result of the transfer petition pending before the Supreme Court, a stay on these proceedings has been ordered by the Supreme Court.

We have informed the NCLAT bench of the stay granted by the Supreme Court.

The matter was last listed on 4 March 2022. The next date of hearing has been set as 23 May 2022 and the interim order of the Supreme Court continues to operate.

6. CA. No. 2 of 2015

SWPL v. CIL and Ors.

a. Name of the Court / Tribunal: National Company Law Appellate Tribunal

b. Overview of the Matter:

In April 2015, SWPL filed an application under Section 53N of the Competition Act, claiming compensation of INR 908 crores. Subsequently, on 30 January 2017, SWPL filed an IA raising the claim amount to over INR 1500 crores.

On 7 March 2017, CIL and WCL filed their response to the IA. On 20 March 2017, the erstwhile COMPAT issued notice on the main application filed in April 2015. The matter was transferred to the NCLAT after the merger of tribunals by virtue of a government notification. The NCLAT has not started hearing the matter on merits as yet.

CIL filed a reply to the main compensation application on 11 September 2017 and SWPL has filed their Rejoinder to the same. CIL has also filed additional submissions to address new issues raised by SWPL in its rejoinder.

c. Details and Current Status

Since 28 November 2017, the NCLAT has been adjourning the matter as the main appeal is pending before the Supreme Court.

On 9 April 2018, SWPL filed an application seeking execution of the Order passed by the COMPAT. Considering the interim order passed by the Supreme Court on 10 April 2018, the NCLAT bench observed that the compensation case and the execution application should await the decision of the Supreme Court.

The matter was last heard on 5 April 2022. The next date of hearing has been set as on 25 July 2022, and the interim order of the Supreme Court continues to operate.



REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

1. Company's Philosophy:

The Directors present Corporate Governance Report of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2022 in terms of Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"). Corporate Governance is for ensuring values, ethical business conduct, transparency, disclosures as per laws, rules and guidelines. CIL is committed to observe Corporate Governance practices at all levels to achieve its objectives. Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), the Company had executed fresh Listing Agreement with the Stock Exchanges.

2. Board of Directors:

2.1 Size of the Board

Coal India Ltd is a Government Company within the meaning of Section 2(45) of Companies Act, 2013. As per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors vests with The President of India. The Chairman shall be appointed by the President and the terms and conditions of his appointment shall be determined by the President. In addition to Chairman, the President shall also appoint Managing Director, whole time Functional Directors and other Directors in consultation with the Chairman. Functional Directors and Government nominee Directors are liable to retire by rotation. Chairman and Independent Directors are not liable to retire by rotation. No consultation will be necessary in case of Directors representing the Government. In terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, the number of Directors of the Company shall not be less than three. These directors may be either whole time functional Directors or part time Directors.

2.2 Composition of Board

As on 31st March, 2022, Board of Directors comprised of Chairman, 3 Functional Directors, Chairman is holding an Additional Charge of Director Finance and 2 Non-Executive Directors (Government Nominees) and 6 Independent Directors. In addition, there are 3 Permanent Invitees in the Board. CIL had requested Ministry of Coal who is the appointing authority to appoint a woman Independent Director to comply with SEBI LODR'2015.

2.3 Age limit and tenure of Directors

The age limit of Chairman & Managing Director and other whole-time functional Directors is 60 Years. The Chairman cum Managing Director and other whole-time Functional Directors are appointed for a period of five years from the date of assumption of charge or till the date of superannuation of the incumbent or till further orders from the Government of India whichever event occurs earlier. None of the Directors on the Board hold directorships in more than ten public companies. Further none of them is a member of more than seven committees or Chairman of more than five committees across all the public companies in which he is a Director. Necessary disclosures regarding Committee positions in other public companies as on 31st March, 2022 have been made by the Directors. Government Nominee Directors representing Ministry of Coal, retire from the Board on ceasing to be officials of Ministry of Coal.

Independent Directors are appointed by the Government of India. The Independent Directors have fulfilled the conditions of independence specified in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(b) of Listing Regulations, 2015.

2.4 Board Meetings

During the year 2021-22, 18 Board meetings were held on 10.05.21, 27.05.21, 01.06.21, 14.06.21, 25.06.21, 12.07.21, 28.07.21, 10.08.21, 24.08.21, 26.08.21, 17.09.21, 05.10.21, 12.11.21, 29.11.2021, 23.12.2021, 24.01.2022, 14.02.2022 & 10.03.22.

The number of Board Meetings attended by the Directors and Permanent Invitees, including attendance at the last Annual General Meeting, number of other Directorship etc. during 2021-22 were as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No. of Board meetings attended during 2021-22	Attended at the last AGM held on 15.09.21	No. of other Directorship as on 31.03.2022 in listed public companies
1	Shri Pramod Agrawal	Chairman	18	Yes	Nil
2	Shri Pramod Agrawal	Director (Finance)-Addl. Charge	3	NA	Nil
3	Shri V.K. Tiwari	Government Nominee Director	18	Yes	Nil
4	Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Government Nominee Director	0	NA	Nil
5	Shri A. K. Nayak	Government Nominee Director	1	NA	Nil
6	Ms. Nirupama Kotru	Government Nominee Director	14	Yes	1
7	Shri Binay Dayal	Director (Technical)	16	Yes	Nil
8	Shri Sanjiv Soni	Director (Finance)	5	NA	Nil
9	Shri Samiran Dutta	Director (Finance)-Addl. Charge	10	Yes	Nil
10	Shri S. N. Tiwary	Director (Marketing)	18	Yes	Nil
11	Shri Vinay Ranjan	Director (Personnel)	9	Yes	Nil
12	Shri B. Veera Reddy	Director (Technical)	2	NA	Nil
13	Prof. G. Nageswara Rao	Independent Director	6	NA	Nil
14	CA Denesh Singh	Independent Director	6	NA	Nil
15	Shri B. Rajesh Chandar	Independent Director	6	NA	Nil



16	CA Kamesh Kant Acharya	Independent Director	6	NA	Nil
17	Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana	Independent Director	6	NA	Nil
18	Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	Independent Director	6	NA	Nil
19	Shri P K Sinha	Permanent Invitee	7	NA	NA
20	Shri S. K. Mishra	Permanent Invitee	0	NA	NA
21	Shri P S Mishra	Permanent Invitee	14	NA	NA
22	Smt. Jaya Varma Sinha	Permanent Invitee	5	NA	NA
23	Shri Bhola Singh	Permanent Invitee	3	NA	NA
24	Shri P M Prasad	Permanent Invitee	2	NA	NA

Sl. No. 2: Director (Finance)-Addl. Charge from (29.12.21). Sl. No. 4 Ceased to Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 27.04.21., Sl. No. 5: Appointed on 27.04.21 and ceased to be Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 15.06.2021, Sl. No. 6: Appointed as Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 15.06.2021, Sl. No. 7: Ceased to be director w.e.f. 31.01.2022, Sl. No. 8: Ceased to be director w.e.f. 01.07.2021, Sl. No. 9: Appointed as Director (Finance)-Addl. Charge on 01.07.2021 and ceased to hold additional charge on 28.12.21, Sl. No. 11: Appointed as Director (P & IR) w.e.f. 28.07.21, Sl. No. 12: Appointed as Director (T) w.e.f. 01.02.2022, Sl. No. 13 to 15: Appointed as Independent Directors w.e.f. 01.11.2021, Sl. No. 16 and 17: Appointed as Independent Directors on 02.11.21, Sl. No. 18: Appointed as Independent Directors on 05.11.21.

2.5 Information placed before the Board of Directors:

The Company provides information as set out in Regulation 17(7) read with Part A of Schedule II of Listing Regulations, 2015 to the Board to the extent it is applicable and relevant. The Board has complete access to any information within the Company. The information regularly supplied to the Board inter-alia included the following:

- Annual operating plans and budgets and any updates.
- Capital budgets and any updates.
- Quarterly financial results of the company and its operating divisions or business segments.
- Minutes of meetings of audit committee and other committees of the board.
- The information if any on recruitment and remuneration of senior officers just below the level of board of directors including appointment or removal of Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary.
- Show cause, demand, prosecution notices and penalty notices which are materially important.
- Fatal or serious accidents, dangerous occurrences, any material effluent or pollution problems.
- Any material default in financial obligations to and by the company, or substantial non-payment for goods sold by the company.
- Any issue, which involves possible public or product liability claims of substantial nature, including any judgement or order which, may have passed strictures on the conduct of the listed entity or taken an adverse view regarding another enterprise that may have negative implications on the listed entity.
- Details of any joint venture or collaboration agreement.
- Transactions that involve substantial payment towards goodwill, brand equity, or intellectual property.
- Significant labour problems and their proposed solutions. Any significant development in Human Resources/ Industrial Relations front like signing of wage agreement, implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme etc.
- Sale of investments, if any, subsidiaries, assets which are material in nature and not in normal course of business.
- Quarterly details of foreign exchange exposures and the steps taken by the management to limit the risks of adverse exchange rate movement, if material.
- Non-compliance of any regulatory, statutory or listing requirements and shareholders service such as non-payment of dividend, delay in share transfer etc.

2.6 Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board had constituted following Committees of the Board: -

- Audit Committee. *
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee. *
- Stakeholders Relationship Committee. *
- Share Transfer Committee.
- Risk Management Committee. *
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. *
- Empowered Sub-Committee for Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects
- Independent Director Committee*



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* The committees were not in vogue as the company did not have any Independent Director from 01.04.2021 to 31.10.2021 during the financial year 2021-22. From 01.11.21 to 05.11.21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in the Board. In the Board Meeting held on 12th November 2021, these committees were re-constituted.

Other Disclosures:

1. Ms. Nirupama Kotru is a director in Hindustan Zinc Ltd from 26.07.2021 which is a listed Company.
2. As required under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act'13 and Regulations 25(8) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 as amended, 6 Independent Directors had submitted declaration that they meet the Independence Criteria as provided in Clause (b) of Regulation 16(1) and they are not aware of any circumstance or situation, which exist or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact his/her ability to discharge his/her duties with an objective independent judgment and without any external influence.
3. As required under Regulation 25(9) of LODR 2015 as amended, the Board of Directors of the Company took on record the declaration and confirmation submitted by the Independent Directors under Regulations 25(8) after undertaking due assessment of the veracity of the same. Board of Directors in its 433rd Board meeting held on 12th November' 2021 'took on record' the declaration submitted by Independent Directors after undertaking due assessment of the veracity of the same.
4. As required under Regulations 34(3) and Schedule V Para C Clause 10(i) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, a certificate has been obtained from a Practicing company Secretary that none of the Directors of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of the Company and the same is enclosed in this report as **Annexure B**.
5. None of the Directors in the Company is related to each other.
6. No Shares of Coal India Limited is held by Non-Executive Directors.
7. As stipulated by SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, the list of core skills/expertise/competence of the Board of Directors identified by the Board of Directors as required in the context of its business and sector for it to function effectively and those actually available with the Board are as under: -
 - i. Executive Leadership
 - ii. Governance Experience
 - iii. Financial Acumen
 - iv. Sectoral/Domain knowledge
 - v. Marketing Knowledge
 - vi. Human Resource Management
 - vii. Project Formulation and Management
 - viii. Strategy/Risk Management
 - ix. Occupational Health, safety and environment

This was approved by Board in its 386th meeting held on 6th July' 2019. Further with effect from the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the names of directors who have such skills / expertise / competence as required is to be disclosed. Based on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee in its 29th meeting held on 25th February 2022, CIL Board in its 438th meeting held on 10th March 2022 approved the same for financial year 2021-22 as under:

1	Executive Leadership	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Shri Anil Kumar Nayak (from 27.04.21 till 15.06.21) Ms. Yatinder Prasad (till 27.04.21) Smt. Nirupama Kotru (from 15.06.21) Shri Binay Dayal (till 31.01.22) Shri Sanjiv Soni (till 30.06.21) Shri S N Tiwary Shri Vinay Ranjan (from 28.07.21) Shri B. Veera Reddy (from 01.02.22) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) CA Denesh Singh (from 01.11.21) Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander (from 01.11.21) CA Kamesh Kant Acharya (from 02.11.21) Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana (from 02.11.21) Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon (from 05.11.21)
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2	Governance Experience	<p>Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Shri Anil Kumar Nayak (from 27.04.21 till 15.06.21) Ms. Yatinder Prasad (till 27.04.21) Smt. Nirupama Kotru (from 15.06.21) Shri Binay Dayal (till 31.01.22) Shri Sanjiv Soni (till 30.06.21) Shri S N Tiwary Shri Vinay Ranjan (from 28.07.21) Shri B. Veera Reddy (from 01.02.22) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) CA Denesh Singh (from 01.11.21) Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander (from 01.11.21) CA Kamesh Kant Acharya (from 02.11.21) Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana (from 02.11.21) Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon (from 05.11.21)</p>
3	Financial Acumen	<p>Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Shri Anil Kumar Nayak (from 27.04.21 till 15.06.21) Ms. Yatinder Prasad (till 27.04.21) Smt. Nirupama Kotru (from 15.06.21) Shri Binay Dayal (till 31.01.22) Shri Sanjiv Soni (till 30.06.21) Shri S N Tiwary Shri B. Veera Reddy (from 01.02.22) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander (from 01.11.21) CA Kamesh Kant Acharya (from 02.11.21) CA Denesh Singh (from 01.11.21)</p>
4	Sectoral/Domain knowledge	<p>Shri Binay Dayal (till 31.01.22) Shri S N Tiwary Shri Vinay Ranjan (from 28.07.21) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) Shri B. Veera Reddy (from 01.02.22)</p>
5	Marketing knowledge	<p>Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Shri S N Tiwary</p>
6	Human Resource Management	<p>Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Shri Vinay Ranjan (from 28.07.21) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) CA Kamesh Kant Acharya (from 02.11.21) Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon (from 05.11.21)</p>
7	Project Formulation and Management	<p>Shri Pramod Agrawal Ms. Yatinder Prasad (till 27.04.21) Smt. Nirupama Kotru (from 15.06.21) Shri Binay Dayal (till 31.01.22) Shri S N Tiwary Shri B. Veera Reddy (from 01.02.22) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander (from 01.11.21) CA Kamesh Kant Acharya (from 02.11.21) Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon (from 05.11.21)</p>



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8	Strategy/Risk Management	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Ms. Yatinder Prasad (till 27.04.21) Smt. Nirupama Kotru (from 15.06.21) Shri Binay Dayal (till 31.01.22) Shri Sanjiv Soni (till 30.06.21) Shri S N Tiwary Shri B. Veera Reddy (from 01.02.22) CA Denesh Singh (from 01.11.21) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana (from 02.11.21) Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon (from 05.11.21)
9	Occupational Health, Safety & Environment	Shri V K Tiwari Shri Binay Dayal (till 31.01.22) Shri Vinay Ranjan (from 28.07.21) Shri B. Veera Reddy (from 01.02.22) CA Denesh Singh (from 01.11.21) Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli (from 01.11.21) Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon (from 05.11.21)

3.1 Audit Committee

(a) Composition:

CIL in pursuance of excellence in corporate governance formed an Audit Committee of its Board of Directors w.e.f. 20th July' 2001 and the Audit Committee was re-constituted by the Board in its 433rd meeting held on 12th Nov' 2021 consisted of 4 Independent Directors, One Government Nominee Director, One Whole Time Director (Director Technical) and One permanent Invitee (Director Finance). The composition, quorum, powers, role and scope are in accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions of Regulation 18 of SEBI (LODR) 2015. For the year 2021-22, there were no Independent Directors in CIL Board from 1st April, 21 to 31st October, 21. From 1st November, 21 to 5th November, 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board.

Director (Finance), G.M. (Internal Audit) and Statutory Auditors are invited to the Audit Committee Meeting. Company Secretary is the Secretary to the Committee as per Regulation 18(1)(e) of the Listing Regulations. Senior Functional executives are also invited as and when required to provide necessary clarification to the Committee. Internal Audit Department provides necessary support for holding and conducting Audit Committee meeting.

(b) Composition, Meetings and Attendance of Audit Committee.

During the year 2021-22, **Five (5)** Audit Committee meetings were held on 29.11.2021, 19.01.2022, 14.02.2022, 21.03.2022 & 30.03.2022. The details were as under: -

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of meetings attended
1.	CA Kamesh Kant Acharya	Chairman	5
2.	CA Denesh Singh	Member	5
3.	Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander	Member	5
4.	Prof. Nageswara Rao Gollapalli	Member	5
5.	Smt. Nirupama Kotru	Member	5
6.	Shri Binay Dayal, Director (Technical), CIL	Member (Upto 31.01.22)	1
7	Shri B. Veera Reddy Director (Technical), CIL	Member (From 01.02.22)	3
8	Shri Samiran Dutta, Director (Finance) Addl. Charge, CIL	Permanent Invitee	1

(c) Scope of Audit Committee: -

The role of the audit committee shall include the following:

- (1) oversight of the listed entity's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
- (2) recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the listed entity;
- (3) approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;



- (4) reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to:
 - (a) matters required to be included in the director's responsibility statement to be included in the board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - (b) changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same;
 - (c) major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management;
 - (d) significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;
 - (e) compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;
 - (f) disclosure of any related party transactions;
 - (g) modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report;
- (5) reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
- (6) reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the board to take up steps in this matter;
- (7) reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- (8) approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the listed entity with related parties;
- (9) scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- (10) valuation of undertakings or assets of the listed entity, wherever it is necessary;
- (11) evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- (12) reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
- (13) reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
- (14) discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
- (15) reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;
- (16) discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
- (17) to look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
- (18) to review the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;
- (19) approval of appointment of chief financial officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;
- (20) Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the audit committee.
- (21) reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding ₹ 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments existing as on the date of coming into force of this provision
- (22) consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the listed entity and its shareholders.
- (23) Reviewing the follow up action taken on the audit observations of C & AG Audit;
- (24) Reviewing the follow up action taken on the recommendations of Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) of the parliament;
- (25) Reviewing the financial statement of the subsidiary companies;
- (26) Review compliance of prohibition of Insider Trading Code;
- (27) Review the declaration of financial statements by the CEO/CFO.

(d) Review of information by Audit Committee:

The audit committee shall mandatorily review the following information:

- (1) management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
- (2) statement of significant related party transactions (as defined by the audit committee), submitted by management;
- (3) management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors;
- (4) internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses; and



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- (5) the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of chief internal auditor shall be subject to review by the audit committee.
- (6) statement of deviations:
 - (a) quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1).
 - (b) annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).

3.2 Nomination and Remuneration Committee

CIL being a Central Public Sector Undertaking, appointment and tenure of Functional Directors are done by Govt. of India. Their remuneration is also fixed by Govt. of India. A Remuneration Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 249th meeting held on 10th April' 2009. In compliance with Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013, the Board had renamed the "Remuneration Committee" as "**Nomination and Remuneration Committee**" in its 303rd meeting held on 14th Jul'14. This committee was last re-constituted in the 433rd Board held on 12th November'2021 comprising of Three Independent Directors and One permanent Invitee (Director P & IR). For the year 2021-22, there were no Independent Directors in CIL Board from 1st April'2021 to 31st October'2021. From 1st November'21 to 5th November' 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board.

The Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee is pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of SEBI LODR 2015.

During the year 2021-22, **One (1)** Nomination and Remuneration Meeting was held on 25/02/2022. The details were as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Status	Meeting attended
1.	Prof. G. Nageswara Rao	Chairman	1
2.	CA Kamesh Kant Acharya	Member	1
3.	Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	Member	1
4.	Director (P & IR), CIL	Permanent Invitee	1

Remuneration of Directors:

Remuneration of Functional Director is decided by the Government of India. Sitting fee payable to Independent Directors is fixed by the Board of Directors of CIL in pursuance of DPE guidelines and Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the Board had decided payment of sitting fees for each meeting of the Board and Committee of the Board @ ₹ 40,000/- and ₹ 30,000/- respectively to each Independent Director in its 327th meeting held on 28th May'2016.

Details of remuneration paid to Functional Directors of the Company during the financial Year 2021-22 were as under:

(in ₹)

SL	Name of the Director	Salary	Benefits	Total	Remarks
1	Shri Pramod Agrawal	4503969.99	726043.15	5230013.14	
2	Shri Vinay Ranjan	2226575.55	289809.33	2516384.88	Joined on 28.07.21
3	Shri Boothukuri Veera Reddy	351257.04	45477.56	396734.60	Joined on 01.02.22
4	Shri Sanjiv Soni	5908001.64	318323.00	6226324.64	Superannuated on 30.06.21
5	Shri S N Tiwari	3934473.33	619563.99	4554037.32	
6	Shri Binay Dayal	7039902.86	727186.36	7767089.22	Superannuated on 31.01.22

The Independent Directors do not have any material pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company. Details of sitting fees paid to Independent Directors during the year 2021-22 were given below:

Name of the Independent Director	Sitting Fees for Board Meeting (₹)	Sitting Fees for Committee Meetings (₹)	Total (in ₹)
Prof. G. Nageswara Rao	2,40,000	2,70,000	5,10,000
Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	2,40,000	1,80,000	4,20,000
CA Kamesh Kant Acharya	2,40,000	2,70,000	5,10,000
CA Denesh Singh	2,40,000	2,10,000	4,50,000
Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana	2,40,000	120,000	3,60,000
Shri B. Rajesh Chandar	2,40,000	2,70,000	5,10,000



Role of Nomination and Remuneration committee:

Role of committee shall, inter-alia, include the following:

1. Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors a policy relating to, the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
2. Formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;
3. Devising a policy on diversity of board of directors;
4. Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
5. Whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors.

3.3 Stakeholders Relationship Committee.

Shareholders' / Investors' Grievance Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in pursuance of Listing Agreement in its 258th meeting held on 05-08-2010. In compliance with the provisions of Section 178(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Agreement, the Board had renamed the "Shareholders'/Investors' Grievance Committee" as "Stakeholders' Relationship Committee" in its 307th Board Meeting held on 29th May'2014.

The committee was last re-constituted in 433rd Meeting held on 12th November 2021 comprising of one Independent Director and two Functional Directors.

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee is constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 20 of SEBI Listing Regulations read with Section 178(5) of the Companies Act 2013. For the year 2021-22, there were no Independent Directors in CIL Board from 1st April'2021 to 31st October'2021. From 1st November'21 to 5th November' 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board. From 12th November 2021, the committee has been re-constituted.

The role of Stakeholder Relationship Committee includes the following:

- (1) Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the listed entity including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
- (2) Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
- (3) Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the listed entity in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- (4) Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the listed entity for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the company.

During the year 2021-22, **One (1)** Stakeholder Relationship Committee meeting was held on 07.02.2022

This Committee consisted of following Directors and their attendance was as following

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1.	CA Denesh Singh	Chairman	1
2.	Shri Vinay Ranjan	Member	1
3.	Shri Pramod Agrawal	Member	0

a) Compliance officer:

Shri M. Viswanathan, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer. Company Secretary is primarily responsible to ensure compliance with the applicable statutory requirements and is the interface between Management and regulatory authorities on governance matters.

b) Redressal of Investors' Grievances:

The company addresses all complaints and grievances of the investors expeditiously and usually resolves the issue within 7 days except in case of dispute over facts or other legal constraints. The complaints were duly attended by the Company/ RTA.

c) Settlement of Grievances

Investors may register their complaints in the manner stated below: -

Sl. No	Nature of Complaint	Contact Officers
1	Dividend from Financial Years 2015-16 to 2021-22 and shares held in physical mode For Physical Shares: Change of address, Status, Bank Account, ECS mandate etc.	M/s. Alankit Assignment Limited 205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi - 110 055 Phone No: 011-4254-1234/2354-1234 Fax No: 011-4154-3474 E-mail id: rta@alankit.com Toll free no-1860-121-2155 Website-www.alankit.com
2	For Demat of Shares: - Change of address, Status, Bank Account, ECS mandate etc.	Concerned Depository participant (DP) where the Shareholder is maintaining his/her account
3	All complaints except Sl. No 1&2	Company Secretary, Coal India Limited, Coal Bhawan, 3rd floor, Core-2, Newtown Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156. Phone No. 0332324-6526 /033-7110-4376 Fax No-0332324-6510 email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in



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d) Investor Relation Cell

In line with global practices, the Company is committed to maintain the highest standards of Corporate Governance reinforcing the relationship between the company and its Shareholders. Information frequently required by the Investors and Analysts are available on the Company's corporate website www.coalindia.in under "Investor Centre". This website provides updates on investor-related events and presentations, dividend information and shareholding pattern etc. Updates on Financial Statement and Annual Report are available under 'Performances/Financial' tab. The company is committed to take such other steps as may be necessary to fulfill the expectations of the stakeholders.

e) Unclaimed Dividend Status as on 31.03.2022 & Due Date of transfer to IEPF: -

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in ₹)	Due date of transfer to IEPF
INTERIM DIVIDEND 2015-2016	12684358.00	04.04.2023
IST INTERIM 2016-17	18165521.00	05.04.2024
2ND INTERIM 2016-17	2370309.00	25.04.2024
INTERIM DIVIDEND 2017-18	13213830.00	09.04.2025
IST INTERIM DIVIDEND 2018-19	11355505.00	19.01.2026
2ND INTERIM DIVIDEND 2018-19	9175698.00	13.04.2026
INTERIM DIVIDEND 2019-2020	18840972.00	11.04.2027
IST INTERIM DIVIDEND 2020-21	15552476.00	10.12.2027
2ND INTERIM DIVIDEND 2020-21	11013989.00	04.04.2028
FINAL DIVIDEND 2020-21	8358505.00	14.10.2028
1ST INTERIM DIVIDEND 2021-22	15267299.00	28.12.2028
2ND INTERIM DIVIDEND 2021-22	15651531.00	13.03.2029

The Interim Dividend amount for the year 2014-15 amounting to ₹ 71,16,705/- was transferred to IEPF Account on 1st March'2022. In addition, 17,406 shares in respect of which dividend remained unclaimed for the last 7 years had also been transferred to IEPF Account on 04.04.2022. The details are available in CIL website. The Company had sent periodic intimation to shareholders concerned to lodge their claims with the Company/RTA within the stipulated time or else the unclaimed dividend along with shares will be transferred to IEPF Account as stipulated under Companies Act'2013.

f) Status of complaints disposed off during 2021-22 (Quarter wise):-

Quarter	Opening	Received	Resolved	Pending
1st Qtr.	0	9	8	1
2nd Qtr.	1	3	4	0
3rd Qtr.	0	6	6	0
4th Qtr.	0	8	8	0

Consumer Forum Cases

Year	Opening	Received	Resolved	Pending
2021-22	3	0	1	2

*ATR had been filed with the appropriate authorities. Awaiting final order from consumer court. All these cases pertained to IPO issued in 2010.

g) Credit Ratings

Coal India Limited has obtained following Credit rating from CRISIL for the financial year 2021-22: -

Total Bank Loan Facilities Rated	₹ 9550 Crore (Enhanced from ₹ 5550 Crore)
Long Term Rating	CRISIL AAA/Stable (Reaffirmed)
Short Term Rating	CRISIL A1+ (Reaffirmed)
Corporate Credit Rating	CCR AAA/Stable

h) Corporate Governance Certificate

As stipulated in the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSE issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide OM 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14.05.2010 and relevant SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, a certificate on Compliance of Corporate Governance Guidelines has been obtained from a peer reviewed practising Company Secretary and the same is enclosed in this report as **Annexure A**.

3.4 Share Transfer Committee.

A Share Transfer Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 262nd meeting held on 22-11-2010. This committee was further reconstituted in 437th Board Meeting held on 14th February 2022 with 3 Functional Directors. The Share Transfer Committee looks into the following-

- Transfer or Transmission of Shares. and
- Issue Duplicate Certificates and new Certificates on split /consolidation/renewal/demat to remat etc.



During the year 2021-22, **Two (2)** meetings of the committee were held on 20.01.2022 & 16.03.2022.

The Share Transfer Committee consisted of following Directors and their attendance was as follows:

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1	Shri Binay Dayal (Upto 31.01.2022)	Chairman	1
2	Shri S N Tiwary	Chairman (From 01.02.2022)	2
3	Shri Vinay Ranjan	Member	1
4	Shri B. Veera Reddy	Member	1

3.5 Risk Management Committee.

Corporate Governance including Risk Assessment and Minimization Procedures Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 273rd meeting held on 20-09-2011. This committee was renamed as Risk Management Committee by CIL Board in its 307th meeting held on 29th May 2014 and is in line with Regulation 21 of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015. For the year 2021-22, there were no Independent Directors in CIL Board from 1st April'2021 to 31st October'2021. From 1st November'21 to 5th November' 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board. From 12th November 2021, the committee has been re-constituted comprising of 2 Independent Directors, 2 Functional Directors and two Senior Officers of the CIL.

The role of the committee shall, *inter alia*, include the following:

- (1) To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:
 - (a) A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the listed entity, in particular including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information, cyber security risks or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee.
 - (b) Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks.
 - (c) Business continuity plan.
- (2) To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;
- (3) To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems;
- (4) To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;
- (5) To keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;
- (6) The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any) shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee.

During the year, 2021-22, **Two (2)** meetings were held on 25.02.2022 and 21.03.2022 and attendance of Directors was as follows:

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1.	Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	Chairman	2
2.	Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana	Member	2
3.	Shri S.N. Tiwary	Member	2
4.	Shri B. Veera Reddy	Member	2
5.	Shri Anjani Kumar	CRO/ GM (NI), CIL-Member	2
6.	Shri S.K. Mehta	CFO/ GM(F), CIL-Member	2

3.6 Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Sustainable Development Committee including CSR was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 282nd meeting held on 16-04-2012. This Committee was renamed as CSR Committee in pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014. In addition to CSR activities, this committee will also look after Sustainable Development. For the year 2021-22, there were no Independent Directors in CIL Board from 1st April'2021 to 31st October'2021. From 1st November'21 to 5th November' 21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board. This committee was reconstituted on 12th November 2021 comprising of 2 Independent Directors, 1 Govt. Nominee Director and 1 Functional Director.

During the year 2021-22, **One (1)** meeting of the committee was held on 21.03.2022. The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee consisted of following members and their attendance was as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1	Shri B. Rajeshchandar	Chairman	1
2	Smt. Nirupama Kotru	Member	1
3	Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana	Member	1
4	Shri Vinay Ranjan	Member	1



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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3.7 Empowered Sub-Committee for Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects:

An Empowered Sub-Committee for Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects was formed by CIL Board for **Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects**. This committee was reconstituted from time to time and the last reconstitution was done in 433rd Board Meeting held on 12th November 2021. This is not a statutory committee as per Companies Act'13 or Listing Regulations but constituted to assist Board to evaluate the Project Report before it is placed to Board.

During the year 2021-22, **Six (6)** Sub-Committee Meetings were held on 07.04.2021, 21.05.2021, 14.07.2021, 09.09.2021, 29.11.2021, 10.01.2022. The Committee consisted of following Directors and their attendance was as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1	Chairman, CIL.	Chairman	6
2	Ms. Yatinder Prasad (Jt. Secretary (JS & FA), MOC Upto 27.04.21	Member	0
3	Smt. Nirupama Kotru (Jt. Secretary (JS & FA), MOC From 15.06.2021	Member	4
4	Shri Nageswara Rao Gollapalli	Member	2
5	Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	Member	2
6	CA Kamesh Kant Acharya	Member	2
7	Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander	Member	2
8	Shri Binay Dayal Director (Technical), CIL (Upto 31.01.2022)	Member	6
9	Shri S N Tiwary Director (Marketing), CIL	Member	2
10	Shri Sanjiv Soni Director (Finance) (Upto 30.06.2021)	Member	2
11	Shri Samiran Dutta Director (Finance)-Addl. Charge (Upto 28.12.21)	Member	3
12	Shri Pramod Agrawal Director (Finance)-Addl. Charge (From 29.12.21)	Member	1
13(a)	Shri S. Saran CMD, CMPDI (01.01.2016 to 30.04.2021)	Permanent Invitee	1
13(b)	Shri Manoj Kumar CMD, WCL (Additional Charge of CMD, CMPDIL From 01.05.2021 to 19.07.2021)	Permanent Invitee	0
13(c)	Shri Binay Dayal D(T), CIL (Additional Charge of CMD, CMPDIL from 19.07.2021 to 03.10.2021)	Permanent Invitee	1
13(d)	Shri Manoj Kumar CMD, CMPDIL (From 04.10.2021)	Permanent Invitee	0

4. General Body Meetings

A. Particulars of last three AGM:

Date, Time and Venue of last three Annual General Meetings held were as under:-

Financial Year	Date	Time	Location
2020-21	15.09.2021	11.00 AM	Coal India Limited, Board Room, 5th Floor, Coal Bhawan, Kolkata-700156 via Video Conferencing
2019-20	23.09.2020	10.30 AM	Coal India Limited, Board Room, 5th Floor, Coal Bhawan, Kolkata-700156 via Video Conferencing
2018-19	21.08.2019	10.30 AM	Science City, Haldane Avenue, Kolkata - 700 046.

B. Particulars of Special Resolutions passed at the last three AGM:

AGM	Year	Time	Particulars of Special Resolution
47th	15.09.2021	11.00 AM	NA
46th	23.09.2020	10.30 A.M.	To create a Board level post of Director (Business Development) in CIL.
45th	21.08.2019	10.30 A.M.	NA

C. Particulars of Special Resolution passed through Postal Ballot and details of voting in 2021-22: NIL

D. Person who conducted E-Voting at AGM in 2020-21: - CS Aditi Jhunjunwala of M/s. Aditi Jhunjunwala & Associates, Practicing Company Secretary, Kolkata had been appointed as Scrutinizer for E-voting for AGM.

E. Whether any special resolution is proposed to be conducted through e-voting – Yes.

Following seven Resolutions were approved by the members with the requisite majority in the EGM dated 13th April' 22 by way of remote e-voting:-

1. Appointment of Shri B. Veera Reddy [DIN: 08679590] as a Whole Time Director to function as Director (Technical) for the remaining period of his tenure. - **Ordinary Resolution**
2. Appointment of CA Denesh Singh, [DIN: 08038875] to function as an Independent Director for the remaining period of his tenure. - **Special Resolution**



3. Appointment of Shri Nageswara Rao Gollapalli, [DIN: 08461461] to function as an Independent Director for the remaining period of his tenure. - **Special Resolution**
 4. Appointment of Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander, [DIN: 02065422] to function as an Independent Director for the remaining period of his tenure. - **Special Resolution**
 5. Appointment of Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana, [DIN: 09385881] to function as an Independent Director for the remaining period of his tenure. - **Special Resolution**
 6. Appointment of CA Kamesh Kant Acharya, [DIN: 09386642] to function as an Independent Director for the remaining period of his tenure. - **Special Resolution**
 7. Appointment of Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon, [DIN: 09388744] to function as an Independent Director for the remaining period of his tenure. - **Special Resolution**
- F. Detailed Procedure for E-voting activity is available under tab 'Investor Centre, Events and Announcement' of Coal India website.

5. Disclosures

- (A) During the year, there was no transaction of material nature with Related Parties that had potential conflict with the interests of the Company. As required under Regulation 23(1) of SEBI(LODR)Regulations, 2015, the Company has formulated a revised policy on dealing with Related Party and the same is being placed to Board through Audit Committee for its consideration.

The Company had complied with requirements of Regulatory Authorities on capital markets and no penalties/strictures was imposed against it in the last three years by Stock Exchange or SEBI or any other Statutory Authority. However, fine has been levied by BSE & NSE for the calendar year 2020 and 2021 for all four quarters. This fine had been levied for non-compliance of some of the provisions of LODR with regard to appointment of required number of Independent Directors including a woman Independent Director, absence of quorum in the Board Meetings and non-re-constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee & Stakeholder Relationship Committee from 6th Sept' 2020 to 31st October' 2021. From 1st November'21 to 5th November'21, 6 Independent Directors were appointed in CIL Board. Therefore, on 12th November'2021, all the statutory committees to the Board were reconstituted in accordance with LODR 2015 and Companies Act 2013. Company has also informed both exchanges that being a Public Sector company, appointment of Director vests with the President of India and company took up the matter with Ministry of Coal, its administrative Ministry even before the vacancy arose as well as subsequent to the vacancies with a request to appoint required number of Independent Directors including a woman Independent Director and requested the Stock Exchanges to waive the fine levied on the company. BSE Limited vide email dated 19th April'2021, waived the fine levied for the quarters September 2020 and December 2020. Company has taken up the matter with BSE & NSE to waive the fine levied for the remaining quarters for the calendar years 2020 and 2021.

- B) **Whistle Blower Policy:** Pursuant to Section 177(9) & (10) of Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 22 of SEBI LODR Regulations 2015, the company had formulated Whistle Blower Policy to enable the individual employees to freely communicate the concerns about illegal and unethical practices in the company. This Policy was approved in 222nd Board meeting held on 12th August, 2011 and is applicable to CIL and its Subsidiaries. As required under SEBI (Prohibition and Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulation 2018, the company revised the policy and the same was approved in 390th Board meeting held on 13th August, 2019 with the objective to build and strengthen a culture of transparency and trust in the organization and to provide employees with a framework/procedure for reporting improper activities.

CIL had provided ample opportunities to encourage directors and employees to become whistle blowers (Directors and employees who voluntarily and confidentially want to bring the unethical practices, actual or suspected fraudulent transactions in the organization to the notice of competent authority for the greater interest of the organization and the nation). It has also ensured a very robust mechanism within the framework to protect them (whistle blowers) from any kind of harm. It is hereby affirmed that no personnel have been denied access to the Audit committee.

- C) **CEO/CFO Certification:** As required under SEBI(LODR)Regulations,2015, Certificate signed by Shri Pramod Agrawal Chairman/ CEO, Shri S.K Mehta CFO was placed before the Board of Directors in its 441st Board Meeting held on 25th May'2022 and is annexed to Corporate Governance Report.

- D) **Code of Business Conduct.**

The Company has in place a Code of Business Conduct applicable to Board Members as well as to Senior Management which was revised in its 311th Board Meeting held on 29-03-2015 in line with Companies Act' 2013, Listing Regulations 2015 and the same has been uploaded in Company's website. Further, all Board Members of Coal India Limited and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance to the code of conduct as on 31st March, 2022.

- E) **Declaration required under Regulation 26 (3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015**

All the members of the Board and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance to the Code of Conduct for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022.

Kolkata
Dated 04.05.2022

Sd/xxx
(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman & Managing Director



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F) Code of Internal procedures and conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading.

In pursuance to Regulation 9(1) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 2015, CIL had adopted Code of Internal Procedures and Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading in Securities of Coal India Limited with the objective of preventing purchase and/or sale of shares of Company by an insider on the basis of unpublished price sensitive information. Under this code, Insiders (Designated Employees and Connected Persons) are prevented to deal in the Company's shares during the closure of Trading Window. To deal in CIL Securities beyond limits specified, permission of Compliance Officer is required. All Directors/Officers/ Designated Employees are also required to disclose related information periodically as defined in the Code. Company Secretary has been designated as Compliance Officer for this Code. This was approved in 314th Board meeting held on 12th May, 2015 and uploaded in website. As required under the regulations, Company is maintaining a structured Digital data-base internally of Designated persons and their relatives.

As per SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulation 2018 and 2019 Company had amended the Prohibition of Insider Trading Code with the approval of Board in its 390th meeting held on 13th August, 2019.

G) Separate Meeting of Independent Directors.

As per Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25(3) & (4) of SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement 2015, Independent Directors are required to hold at least one meeting in a year to

- a) Review the performance of non-independent directors and the board of directors as a whole
- b) review the performance of the chairperson of the listed entity, considering the views of executive directors and non-executive directors
- c) Assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between company management and Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

Independent directors meeting was held for the year 2021-22 on 22nd March 2022.

H) Formal letter of appointment to Independent Directors: CIL Board in its 308th meeting had approved letter of appointment to be issued to Independent Directors on their appointment and it is also uploaded in company's website. This is as per the Schedule IV of Companies Act 2013 and Regulation 46(2) of Listing Regulations 2015. Accordingly, letter of appointment has been issued to all Independent Directors as and when appointed.

I) Performance evaluation of Independent Directors: MCA vide notification dated 5th July'2017 has exempted the same for Government Companies.

J) Familiarization programme for Independent Directors: Board of Directors including Independent Directors are fully briefed on all business-related matters, associated risk, new initiatives etc of the company. The Board of directors were also briefed about the provisions of Companies Act 2013, SEBI(LODR)Regulations,2015, and Prevention of Insider Trading Code of CIL etc. As and when the training programmes are conducted by the recognized Institutes on Corporate Governance, company sponsors them to attend training programme and make them familiar with the recent developments. Details of training programme attended by Independent Directors were disclosed in company website under tab "Investor Centre, Event & Announcements".

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Familiarization_Programme_imparted_to_Independent_Directors_ZDCHdy3.pdf

K SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Policy on Material Subsidiaries had been formulated and uploaded in company's website. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) became a material subsidiary as its income or net worth exceeded 20% of CIL (consolidated) income or net worth as on 31st March 2022. The Consolidated Financial Statements of Coal India limited and its Subsidiary Companies are tabled at the Audit Committee and Board Meetings on quarterly basis. Copies of the Minutes of Board Meetings of Subsidiary Companies along with a Statement of Significant Transactions and Arrangements entered into by the unlisted subsidiary company are also placed to CIL Board.

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/POLICY_FOR_DETERMINING_MATERIAL_SUBSIDIARIES_21032015.pdf

6. Means of Communication:

a) Quarterly Results:

The Company communicates with its shareholders through its Annual Report, General Meetings and disclosures through website. The Company also communicates with its institutional shareholders through a combination of Analysts briefing, individual discussions and also participation at investor conferences from time to time. Quarterly Un-Audited Financial Results were published in the newspapers as per the details given below. Information and latest updates and announcement regarding the company can be accessed at company's website under tab "Investor Centre, Event & Announcements"

Quarter	English Newspaper	Vernacular Newspapers
June' 21	Financial Express	Bartaman
September' 21	Business Standards	Aajkal
December' 21	Mint	Bartaman
March' 22	Business Line	Ei Samay



b) **Official Releases and Presentations:**

In order to make general public aware about the achievements of the company, highlights of the performance of the company are briefed to the Press for information of the stakeholders after it is intimated to Stock Exchanges.

c) **Presentation made to the Analysts: -**

The salient features of financial results presented to Audit Committee and Board were put on company website for the information of Analysts and general public after it is intimated to Stock Exchanges.

7. **General Shareholders' Information:**

a) Annual General Meeting.

Date: 30th August'22

Day: Tuesday

Time: 11.00 A.M.

Venue: Coal Bhawan, Premises 04-MAR, Action Area 1A, Newtown Rajarhat Kolkata-700156 through Video conferencing (VC)/ Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)

b) **Financial Calendar for FY 2022-23:**

Particulars	Date
Accounting period	April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Unaudited Financial Results for the first three quarters	Within 45 days from the end of quarter.
Fourth Quarter Financial Results	Within May, 30, 2023.
AGM (Next Year)	August'2023

c) **Record Date.**

The Company has fixed Friday the 12th August'22 as the Record date to determine the Shareholders who are eligible to receive Final Dividend.

d) **Payment of Dividend.**

Shareholders of CIL in its Annual General Meeting held on **15th September'2021** had approved payment of final dividend @ ₹ 3.50 per share (35%) on equity shares for the financial year 2020-21 and the same was paid from 23rd September 2021. CIL Board in its meeting held on **29th November' 21** had approved payment of 1st Interim Dividend @ ₹ 9 per share (90% on the paid-up share capital) to shareholders and the same was paid from **21st December'2021**. CIL Board in its meeting held on **14th February'2022** had approved payment of 2nd Interim Dividend @ ₹ 5 per share (50% on the paid-up share capital) to shareholders and the same was paid from **11th March'2022**. In the 441st Board Meeting held on 25th May'2022, Board had recommended payment of final dividend @ 3.00 per share for 2021-22 and the same would be paid if approved by shareholders in the ensuing AGM.

e) **Dividend History.**

Year	Total Paid up Share Capital (₹ in crore)	Total amount of dividend paid (₹ in crore)	Date of AGM in which dividend was declared	Rate of Dividend.
2010-11	6316.36	2463.38	20-09-2011	39%
2011-12	6316.36	6316.36	18-09-2012	100%
2012-13	6316.36	8842.91	18-09-2013	140%
2013-14	6316.36	18317.46	10-09-2014	290%
2014-15	6316.36	13074.88	23-09-2015	207%
2015-16	6316.36	17306.84	21-09-2016	274%
2016-17	6207.40	12352.76	14-09-2017	199%
2017-18	6207.40	10242.23	12-09-2018	165%
2018-19	6162.73	8105.58	21-08-2019	131%
2019-20	6162.73	7395.27	23-09-2020	120%
2020-21	6162.73	9860.40	15-09-2021	160%
2021-22	6162.73	10476.64	Two Interim Dividend and final Dividend proposed for 2021-22	170%



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f) **Listing on Stock Exchanges.**

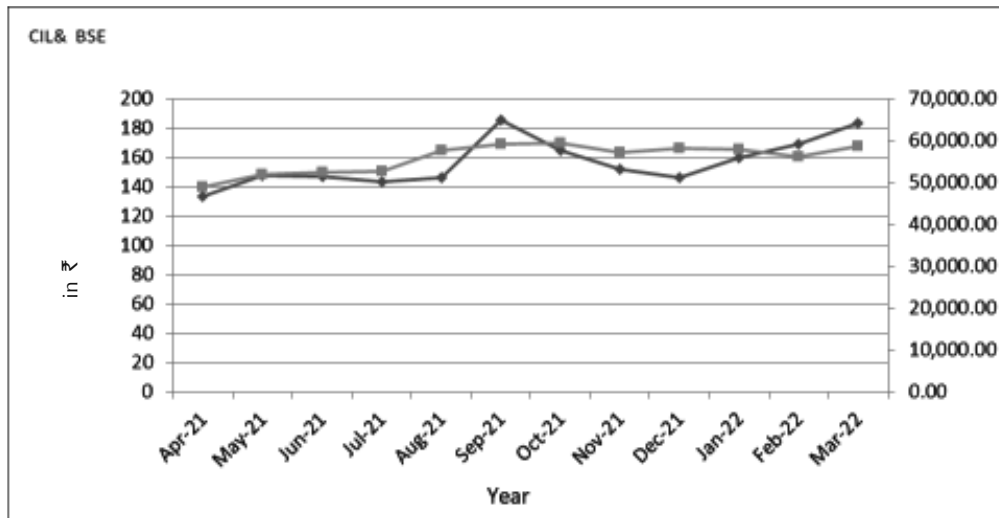
CIL equity shares are listed in the following Stock Exchanges:

National Stock Exchange of India Limited.	Bombay Stock Exchange Limited.
Scrip Code: COAL INDIA, Stock Code: ISIN: INE522FO1014.	Scrip Code: 533278.

An annual Listing fee for the year 2022-23 had already been paid to both the Stock Exchanges.

g) **Market Price Data- BSE:**

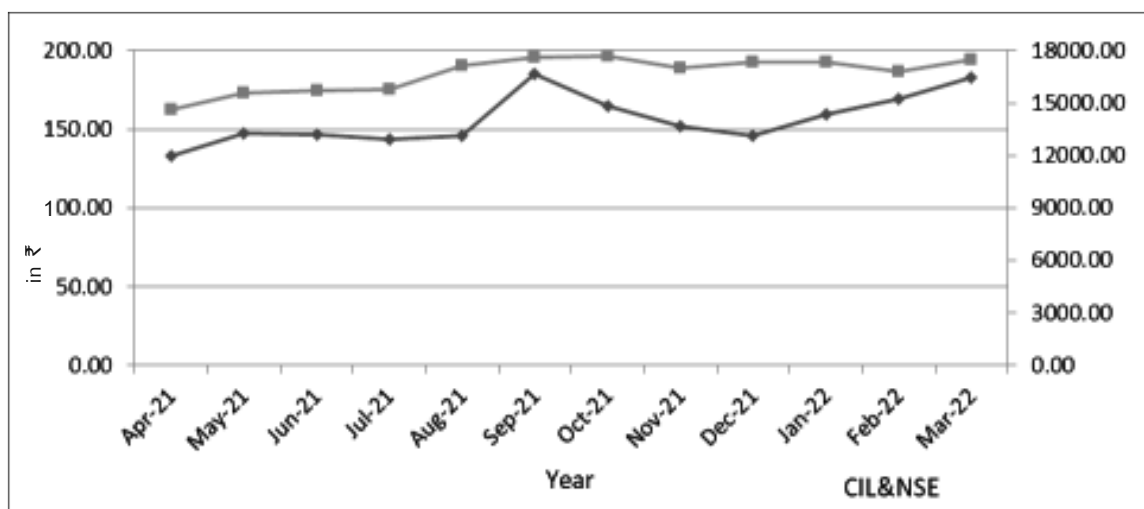
Month	High (in ₹)	Low (in ₹)	Closing (in ₹)
Apr-21	134.60	123.45	133.10
May-21	159.70	131.20	147.80
Jun-21	164.90	143.55	146.60
Jul-21	150.65	141.10	143.25
Aug-21	148.45	132.80	145.80
Sep-21	195.80	140.95	185.20
Oct-21	203.85	163.30	164.45
Nov-21	173.95	149.10	151.95
Dec-21	160.65	139.20	146.05
Jan-22	168.20	147.10	159.75
Feb-22	170.30	149.00	168.65
Mar-22	198.00	171.05	183.00



Stock Performance of Coal India vis –a –vis Sensex (Based on closing Price)

h) **Market Price Data- NSE:**

Month	High (in ₹)	Low (in ₹)	Closing (in ₹)
Apr-21	134.60	123.40	133.05
May-21	159.70	131.20	147.70
Jun-21	165.00	143.50	146.65
Jul-21	150.70	141.05	143.30
Aug-21	148.45	132.75	145.85
Sep-21	197.00	141.20	185.10
Oct-21	203.80	163.30	164.45
Nov-21	174.20	149.10	152.00
Dec-21	160.70	139.15	146.05
Jan-22	168.25	147.00	159.80
Feb-22	170.30	149.00	169.55
Mar-22	197.75	171.00	183.05



Stock performance of Coal India vis-a-vis NIFTY (based on closing price)

i) Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

Registered Address:	Local Address:
<p>M/s. Alankit Assignment Limited Alankit House- 4E/2 Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi - 110 055 Phone No: 011-4254-1234/4254-1934 Fax No: 91-11-4254 1201, +91-11-2355 2001 E-mail id: rta@alankit.com, harish@alankit.com Toll free no-1860-121-2155 Website-www.alankit.com</p>	<p>Alankit Imaginations Limited 3B, Lal Bazar Street, Ground Floor, Beside UBI, Kolkata-700001, INDIA. Email-id-rta@alankit.com Phone no-033-4401-4100/4200 Toll Free No: 1860-121-2155</p>

a) Share Transfer System

As mandated by SEBI, Physical transfer of shares is prohibited from 1st April' 2019.

b) Distribution of Shareholding

Shares held by different categories of shareholders and size of holdings as on 31st March, 2022 is given below:

j) Shareholding pattern as on 31st March, 2022

Category	No of Shareholders	No of Shares	% of Equity
PROMOTERS	1	4075634553	66.13
INSURANCE COMPANIES	79	735496247	11.93
OTHER MUTUAL FUND	143	591649521	9.6
FOREIGN PORTFOLIO - CORP.	463	427692579	6.94
INDIVIDUALS	1237699	232652286	3.78
DOMESTIC COMPANIES	2400	39805373	0.65
TRUSTS	94	16996712	0.28
NATIONALISED BANKS	5	9453569	0.15
HUF	18648	9318185	0.15
NRI REP	8574	6921337	0.11
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	2	5747675	0.09
NRI NON-REP	5494	4065524	0.07
LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA	1	3899053	0.06
CLEARING MEMBERS	282	2448818	0.04
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUND	15	729247	0.01
INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND	1	117973	0.00
OTHER BANK	5	68013	0.00
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS	1	21000	0.00
FOREIGN PORTFOLIO - IND.	2	7600	0.00
FOREIGN NATIONAL /ENTITY	3	3013	0.00
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	2	49	0.00
Total	1273914	6162728327	100



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k) Top Ten shareholders as on 31st March' 2022:

Sr No.	DPID	Client Id	Name/Address	Holding	% to the total Capital
1	IN301330	20882475	PRESIDENT OF INDIA	4075634553	66.13
2	IN301348	20176093	LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA	601761957	9.76
3	16013900	00016051	CPSE EXCHANGE TRADED SCHEME (CPSE ETF)	141434452	2.29
4	IN300054	10009134	HDFC TRUSTEE COMPANY LTD. A/C HDFC BALANCED ADVANTAGE FUND	124787984	2.02
5	IN300054	10009095	HDFC TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED-HDFC FLEXI CAP FUND	78676259	1.28
6	IN301348	20176108	LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA - P & GS Fund	75694235	1.23
7	IN300054	10009118	HDFC TRUSTEE COMPANY LTD. A/C HDFC TOP 100 FUND	47157809	0.77
8	IN303786	10002962	SBI-ETF NIFTY 50	35188758	0.57
9	IN303438	10016654	VANGUARD EMERGING MARKETS STOCK INDEX FUND, A SERIES OF VANGUARD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY INDEX FUNDS	26444674	0.43
10	IN303438	10003257	VANGUARD TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STOCK INDEX FUND	24361981	0.40
Grand Total				5231245626	84.88

l) Distribution of shareholding according to size, % of holding as on 31st March, 2022:

Category (Shares)	No of Cases	% of Cases	Total Shares	Amount	% of Amount
1-5000	1268882	99.605	185750362	1857503620	3.014
5001-10000	2634	0.2068	19382404	193824040	0.3145
10001-20000	1063	0.0834	15026423	150264230	0.2438
20001-30000	323	0.0254	8051739	80517390	0.1306
30001-40000	158	0.0124	5611216	56112160	0.091
40001-50000	114	0.0089	5258528	52585280	0.0853
50001-100000	214	0.0168	15923328	159233280	0.2583
100001-999999999999	526	0.0413	5907724327	59077243270	95.8621
Total	1273914	100	6162728327	61627283270	100

m) Major Shareholder:-

Details of shareholders holding more than 10% of paid up capital of the Company as on 31st March, 2022 are given below:

Name of Shareholder	No of Shares	% to Paid – up Capital	Category
President of India	4075634553	66.134	POI

n) Dematerialization of Shares and Liquidity

33.866% of the Shares of the Company issued to the Public are in dematerialized segment and are available for trading at National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd (CDSL). This includes CPSE ETF and Bharat 22 ETF which can be traded in Stock Exchanges. Shares held by GOI is also in demat.

No of shares held in dematerialized and physical mode as on 31st March' 22:

Mode of holding	Shares	% Equity
Held in dematerialized form in CDSL	256334497	4.1594
Held in dematerialized form in NSDL	5906389727	95.8405
Physical	4103	0.0001
Total	6162728327	100

o) Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit

As required by Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), quarterly audit of Reconciliation of share capital is being carried out by a peer reviewed practicing Company Secretary with a view to reconcile the total share capital with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) and in physical form, with the issued and listed capital. The Secretarial Audit Report for reconciliation of share capital is submitted to BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited within the stipulated time for each quarter.



p) The names and address of the Depositories are as under:

1. National Securities Depository Ltd.
Trade World, 4th Floor,
Kamala Mills Compound,
Senapati Bapat Marg,
Lower Parel, Mumbai-400 013.
2. Central Depository Services (India) Limited.
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
17th Floor, Dalal Street Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.

q) Details of Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd and its Location

Coal India Ltd. is at present having eleven wholly owned Subsidiaries. (Seven Coal Producing Companies, One Service Oriented Company, One Foreign Subsidiary Company). CIL has incorporated two new subsidiaries i.e. CIL Navikarniya Urja Ltd. for development of Non-conventional/clean and renewable energy and CIL Solar PV Ltd. for development of Solar photovoltaic module.

The Company's Subsidiaries are located at:

(A) Coal Producing Companies:

Name of the Subsidiary Company	Location
(i) Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL)	Sanctoria, Dishergarh, West Bengal
(ii) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd (BCCL)	Dhanbad, Jharkhand.
(iii) Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL)	Ranchi, Jharkhand.
(iv) Western Coalfields Ltd (WCL)	Nagpur, Maharashtra.
(v) South Eastern Coalfields Ltd (SECL)	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.
(vi) Northern Coalfields Ltd (NCL)	Singurali, Madhya Pradesh.
(vii) Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd(MCL)	Sambalpur, Odisha

(B) Service Oriented Company:

Name of the Subsidiary Company	Location
(viii) C.M.P.D.I. L.	Ranchi, Jharkhand.

(C) Foreign Subsidiary Company:

Name of the Subsidiary Company	Location
(ix) Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL)	Tete, Mozambique

(D) Renewal Companies:

Name of the Subsidiary Company	Location
(x) CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited	Kolkata, West Bengal
(xi) CIL Solar PV Limited	Kolkata, West Bengal

(E) Joint Venture Companies of CIL:

- (i) Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)
- (ii) Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)
- (iii) Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited
- (iv) CIL NTPC Urja Pvt Ltd.
- (v) International Coal Ventures Pvt Ltd.

r) Address for Correspondence.

Coal Bhawan
Premises No-04-MAR, Plot No-AF-III
Action Area-1A, Newtown, Rajarhatu
Kolkata- 700156.
Phone- 033-23246426.
Fax- 033-23246510.
E-mail: complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in.



Non- Mandatory Requirements.

Besides the mandatory requirements as mentioned in preceding pages, the status of compliance with non-mandatory requirements of Reg. 27(1) of SEBI(LODR)Regulations, 2015 read with Part E of Schedule-II are produced below:

- 1. The Board:** The Company is headed by an Executive Chairman.
- 2. Shareholder Rights:** The quarterly Financial Results of the Company are published in leading newspapers and also posted on company's website (www.coalindia.in). These results are not separately circulated to the shareholders.
- 3. Audit Qualification / Modified Opinions in audit report:** The company has received comments on the supplementary audit on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements from Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG). The Management reply on comments issued by the office of the C&AG on Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the company are enclosed as a part of the Director's Report for the year 2021-22.
- 4. Reporting of Internal Auditor:** General Manager Internal Audit reports directly to Chief Executive Officer of the company. The external/internal auditor appointed by the company submit their report to concerned GM at places where they are conducting audit. These reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee.
- 5. Split of Role of Chairman and MD:** SEBI has made voluntary for listed companies to split the roles of Chairman and Managing Director in view of demand from Corporate, and to keep compliance burden lower in the wake of the current economic scenario.



CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION (STANDALONE)
CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION

To
The Board of Directors
Coal India Limited

The Financial Statements of **CIL (Standalone)** for the Financial Year ended 31.03.2022 are placed herewith before the Board of Directors for their consideration and approval.

In the light of above, We, Pramod Agrawal, Chairman-cum-Managing Director/Director (Finance) and Sunil Kumar Mehta, CFO/General Manager (Finance) of Coal India Ltd. responsible for the finance function certify that:

- a. We have reviewed the Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - i. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - ii. These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- b. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the company's code of conduct.
- c. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which they are aware and the steps they have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- d. We have indicated to the Auditors that:
 - i. There has not been any significant change in internal control over financial reporting during the period under reference;
 - ii. There has not been any significant change in accounting policies during the period except modifications in policy on intangible assets and employee benefits, for which there is no financial impact.
 - iii. We have not become aware of any instance of significant fraud with involvement therein of the management or an employee having a significant role in the company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Sd/-
CFO/General
Manager (Finance)

Sd/-
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN:-00279727

Date: 25th May, 2022
Place: Kolkata



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION (CONSOLIDATED) CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION

To
The Board of Directors
Coal India Limited

The Financial Statements of **CIL (Consolidated)** for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 are placed herewith before the Board of Directors for their consideration and approval.

The Financial Statements for the above mentioned period for the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited have been prepared by the respective subsidiaries and have been approved by their respective Boards. The respective CEO/CFO certification on the Financial Statements of other subsidiaries for the said period as submitted to the respective Board are also placed for kind perusal. This CEO/CFO (Consolidated) certification is based on these individual subsidiary wise CEO/CFO Certification.

The Standalone Financial Statements for the above period also form a part of the above Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the light of above, We, Pramod Agrawal, Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Sunil Kumar Mehta, CFO/General Manager (Finance) of Coal India Ltd. responsible for the finance function certify that:

- a) We have reviewed the Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - i. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - ii. These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- b. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022 are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the company's code of conduct.
- c. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which they are aware and the steps they have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- d. We have indicated to the Auditors that:
 - ii. There has not been any significant change in internal control over financial reporting during the period under reference;
 - iii. There has not been any significant change in accounting policies during the period except modifications in policy on intangible assets and employee benefits, for which there is no financial impact.
 - iv. We have not become aware of any instance of significant fraud with involvement therein of the management or an employee having a significant role in the company's internal control system over financial reporting except given as under:

In this context following fraud case detected during the FY 2021-22 which are as under:

Sl.no	Case No.	Brief of the Case
1.	CA/01/2021	Alleged irregularities in Budget certification by AFM Govindpur Area, BCCL in the month of March 2019
2.		Alleged irregularities detected in payment of bills in transportation contracts of CK siding Bastacolla Area

Sd/
CFO/General
Manager (Finance)

Sd/
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN:- 00279727

Date: 25th May, 2022
Place: Kolkata



ARUN KUMAR MAITRA & CO.
Practicing Company Secretaries
 6/1, Merlin Park, Ballygunge Phari
 Kolkata-700019
 Ph. No.- 8420975192
 E-mail:akmaitra83@gmail.com
 ICSI Unique Code P2015WB086500
 Peer Review Certificate No. 1504/2021
 Dated 24th September, 2021
 UDYAM REGISTRATION NUMBER
 UDYAM-WB-10-0044251
 PAN No- ABUFA9914A

CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

[Pursuant to Clause E of SCHEDULE V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

To
 The Members
 Coal India Limited
 Coal Bhawan, Premises No.04-MAR
 Plot-AF-III, Action Area-1A
 New Town Rajarhat
 Kolkata-700156

- A. We have conducted an audit of compliance of corporate governance norms and procedures by **Coal India Limited** (CIN L23109WB1973GOI028844) having its registered office at COAL BHAWAN, PREMISES NO-04-MAR, PLOT-AF-III, ACTION AREA-1A, NEW TOWN, RAJARHAT, KOLKATA-700156 (hereinafter called "**the Company**") for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022, pursuant to the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Guidelines on the Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Govt. of India vide OM No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010.
- B. That our audit is an independent audit of compliance of corporate governance norms and procedures as maintained by Coal India Limited. That compliance of corporate governance norms and procedures is the responsibility of the Company.
- C. The Company has taken steps for reviewing of compliance of laws. An elaborate system is in place for management of currency as well as interest rate risk relating to foreign loan and steps have been taken in other areas of integration and alignment of risk management with corporate and operational objectives.
- D. In our opinion and to the best of our understanding, based on the records, documents, registers and other information furnished to us by the Company's officers and agents during the aforesaid audit, we do hereby confirm that the Company has complied with the corporate governance norms and procedures stipulated in the Listing Regulations, and, in the guidelines of Corporate Governance issued by the Department of Public Enterprises for CPSEs in May 2010 during the period under scrutiny, except that the Board did not comprise of at least fifty percent of the Directors as Independent Directors till 31st Oct.'21 and an Independent Woman Director till date. Accordingly, the constitution of Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Risk Management Committee & Stakeholder Relationship Committee were not in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SEBI (LoDR) Regulations 2015 till 11th Nov'21. However, in this regard it has been informed to us by the management that the directors are appointed by the Government of India through its Administrative Ministry and the representation has been made to the Administrative Ministry for appointment of One Independent Woman Director.
- E. We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place : Kolkata
 Date: 8th July' 2022

For, Arun Kumar Maitra & Co.
 Company Secretaries
 Sd/-
 Arunn Kumar Maitra
 Partner
 ACS No. 3010; CP. No. 14490
 UDIN: A003010D000585856

**ARUN KUMAR MAITRA & CO.***Practicing Company Secretaries*

6/1, Merlin Park, Ballygunge Phari

Kolkata-700019

Ph. No.- 8420975192

E-mail:akmaitra83@gmail.com

ICSI Unique Code P2015WB086500

Peer Review Certificate No. 1504/2021

Dated 24th September, 2021

UDYAM REGISTRATION NUMBER

UDYAM-WB-10-0044251

PAN No. ABUFA9914A

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS**(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C Clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)**

To

The Members**Coal India Limited****Govt. of India Undertaking****Coal Bhawan, 3rd Floor****Core-2, Premises No. 04-MAR****Plot-AF-III, Action Area-1A****New Town, Rajarhat****Kolkata 700156**

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the officers of **Coal India Limited** (CIN L23109WB1973GOI028844) having its registered office at Coal Bhawan, Core-2, 3rd Floor, Premises No.- 04-MAR, Plot-AF-III, Action Area-1A, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata 700156 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub-clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal <http://www.mca.gov.in/mcafoportal/viewSignatoryDetailsAction.do>) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the officers of the Company, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company for the financial year 2021-2022 as mentioned below have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the authorities of Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or such other Statutory Authority:

Serial No.	Name of the Director	DIN	Date of Appointment	Date of Cessation
1.	Shri Pramod Agrawal	00279727	01.02.2020	
2.	Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari	03575641	29.11.2019	
3.	Ms. Yatinder Prasad	08564506	24.08.2020	26.04.2021
4.	Shri A.K. Nayak	08097669	27.04.2021	14.06.2021
5.	Ms. Nirupama Kotru	09204338	15.06.2021	
6.	Shri Binay Dayal	07367625	11.10.2017	31.01.2022
7.	Shri Sanjiv Soni	08173548	10.07.2019	30.06.2021
8.	Shri Satyendra Nath Tiwary	07911040	01.12.2019	
9.	Shri Vinay Ranjan	03636743	28.07.2021	
10.	Shri Denesh Singh	08038875	01.11.2021	
11.	Shri Bhojarajan Rajesh Chander	02065422	01.11.2021	



Serial No.	Name of the Director	DIN	Date of Appointment	Date of Cessation
12.	Shri Nageswara Rao Gollapalli	08461461	01.11.2021	
13.	Shri Kamesh Kant Acharya	09386642	02.11.2021	
14.	Shri Punambhai Kalabhai Makwana	09385881	02.11.2021	
15.	Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	09388744	05.11.2021	
16.	Shri B.Veera Reddy	08679590	01.02.2022	

Besides, ensuring the eligibility for the appointment or continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the said appointment or continuity based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place : Kolkata

Date: 8th July' 2022

For Arun Kumar Maitra & Co.
Company Secretaries

Arunn Kumar Maitra
Partner

ACS No. 3010; CP. No. 14490

UDIN: A003010D000585878



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2021-22

In terms of Regulation 34(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, company prepared Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (BRSR) on Voluntary basis and mapped with GRI-Framework for the year 2021-22 and the same is uploaded in the Company's website: www.coalindia.in.



MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

1.0 INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Coal in India and Coal India Limited

Coal remains the predominant indigenous energy source in the country. The energy security of the country and its prosperity are integrally linked to efficient and effective use of this abundant, affordable and dependent fuel, coal.

The dependability on coal may be gauged by the fact that about 55% of India's installed power capacity is coal-based. CIL produces around 80% of India's overall coal production in India and it alone meets to the tune of 40% of primary commercial energy requirement. As India aims to increase its power generation capacity in the coming years, a significant portion of the capacity is expected to come from coal itself.

As per Draft NITI Aayog Report (Nov'21) on "Coal Demand in India - 2030 and beyond", demand for coal in electricity generation in India will remain and gain an increasing trend in absolute term in the near future. In percentage terms, the share of coal in energy mix is likely to reduce from current levels of 72% to 52% by 2030, 43% by 2035 and to 34% by 2040 due to high penetration of renewable in total energy mix.

In terms of availability, coal is the most abundant fossil fuel available in India. The geological resources of coal in India are in excess of ₹352 Billion Tonnes (as on 01.04.21). At the current rate of production, the reserves are adequate to meet the demand.

Government of India envisages to provide access to clean, cheap and sustainable electricity to the entire population of the nation. Though the proportion of non-coal sources, particularly renewables, has increased over the last few years, yet coal shall remain the dominant fuel source for electricity generation in India in near future as well.

Today, India is the 2nd largest producer of coal in the world producing about 777.03 Million tonne (Mt) of coal in 2021-22. The coal sector in India is dominated by state producers including Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited. Coal India Limited (CIL), with its seven wholly-owned coal producing subsidiaries and one mine planning and Consultancy Company, is the single largest coal producing company in the world, with a total production of about 622.63 Mt during the fiscal 2021-22 which is about 80% of the total coal produced in the country.

2.0 SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large Scale of operations allows economies in scale of production. Large coal resource base. Geographical spread of operations in India allows proximity to a large and diversified customer base. Strong financial credentials. Skilled and diversified workforce with experience. Well positioned to cater to high demand of coal in India. Consistent track record of growth & strong track record of financial performance. Strong capabilities for exploration, mine planning and operations. Lowest selling price of coal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of production in underground (legacy) mines. Evacuation infrastructure bottleneck in certain areas due to land, statutory clearance and law & order issues. Inherent inferior quality of indigenous coal due to high ash content. Constraints in land acquisition. High wages cost
Threats	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to part with land, creating problems in possession of land and rehabilitation. Rapid appreciation in land cost. Increase in proportion of renewables in the energy mix and demand stagnation in future. Energy storage solutions. Covid-19 like pandemic may cause havoc in terms of reduced demand to dictate course of business in short term. Pressure of international body like UN to comply Paris Agreement & COP26 at Glasgow on climate change to curb use of fossil fuel. Impact of commercial mining Possibility of availability of low cost imported coal may significantly affect future of indigenous production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal to remain the key primary energy source in India. Large scale Rural electrification and Power for All UDAY scheme. Enhanced demand of power due to increased use of electric vehicles. Optimizing production cost through Linkage rationalization. Export opportunities to neighboring countries. Strong economic growth in India and resultant demand for energy, particularly coal as an energy source. Being a cheaper source of energy compared to alternate sources available in India, demand to continue to remain strong. To adopt coal to liquid and coal to gas technology. To diversify its operation into solar sector for having significant presence in India's overall energy mix. For reducing non-essential imports of thermal coal.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

3.0 SEGMENT-WISE PERFORMANCE

Production, Off-take and OBR performances are available in Director's Report.

4.0 OUTLOOK:

CIL had envisaged coal supply target of 700 Mt in 2022-23 which is a growth of about 12% over the previous year. About 80% of the said production would be consumed by power sector only. CIL's growth plan for the future is in synergy with the ambitious plan of the Government for 24 X 7 power supply to all homes in the country for which a roadmap to achieve 1 Bt of coal production by 2024-25 has been prepared.

For sustainability and growth, thrust on minimizing the environmental impact is laid for qualitative improvement in coal production through selective mining, beneficiation & blending and diversifying into clean coal technologies.

Apart from creating new railway infrastructure, optimum utilization of existing capacity through linkage auction scheme is being ensured through an in-built system of source rationalization for non-regulated sector. Further, it has been envisaged to ensure "First Mile Connectivity (FMC)" to consumer through non-road mode like conveyors, MGR/Rail etc.

CIL is also exploring opportunities to diversify into 'coal to chemical' business (CTL, SCG etc.). This is to ensure greater value addition and thereby improving financial performance of the company, and ensuring long term sustenance.

CIL has planned a capital investment of ₹ 16,500 Crores for maintaining its volume growth in 2022-23 and beyond. In addition, the company has also envisaged for investing substantial amount in different schemes in 2022-23 such as development of railway infrastructure project, solar power, Thermal Power Plants, surface coal gasification, Coal Bed Methane (CBM), revival of fertilizer plants etc.

Marketing Outlook:

Considering the demand scenario, the target for the year 2021-22 had been set at the level of 740 MT.

CIL has earmarked evacuation infrastructure projects in both the Greenfield and Brownfield areas under its command areas in the 3 subsidiaries, to have a seamless coal evacuation system. Rail infrastructure is being built both on 'Deposit Basis' as well as by forming SPVs with Rail PSUs and the concerned State Govt.

CIL has identified 07 Railway Projects for evacuation of coal, out of which 03 are funded by CIL on 'deposit basis and the remaining 04 being executed through JVs/SPVs with a track length of about 620 Km are being constructed at an estimated capital expenditure of about ₹ 20,000 Cr.

Funded by CIL on Deposit Basis:

- 1) Tori-Shivpur New BG Double Rail line (43.70 KM) has been commissioned, thus enabling coal evacuation from the Greenfield areas of North Karanpura Coalfield in CCL.
Tripling of this rail line is under construction at an additional capital of ₹ 894 Crs. which shall increase its capacity from - 65 MTPA to - 100 MTPA. Tripling works likely to be operationalized by Mar'23.
- 2) Jharsuguda -Barpali- Sardega New BG single line (52.41 KM) has been commissioned, thus enabling coal evacuation from the Greenfield areas of Basundhara Coalfield of MCL.
Doubling of this Rail line from Jharsuguda to Sardega along with coal loading bulb at Barpali and double line Fly-over at Jharsuguda along with Augmentation works of Jharsuguda Railway Station are under execution at an estimated capital of ₹ 3200 Cr., thereby enhancing its capacity from - 34 MTPA to -65 MTPA.
- 3) Rail Connectivity of Lingaraj SILO with Deulbeda siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL has been commissioned in Jul'21 which has resulted in an incremental evacuation capacity by-5MTPA.

Funded through JVs/ SPVs by CIL:

- 1) Jharkhand Coal Rail Ltd (JCRL), in the State of Jharkhand under CCL command area.
Shivpur-Kathautia Railway Line, 49 km in North Karanpura Coalfield of Jharkhand - Financial Closure and Land acquisition are in progress. This rail line shall facilitate in evacuating - 25 MTPA coal from the Greenfield area of N K Coalfield.
- 2) Chhattisgarh East Rail Ltd (CERL) - Developing the East Rail Corridor in the state of Chhattisgarh under SECL command area.

Phase - I :

The Main corridor from Kharsia to Dharamjaigarh (0-74 KM) was commissioned in Jul,21. The first block section of the spur line from Gharghoda to Bhalumuda (0-14 Km) is also completed and safety certificate issued by SECR'. Loading of coal is regular from Korichhapar, Gharghoda and Dharamj aigarh Freight Terminals.

Phase - II:

Financial Closure and Land acquisition is in progress.

Commissioning of CERL Rail Project shall enhance coal evacuation capacity by - 30 MTPA from the Mand-Raigad coalfield.

- 3) Chhattisgarh East West Rail Ltd (CEWRL) - Developing the East West Rail Conidor in the state of Chhattisgarh under SECL command area.
This new rail line shall connect Gewa Rd. to Pendra Rd., 135 Km, and shall facilitate upcountry movement of coal from Korba Coalfield. Financial closure was achieved in Sep'20. construction works are underway and is anticipated to be completed by Mar'24. This shall enhance coal evacuation capacity by - 62 MTPA from the Korba coalfield.
- 4) Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited (MCRL) is developing the Angul-Balram rail link of -14.5 Km in Talcher coalfield under MCL command area in the state of odisha at an estimated cost of ₹ 145 Cr. Work is in progress in the entire track length and is anticipated to be commissioned by Jul'22. This shall enhance coal evacuation capacity by - 15 MTPA from Talcher coalfield. Commissioning of these new BG railway lines along with the already commissioned line will increase the evaluation capacity to about 330 MTPA to the railway network by CIL.



CIL already has a committed long term linkage of nearly 657.5 MTPA from Power and Non-Power Sectors as on 31.3.2022. It also has a steady demand for offers of sale through various e-Auction Schemes. CIL has assured demand for its production projections, as more firm linkages shall be added under the ongoing process of allocation of linkages to various segments of Power Sector consumers through 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyla (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI)', the policy introduced by the government on 22.5.2017 for grant of coal linkages to power sector and also through further tranches of auction of linkages for Non-Regulated Sector consumers that shall be conducted by CIL.

Customer satisfaction through quality assurance and transparency in business operations have been the priority areas for CIL. The initiatives taken to build Consumers' confidence and satisfaction include supply of only sized coal as per FSA provision to power sector consumers, extension of third party sampling facility to all sectors of consumers under all schemes through deployment of empanelled Third Party Agencies, as per the choice of consumer, installation of online ash & energy analyzers in coalfield areas, restriction of grade slippages to the level of 20%, timely issuance of credit/debit notes on quality grounds under purview of FSA etc., NABL accreditation of the major field level laboratories and equipping them with the Automatic "Bomb Calorimeters" for ascertaining calorific value of coal and increasing the production through Surface Miners. The objective of transparency is also achieved with the help of various simple menu driven APPs launched by CIL, like SEVA (SaraI EindhAn Vitran Application) for Power Consumers, Grahak Sadak Koyla Vitran, UTTAM ((Unlocking Transparency by Third Party Assessment of Mined Coal) and CAMS (Coal Allocation Monitoring System) for distribution of coal through State Nominated Agencies, through which the consumers and other related stakeholders have access for information regarding allocation, dispatch, third party quality assessment of dispatch etc.

Also, in order to expedite and facilitate the reconciliation of coal bills on a quarterly basis, a reconciliation portal has been developed by Coal India Limited. Consumers as well as subsidiaries have been advised to perform online bill to bill reconciliation after registration and executing different activities for smooth functioning of portal. Most of the Power consumers have been on boarded on the portal. It is expected that online reconciliation of all the consumers will be conducted through this portal, in a short time.

Operations Outlook:

117 Ongoing projects costing ₹ 20 Crs and above having ultimate capacity of about 919 Mty and sanctioned capital of about ₹ 132634 Crs are under various stages of implementation (as on 01.04.2022). For achieving production target in 2022-23, EC for 7 proposals with incremental capacity of about 85.37 Mty are under different stages of approval. In FY22-23, Stage-II FC of 7 proposals involving 1807.27 Ha forest land are required to be commensurate with coal production target. Also, total land to be possessed by the subsidiaries of CIL has been estimated to be 3273 Ha for achieving the target.

The expansion program will be managed in a structured manner with the help of IT enabled solutions. The implementation of ERP solution to enable transparency in operations, maintenance and support functions is already underway and has been introduced in all subsidiaries & in CIL HQ including NEC. The project implementation of vital mines is being monitored through MDMS portal and on MS Project software. CIL has taken initiatives for implementation of digitization of mines for improving operational efficiency for which 6 mines of NCL & SECL have been identified for implementation.

The Company has already concluded two studies through reputed consultant for assessing the possible mechanization and automation levels across a substantial number of mines. This is aimed at identification of opportunities in mine planning, exploration, survey, operations and maintenance.

In order to infuse State-of-the-art technology & efficiency of private sector, initiatives have been taken for development & operation of new mines/blocks through MDO route. Further, CIL have identified 20 closed/abandoned/discontinued underground mines as of now for operation through MDO route.

With a vision to extract coal environmentally and socially friendly manner, CIL is looking forward to enhance its production from underground mining. As the opencastable coal is likely to be exhausted in the near future and high capacity State-of-the -Art underground mines shall be poised for the following:

- Identification and planning of large high capacity State-of-the-Art underground mines at depth below 250 Mtr. and at places with environmental compliance.
- With large nos. of old/discontinued/abandoned potential OC mines now lying idle are being identified for being taken-up through Highwall mining.
- An exercise has been initiated for working/extraction of coal below Forest Land in virgin seams and seams standing on pillars.

To support increase in production on a sustainable basis, synergic growth in exploration is also envisaged. Increased use of hydrostatic drilling with PCD bits and 3D Seismic Survey Technology to achieve high rate in exploration have been planned. CIL will continue to focus on increasing its reserve base in India.

CIL is also in the process of augmenting the capacity of training institutes across subsidiaries, including IICM. Several other actions for building human resource capacity are being contemplated in collaboration with reputed institutions within the country and even abroad in their respective fields.

Outlook for Sustainable Growth:

CIL's Action Plan for development of solar power projects and energy efficiency projects towards meeting green energy requirement and to become a Net Zero Energy Company by 2024 are as under :-

1. CIL is committed to become a Net Zero Energy Company by offsetting its current power consumption by establishing 3000 MW solar power projects in CIL's own land or any Govt/Solar Park/Pvt land/large water bodies (floating solar) across PAN India.
2. CIL's Roadmap for 3000 MW SPV Projects is drawn as under :
 - i. 21-22 - 290 MW
 - ii. 22-23 - 1500 MW
 - iii. 23-24 - 1210 MW



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

- a. CIL was awarded 100 MW Solar Power project against e-reverse auction conducted by GUVNL for procurement of Solar power to meet their RPO obligation. CIL is required to establish the Solar power project in Gujarat @ ₹ 2.20 per unit of electricity to supply solar power to GUVNL for a period of 25 years. CIL signed PPA with GUVNL on 22.4.2021.
- b. On back to back EPC contract, CIL was awarded 100 MW Solar power project in favour of EPC contractor on 26.04.2021 to install the same at Gujarat within a period of one year from the date of award of work.

Other Solar power Program of CIL :

- a. Around 140 MW (NCL-50 MW, MCL-50 MW & SECL-40 MW) solar projects have been awarded by CIL's subsidiaries & will be commissioned in 2022-23.
- b. Tender for 160 MW (SECL-100 MW, CCL-20 MW, BCCL-25 MW & WCL-15 MW) is ready and likely to be floated within July 2022 and the projects shall be commissioned within 22-23.
- c. Tender floated-40 MW (BCCL-25 MW & WCL-15 MW), DPR under approval - 35 MW (ECL), BCCL-20 MW is under finalization.
- d. Approximately 10 MW Rooftop solar power projects are under various stages of implementation at Subsidiaries. More rooftops are being identified to meet the residential/commercial load of subsidiaries to reduce the power cost.
- e. Subsidiaries have already identified 800 Ha of land approximately in different subsidiaries of CIL to set up solar projects for captive requirement subject to its viability & state regulations on open access & grid connectivity.
- f. CIL has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary company in the name & style of CIL Navikarniya Urja Ltd to undertake renewable energy projects.

Research & Development:

CMPDIL is the nodal agency for coordination and monitoring of S&T projects in the coal sector as well as in R&D projects of CIL. The details of S&T and R&D projects taken-up by CMPDI on behalf of CIL are in **Annexure A**.

5.0 RISKS AND CONCERNS

CIL has a comprehensive Risk Management Framework which consists of:

- (a) Process to identify, prioritize and formulate mitigation plans for prioritized risks/RTMs(Risk That Matters) &
- (b) Framework for Roles & Responsibilities of various officials, committee and Board in discharging the Risk Management Process.

As a part of Risk Management Framework, Risk owners and Mitigation Plan owners have been identified for each risk & corresponding mitigation plans formulated to ensure continuous risk assessment and mitigation. A sub-committee of Board of Directors i.e. Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been constituted in compliance with SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015. The RMC provides direction and evaluates the effectiveness of Risk Management Framework. Cyber Security Risk has been included in RTMs of CIL & related mitigation plans are being implemented.

Chief Risk officer (CRO) of CIL and his team under the direction of Risk Management Committee of CIL assess the risk to the company and formulate the risk mitigation plan for prioritized risks and facilitate its implementation.

6.0 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

"Coal India Limited (CIL) has robust internal control systems and processes for smooth and efficient conduct of business and complies with relevant laws and regulations. A comprehensive delegation of power exists for smooth decision making. Elaborate guidelines for preparation of accounts are followed for uniform compliance. Further, all the key functional areas are governed by respective operating manuals. In order to ensure that checks and balances are in place and all internal control systems are in order, regular and exhaustive internal audits are conducted by experienced firms of accountants in close co-ordination with the Company's Internal Audit Department.

The Internal Financial Controls of the Company were reviewed by Internal Auditors appointed by the company. According to them, the Company has, in all material respects, laid down internal financial controls (including operational controls) and that such controls are adequate and operating effectively during the year ended 31st March' 2022."

7.0 DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

FINANCIAL DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Riding on the record production and offtake of coal, PBT& PAT of CIL (Consolidated) had increased by 31% and 37% respectively in FY 2021-22 vis-à-vis FY 2020-21.

The major reason for the substantial increase in the profit can be attributed to increase in Net Sales by ₹17,913.05 Crores on account of record offtake of 661.89 Mill.Te. (increase by 87.40 Mill. Te. i.e. 15%) along with increase in average realization per tonne.

A detailed discussion on financial performance and analysis of the group based on the Consolidated Financial Statements is furnished below.



A. Total Income:

Total Income of the Company comprises of Revenue from operations and Other Income. Major revenue of the company under above two heads of total income includes income from sale of coal, other operating revenue such as Loading and Transportation charges, Evacuation Facility Charges, consultancy and other services related to mine planning & designing, interest earned on investments such as term deposits with banks etc. The Total Income for Financial Year 2021-22 is ₹ 1,13,618.02 Crores as against ₹ 93,768.84 Crores in the previous year registering an increase of 21.17 %. The breakup of major elements of income are discussed below:

(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	Change %
Sale of Coal	1,52,667.14	1,26,786.13	20.41%
Less: Statutory Levies	52,043.77	44,075.81	18.08%
Net Sales	1,00,623.37	82,710.32	21.66%
Other Operating Revenue (Net)	9,090.13	7,315.69	24.26%
Revenue from Operations	1,09,713.50	90,026.01	21.87%
Other Income	3,904.52	3,742.83	4.32%
Total Income	1,13,618.02	93,768.84	21.17%

1. Revenue from Operations:

i. Sale of Coal

Sales are presented as gross sales (in notes to accounts) and net of various statutory levies (in Statement of Profit & Loss) comprising royalty, GST, GST Compensation cess, cess on coal, payment to national mineral exploration trust (NMET), district mineral foundation (DMF) and other levies etc. The Income from sale of coal is mainly dependent on pricing, production and distribution of coal.

CIL recorded **highest ever Gross Sales & Net Sales in FY 2021-22** on account of record Offtake. The Gross Sales of the company stood at ₹ 1,52,667.14 Crores in FY 2021-22 against the previous year Gross Sales of ₹ 1,26,786.13 Crores. The Net sales (net of all levies) for the year was ₹ 1,00,623.37 Crores against ₹ 82,710.32 Crores during the previous year, thereby registering a substantial increase of 21.66%.

During the year, company achieved an offtake of 661.89 million tonne against 574.48 million tonnes in previous year, registering an increase of 15.22 %. The increase in volume and increase in average realization per tonne accounted for the increase in sales revenue. Average realization per tonne increased mainly on account of fetching of better premium in E-Auction sales and booking of Performance Incentive by Subsidiaries in FY 21-22. In previous FY for ease of doing business due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Performance Incentive was waived and reserve price under E-Auction Scheme was brought down at par with notified price up to 2nd Quarter of FY 2020-21. The revenue from sales also includes the debit notes/credit notes issued on the basis of results of third-party sampling and netted off with provision of coal quality variance.

ii. Other Operating Revenue:

Loading and Additional transportation charges

Major element of other operating revenue is on account of transportation charges recovered from the customers. The company charges transportation costs for transportation of coal to dispatch points under various slabs of distance and corresponding rates. The loading and transportation charges recovered (net of all levies) during the year was ₹5,236.39 Crores against ₹4,442.95 Crores in the previous year due to increase in Offtake.

Evacuation Facility Charges

Evacuation Facility Charges are levied at ₹ 60 per tonne on all dispatches. During the year, total revenue on account of evacuation facility charges (net of all levies) was ₹3,571.27 Crores against ₹ 2,321.65 Crores in the previous year due to increase in Evacuation Facility Charges to ₹ 60 per tonne w.e.f. 01.08.2021 and increase in Offtake.

Revenue from services

Revenue from services includes consultancy and other services provided by CMPDIL, a subsidiary of CIL to parties outside the CIL's group and Freight Income from Rail Operation by the subsidiary of SECL. Revenue from services which also forms part of other operating revenue was ₹281.01 Crores (net of levies) in 2021-22 as against ₹542.78 Crores (net of levies) in 2020-21. Revenue from Services decreased mainly on account of decrease in Exploration Sales of CMPDIL.

2. Other Income

Other income includes interest income from deposits with banks, gain on sale of mutual funds, rental income, write back of provisions and liabilities made in earlier years which are no longer required and other miscellaneous incomes.

During the year, other income increased by 4.32% from ₹ 3,742.83 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 3,904.52 Crores in FY 2021-22.

Other Income increased mainly due to increase in Interest Income by ₹124.02 Crores due to booking of Interest on Income tax refund of ₹ 446.05 Crores (PY ₹36.53 Crores).

B. Expenses

The detailed breakup of expenses is included in the annual financial statements.



Break up of Major Heads: -

1) Cost of Materials Consumed

Cost of material consumed relate to materials and items of stores used in coal mining and processing operations, primarily oil and lubricant (including diesel), explosives, HEMM spares and timber. Other consumables used in coal mining operations include tyres, spares for other plant and machinery relating to coal handling plants and beneficiation facilities, and other miscellaneous stores and spares.

Cost of Material consumed increased by ₹ 1,853.64 Crores, from ₹ 7,588.54 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 9,442.18 Crores in FY 2021-22 i.e. by 24.43%, mainly due to increase in average diesel rate and explosives rate.

2) Employee Benefits Expenses

Employee benefit expenses constitutes the largest component in the total expenses and is about 45 % of the total expenses. The employee benefit cost during the current year was ₹40,700.82 Crores as against ₹38,592.42 Crores in previous year.

Employee Benefits expenses include salary, wages and allowances, contributions to provident fund, pension and gratuity, overtime payments, leave encashment, attendance bonus, productivity and performance linked bonus and other incentives, and other employee benefits.

Employee benefits expense increased by 5.46% in the current fiscal mainly on account of -

- Additional Provision of around ₹ 1100 Crores for Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non-Executives for on-roll Non-executive employees.
- Pending finalization of wage revision of Non-Executive employees (National Coal Wage Agreement XI - NCWA XI) a provision of around ₹ 880 Crores have been provided for the nine months' period 01.07.2021 to 31.03.2022.

There was a net reduction in manpower by 10466 employees from 31.03.2021 to 31.03.2022.

3) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (CSR expenses)

The Company has framed CSR Policy on the basis of guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises and the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. As per the said policy CIL would undertake select CSR activities out of the themes listed in Schedule-VII of the Companies Act as amended from time to time.

During FY 2021-22, CSR expenses has increased by 22.18 % from ₹ 449.31 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 548.98 Crores. Actual CSR spent was ₹ 583.32 Crores in Financial Year 2021-22.

4) Contractual Expenses

Contractual expenses primarily consist of transportation charges for coal, sand and materials carried out through third party contractors, contractor expenses relating to wagon loading operations, hiring charges for Heavy Earth Moving Machinery representing cost of coal extraction and overburden removal activities and other miscellaneous works carried out through third party contractors for haul road maintenance at mines and temporary lighting etc.

The contractual expense is incurred for both coal production as well as removal of overburden. Contractual Expenses increased by ₹ 2,820.95 Crores, from ₹ 16,045.91 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 18,866.86 Crores in FY 2021-22, i.e. 17.58 %. The increase in contractual expenses was largely on account of increase in average diesel rate and increase in the volume of contractual Coal production and contractual removal of Overburden.

5) Finance Costs

Finance costs decreased by ₹ 100.75 Crores, from ₹ 642.24 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 541.49 Crores in FY 2021-22, i.e. 15.69%, mainly due to decrease in Short Term Loan taken by Subsidiaries.

6) Depreciation/Amortisation/ Impairment

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. Impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset is in excess of its recoverable amount and the same is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss and carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment increased by ₹ 710.82 Crores, from ₹ 3717.85 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 4428.67 Crores in FY 2021-22, i.e. 19.12%, owing to higher Capital expenditure during the year.

7) Stripping Activity Adjustment

In accordance with the Accounting policy of the company, in open cast mines with rated capacity of one million tonne per annum and above, the cost of Stripping is charged on technically evaluated average ratio (overburden: coal) at each mine with due adjustment for stripping activity asset and ratio variance account after the mines are brought to revenue. The net of balances of stripping activity asset and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as Stripping Activity Adjustment under the head Non-Current Provisions or Other Non-Current Assets as the case may be.

The Stripping Activity adjustment (cost) varies from mine to mine depending on geo-mining condition of raising the overburden. OB to Coal ratio in the current year is lower than the ratio in previous year. In view of above, the Stripping Activity adjustment increased by ₹ 2,310.49 Crores from ₹ 1,450.37 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹3,760.86 Crores in FY 2021-22, i.e. 159.30%.

8) Other Expenses

Other expenses includes various operational and administrative expenses, under-loading expenses paid to Indian Railways, rehabilitation expenses, security expenses, rent, rates & taxes, traveling expenses, employee training expenses, advertisement and publicity related expenses,



freight charges for stores and materials, donations, demurrage paid to Indian Railways and hire charges for office administration equipment and other miscellaneous expenses .

Other Expenses increased by ₹ 719.47 Crores, from ₹ 4,246.18 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 4,965.65 Crores in FY 2021-22, i.e. 16.94 % mainly due to increase in Hire Charges by ₹ 106.25 Crores, Security Expenses by ₹ 86.37 Crores, Under Loading Charges by ₹ 126.55 Crores, Rehabilitation Charges by ₹ 52.29 Crores, Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses by ₹ 93.62 Crores etc.

C. Cash Flows (in nutshell)

(₹ in Crores)

Particular	For the year ended 31 st March	
	2022	2021
Opening Cash & Cash equivalents	5,112.28	2,791.10
Net cash flow from operating activities	41,087.51	10,592.42
Net cash flow from investing activities	(26,481.03)	181.90
Net cash used in financing activities	(13,441.24)	(8,453.14)
Change in Cash & Cash equivalents	1,165.24	2,321.18
Closing Cash & Cash equivalents	6,277.52	5,112.28

Net cash inflow from operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2022 increased by ₹ 30,495.09 Crores i.e. 287.90% from the previous year mainly due to increase in Profit, realization of Trade Receivables and increase in Advance from Customers/others.

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ 26,481.03 Crores in FY 21-22 as against net cash inflow of ₹ 181.90 Crores in the previous year mainly because of more money invested in Bank Deposits in FY 21-22 due to better liquidity as compared to withdrawal of money from Bank Deposits in Previous Year.

Net cash outflow from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2022 increased by ₹ 4,988.10 Crores i.e. 59.01% from the previous year, which is mainly attributable to repayment of Short-Term Borrowings and higher Dividend payment in FY 21-22.

D. Dividend

During the year ended 31.03.2022, the company has paid interim dividends @ ₹ 14.00 (PY ₹ 12.50/share) per equity share of face value of ₹ 10/- each amounting to ₹ 8,627.82 Crores (PY ₹ 7,703.44 Crores) for FY 21-22 and Final Dividend of ₹ 3.50 per equity share amounting to ₹ 2,156.97 Crores for FY 20-21. Further, Final Dividend of ₹ 3.00 per equity share for FY 2021-22 has also been recommended by the Board subject to approval in the ensuing AGM.

E. The various ratios related to the financials of Coal India: -

Particulars	April to March '22	April to March '21	Variance
Net Profit (As % Net Sales)	17.27%	15.36%	12.43%
Operating Profit as % of Revenue from Operations	19.14%	18.20%	5.16%
Debtors Turnover ¹	8.49	6.59	28.80%
Inventory Turnover ²	12.84	11.11	15.56%
Return on Net Worth (%) ³	40%	35%	15.80%
Liquidity Ratios			
Current Ratio	1.62	1.68	-3.57%
Trade receivables as no. of Days sales ¹	32.97	63.81	-48.33%
Stock of Coal as no. of Days of production (Qty) ³	35.67	60.69	-41.23%
Interest Coverage Ratio ⁴	44.61	29.04	53.62%
Structural Ratios			
Long Term Debt: Equity Capital ⁵	0.54	0.44	22.73%
Net Worth: Equity Capital	7.00	5.92	18.24%

- Debtors Turnover is Ratio of Gross Sales to Average Gross Debtors. The Debtors turnover ratio has increased due to highest ever Gross Sales recorded by CIL and decrease in Average Gross Debtors due to better realization. Trade Receivables as no. of days sales has decreased due to realization of trade receivables.
- Return on Net Worth has increased as the Profit after tax has increased by 37% whereas Net worth increased by 18%.
- Stock of Coal as no. of Days of production (Qty.) has decreased due to depletion of inventory of Coal.
- Interest Coverage ratio indicates coverage of Finance Cost with available earnings. Profit before tax during FY 2021-22 increased to ₹ 23,616.28 crore against ₹ 18,009.24 crore in FY 2020-21, whereas interest on borrowing has decreased due to decrease in short-term borrowings by Subsidiaries. Hence, due to the above reasons, the interest coverage ratio has increased in FY 2021-22.



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5. Debt equity ratio determines financial leverage of the company. For FY 2021-22 Long term Debt was ₹ 3,301.78 Crores as against ₹ 2,688.10 Crores in FY 2020-21. Hence due to the increase in long term borrowing, Debt to equity capital became 0.54 times as on 31.03.2022 as against 0.44 times as on 31.03.2021. The long-term debt mainly includes Long term loans taken by two Subsidiaries of SECL namely CERL and CEWRL.

8.0 MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES/INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS FRONT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

I. Manpower

The manpower strength of the company as on 1.04.2022 against the previous year was as under:

Year	Executive	Non-Executive	Total
01.04.2022	15,694	2,32,856	2,48,550
01.04.2021	15,234	2,43,782	2,59,016

The manpower Strength has come down by **10,466** during 2021-22.

II. Talent/Skill Development Initiatives

To ensure regular learning and development of the employees, company has established Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM), Ranchi as an apex Training Institute and in addition a Management Development Institute at every subsidiary, Vocational Training Centers in all projects and other Training Centers for imparting management and skill development trainings are in place.

During the financial year 2021-22, 61,268 employees have been trained in house, out of which 13,292 are executives. In addition, 3,243 employees were sent outside for training out of which 3,104 were executives. Thus, 64,511 employees were trained

During the year, more than 526755 training man-days were achieved for executives and non-executives.

In CIL and its subsidiaries, 8,295 Apprentices were engaged through NATS and NAPS.

II. Talent Acquisition & Career progression

During the Financial Year (F.Y.) 2021-22, Coal India Limited (CIL) has inducted Management Trainees, Medical Executives and other Executives at lateral level through direct recruitment to fill up the vacancy arising out of retirement, resignation etc.

Further Departmental promotion / selection were also made in different disciplines by promoting Non-Executive employees to the Executive cadre.

The details of Executive manpower influx in CIL for F.Y. 2021-22 are as follows:

- 1286 Management Trainees (MTs) were selected against MT-2019 Open Recruitment Advt. No. 0112019 wherein 978 MTs have joined till date at different Subsidiaries.
- Against Recruitment Advt. No. 03/2021, 581 MTs have been selected in 06 technical disciplines on the basis of GATE-2021 scores, list of which was published in CIL website.
- Against CIL's Policy for Decentralised Recruitment of Medical Executives through Subsidiary /CIL, 145 Medical Executives i.e. 33 Medical Specialists and 107 Sr. Medical Officer (GDMO) & 5 Sr. Medical Officer (Dental) have joined till date. Against vacancies in lieu of non-joining of Medical Executive in 1st Phase, 30 Medical Executives i.e. 4 Medical Specialists and 25 Sr. Medical Officer (GDMO) & 1 Sr. Medical Officer (Dental), have joined till date.
- Regarding career progression of Non-executive employees & to provide impetus and avenues for their growth:
 - 275 departmental candidates have been promoted/selected from Non-Executive to Executive cadre in Survey discipline and posted at different Subsidiaries.
 - 330 departmental candidates have been promoted/selected from Non-Executive to Executive cadre in 10 disciplines and posted at different Subsidiaries.
- 11 Company Secretary (CS) selected from E3 to E8 grade against Open Rect. Advt. No. 0212021 and their joining process is currently underway.
- 01 Executive Director (Indian Institute of Coal Management) on Fixed Tenure Contract Basis has been selected and their joining process is currently underway.

These executives are being groomed as GenNext leaders through off-the-job as well as on-the-job training interventions under the guidance of experienced senior experts in the company. This process facilitates easy transfer of tacit knowledge base of the organization from the elder generation to the GenNext leaders, besides easy adaptation into the organizational culture.

III. Industrial Relations

The following pro-active and strategic Industrial Relations (IR) approaches & practices have ensured harmonious & sustainable industrial relations in the company: -



a) Workers Participation in Management: -

Several bilateral fora such as Safety Committee, Housing Committee, Welfare Committee, Canteen Committee, etc. are functional in order to resolve the issues pertaining to service conditions, welfare, safety, etc. of employees.

b) Contract Labour Cell & Contract Labour Information Portal (CLIP): -

As on 01.04.2022, 91,175 Contractors' workers were deployed by the registered contractors in various activities of the company. CIL has a portal named Contract Labour Information Portal (CLIP) in which database of all Contractors and their workers i.e. contractors' workers is maintained.

c) Reservations: -

CIL complies with the provisions under Presidential Directives on reservations for SC/ST/OBC/PWD/EWS as per circulars issued there of.

d) Diversity Management: -

CIL recruits its employees from across the country through all India based open selection as well as through campus selection processes wherein applicable reservation to SC, ST, OBC communities is provided.

Manpower of CIL constitutes 19.30 % of SC, 14.48 % of ST and 23.94 % of OBC as on 1.01.2022.

Female employees of CIL constitutes 7.89% of its total manpower.

e) Non-Discrimination: -

No discrimination on the ground of religion, caste, region, creed, gender, languages etc. is done in CIL/Subsidiaries.

f) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace: -

Sexual harassment of any form is a misconduct for Executive Cadre employees as per the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules as well as for Non-Executive Cadre employees as per the Certified Standing Orders.

g) Freedom of Associations: -

Employees are free to be a part of any registered Trade Union / Employees' Association. Representation of employees is allowed in the bipartite bodies through Trade Unions / Associations.

h) Employee Welfare:-

CIL adheres to a "total care approach" towards its employees. The employee welfare programmes addresses not only the need of employees but also their families with respect to housing, recreation, sports, health, education of children etc. The company has also developed medical facilities at all its operational areas. It has a strong network of 70 fully equipped Hospitals with 4431 Beds, 367 Dispensaries, 562 Ambulance and 1042 Doctors including Specialists to provide Medical Services to the employees and their families. Further, for specialized treatment, facilities are available at reputed empanelled Hospitals across the country. There are 107 public schools financed by the company to provide quality education and grants-in-aid is given to 281 privately managed schools. CIL is also providing assistance to other 76 schools in and around the coalfield areas. The company provides scholarships to meritorious students and supports higher education of children of nonexecutive employees studying in Government Engineering Colleges & Medical Colleges.

i) Post-Retirement Medical Support: -

Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Schemes for Executives and Non-Executive Cadre employees of CIL/Subsidiaries have been formulated wherein by making nominal contribution following benefits are extended: -

Benefit under Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Schemes	Retired Executives & Spouse	Retired Non-Executive, Spouse & Divyang Children
Normal Diseases	₹ 25 Lakh	₹ 8 Lakh for Retd. Employee & Spouse ₹ 2.5 Lakh for Divyang Child
Specified Critical Diseases	Unlimited	
Yearly reimbursement of OPD/Domiciliary Expenses	₹ 36,000	

j. Social Security:

All employees of CIL and its subsidiaries / contractors' workers are covered under the social security schemes as given below: -

(A) For employees of CIL and its Subsidiaries:

1. Compensation under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923
2. Gratuity: Upto 20 Lakhs as per Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018
3. Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF): - All employees of CIL/Subsidiaries are covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund scheme with equal share of contribution from both (i.e. by employees and the employer).
4. Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPS): - All employees are covered under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme by which, on superannuation, they receive upto 25% of their total emoluments as monthly pension.
5. Life Cover Scheme: - An amount upto ₹1,25,000/- is paid under the Life Cover Scheme



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6. Ex-Gratia: - An Ex-gratia compensation of ₹ 15 lakhs in case of fatal mine accident or death due to COVID-19 is paid to the next of kin of the deceased employee.
An additional amount of ₹ 90,000 as ex-gratia, in addition to Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, is paid to the eligible dependents, in case of death or permanent total disablement of the Non-Executive Cadre employees of CIL/Subsidiaries.
 7. Employment / Monthly monetary compensation in lieu of employment: -
There is a provision for employment to one dependent of the worker who dies while in service.
Female dependents of the employees dying while in service are provided the Monthly Monetary Compensation, in lieu of employment, till attainment of 60 years of age or death whichever is earlier.
 8. Defined Contribution Superannuation Pension Scheme (DCSPS): - CIL has formulated a DCSPS for executives as per DPE guidelines covering Board level and below Board Level Executives to provide superannuation benefit in the form of annuity through an Annuity Service Provider, post retirement.
- (B) For contractors' workers engaged in CIL and its subsidiaries by registered contractors.
1. Compensation under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923
 2. An Exgratia amount of ₹ 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of the contractors' worker in case of fatal mine accident or death due to COVID-19.
 3. Nominee of deceased contractors' workers are eligible for payment of accumulated amount under EPF/CMPF.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

Environmental protection measures are taken concurrently with mining operations for maintaining acceptable levels of major physical attributes of environment namely air & water quality, hydrogeology, noise level & land resources. Suitable water spraying systems for arresting fugitive dust in roads, washeries, First Mile Connectivity (FMC) Projects, CHPs, Feeder Breakers, Crushers, coal transfer points and coal stock areas have been installed.

Massive tree plantation is being carried out in and around mining areas and modern mining techniques are being practiced in the mines of CIL to reduce air and noise pollution. In last 5 years CIL has planted more than 104.35 Lakh saplings in 4391 Ha inside mine lease area and at the same period CIL planted 10.82 Lakh saplings in 808 Ha outside mine lease area. The carbon sink potential created in last 5 years inside mine lease area is the about 1.76 Lakh Tonne/year.

CIL has planted 30.42 Lakh saplings covering an area about 1,468 Ha within and outside mine leasehold area in FY 2021-22.

During Vriksharopan Abhiyan - 2021, more than 3.84 lakh saplings were planted in 479 sites across 8 states and around 1.93 lakh saplings were distributed to CIL employees and local people. Mudwani Dam Eco-Park Jayant OC of NCL, was inaugurated and foundation stones were laid for 3 eco-tourism projects namely Kayakalp Vatika in Piparwar Area of CCL, Lilari Eco-park in Lakhanpur Area of MCL and Chandra Shekhar Azad Eco-Park, in Bina project of NCL.

Eco Parks have been developed in many of the mined out areas and command areas of CIL like Jhanjra Eco-park ECL, Parasnath Udyaan Eco-Park BCCL, Bishrampur Tourism Site SECL, Nandan Kanan Eco Park NCL, Saoner Park WCL, Kayakalp Vatika CCL, Ananta Medicinal garden MCL, etc. CIL has established 27 Eco-parks & Mine Tourism & eco-restoration sites on date.

Effluent treatment facilities for mine, workshop & CHP effluents like oil & grease traps, sedimentation ponds and facilities for storage of treated water and its reuse have been provided in all the major projects. Domestic sewage treatment plants have also been established for treatments of domestic effluents. Recharging of ground water is also taken up within mine premises as well as in the nearby villages through rainwater harvesting, digging of ponds/development of lagoons and by de-silting of existing ponds/tanks etc. In 2021-22, discharged mine water was utilized in 727 villages for irrigation and domestic use, benefitting more than 10.68 Lakh villagers

10. Corporate Social Responsibility

Budget allocated for CSR activities during FY 21-22 by Coal India Ltd., was ₹ 105.31 crores, much more than the amount calculated as per the minimum statutory provisions i.e. ₹ 6.81 cr. CIL was able to utilize ₹ 77.64 cr. for CSR during the financial year, more than the statutory obligation as per Companies Act 2013.

Dept. of Public Enterprises (DPE) had specified "Health and Nutrition with special focus on COVID related measures" as the common theme for undertaking CSR activities by CPSEs in FY 21-22. These activities were especially focused upon and ~78% of total CSR expenditure was made on these themes against the DPE specified target of 60%.

CIL stepped up to play its part in the service of the nation during COVID-19. CIL arranged more than 3600 beds (out of these 2500 with oxygen support) for Covid patients. Under Mission 'Praana Vayu', financial assistance was provided for 31 oxygen plants in 28 hospitals with a total capacity of over 35,200 LPM which can support 5,040 beds with medical oxygen. Sufficient no. of ventilators, oxygen cylinders, ambulances, baby warmers and Remdesivir injections were arranged in Covid treatment facilities. During the year, around 2.8 lakh cooked food/dry ration packets, 65,000 liters of hand sanitizers and 11.3 lakh masks were distributed to inculcate the habit of proper hand hygiene in the community.

As part of facilitating 'Ease of Doing Business', relief to vendors and suppliers was provided by delivery extensions, non-imposition of EMD provisions and reduction in performance security deposit from 5-10% to 3%. Relief to buyers was provided through the facility of Usance LC to address liquidity crunch, waiver from payment of performance incentive for power sector and increase in trigger level of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACO) from 75% to 80%



The widespread public outreach of CSR activities is very important in order to establish and enhance CIL's image as a socially responsible company as well as to attract sincere partners as implementing agencies with innovate ideas for the upliftment of the underprivileged. To achieve this, achievements under CSR were given wide publicity using print and electronic media. A short film, pamphlets and posters were made for increasing the awareness about Thalassaemia Bal Sewa Yojana (TBSY), one of the prominent projects of CIL.

CSR budget vs expenditure for FY 21-22 for CIL (HQ)

S. No.	Item	Amount (₹ Crores)
1	CSR budget as per minimum statutory provisions	6.81
2	CSR budget as per CIL's CSR policy (incl. carryover)	105.31
3	Expenditure incurred	77.64

Theme wise Expenditure during FY 2022 by CIL (HQ)

S. No.	Thematic Area	Expenditure in F.Y. 21-22 (₹ Crores)	As a % of Total CSR Expenditure in F.Y. 2021-22
1	Healthcare, Nutrition & Sanitation	59.56	76.71%
2	Education & Livelihood	14.12	18.19%
3	Contribution to PM-CARES Fund	2.50	3.22%
4	Others	1.46	1.88%
	Total	77.64	100.00%

Major Projects for which CSR fund was utilized in FY 21-22 by CIL (HQ)

Healthcare

- The flagship project of Thalassaemia Bal Sewa Yojana ran successfully in FY 2021-22 with total CSR spent of ₹ 3.21 cr. during the year on cure and better management of Thalassaemia and Aplastic anemia of eligible patients.
- An amount of ₹ 26.00 cr. has been spent for construction of 7th Floor of National Cancer Hospital, Nagpur.
- A CSR expenditure of ₹ 10.00 cr. has been made for Linear Accelerator Radio Therapy Unit to enhance affordable cancer treatment facility at Saroj Gupta Cancer Centre & Research Institute at Kolkata.
- A CSR expenditure of ₹ 10.00 cr. has been made on setting up of Oxygen Plants at 3 Government Hospitals in Nagpur.
- An amount of ₹ 2.50 cr. has been spent on development of health infrastructure by upgradation of medical equipment at Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata.
- A multi-specialty diagnosis and health care service center is being constructed at Faridabad, Haryana in which an amount of ₹ 1.35 cr. has been spent.
- As a part of COVID response, Oxygen concentrators, COVID Cold Chain Equipment, ICU equipped ambulance, Health camps, CT scan machines and Ventilators have been provided in different hospitals all over India with a total expenditure of ₹ 4.85 cr.
- ₹ 2.14 cr. has been spent for establishing oxygen plants at District Hospital, East Singhbhum and Simdega in Jharkhand.

Rural Development

₹ 52.00 lakhs has been spent for setting up of "Gou" development and organic farming research and training institute at Kaulajagi Gokak Taluk, Belagavi, Karnataka.

Education

- An amount of ₹ 7.50 cr. has been spent on an ongoing project of construction of school building damaged during flood at Dharwad and Bagalkot, Karnataka.
- A pre-fabricated school building has been constructed at Government Primary School at Kumarsain District, Himachal Pradesh wherein an expenditure of ₹ 1.00 cr. has been made.
- ₹ 55.50 lakhs has been spent on construction of G + 4 school building at a school for underprivileged students at Mayapur, West Bengal.
- ₹ 55.05 lakhs has been spent on construction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Medak, Telangana.
- ₹ 47.01 lakhs has been spent on construction of hostel Facility at Vidya Bharti School, Hoshangabad.
- ₹ 6.41 lakhs has been spent on setting up Ekal Vidyalayas in Aspirational Districts of Narayanpur (Chattisgarh), East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Simdega (Jharkhand).

Eradicating hunger and malnutrition - During the third wave of COVID, relief measures through fresh and hygienic cooked packed food was distributed outside hospitals of Kolkata and areas of Delhi NCR where more than 5000 packets per day was distributed with a total CSR spending of ₹ 1.01 Cr.

Social Welfare, Women Empowerment and Welfare of Differently Aabled - ₹ 74.00 lakhs was spent on several activities like renovation of Old Age Home, procurement and handing over of utility equipment in home for old age and orphanage, empowerment of women living as live in couple of a tribe of Jharkhand, Rehabilitation of Children with disabilities in Bhopal and school for specially aabled at Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

Disaster Management - Contribution of ₹ 2.50 cr. has been made to PM CARES Fund.



S&T projects of Ministry of Coal during 2021-22

Sl. No	Title of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
1	"Indigenous Development of Early Warning Radar System for predicating failures/slope instabilities in opencast mines"	Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), CSRE; IIT-B, Mumbai and CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
2	"Capacity building for extraction of CBM resource within CIL Command areas"	CBM Cell, CMPDI, Ranchi & CSIRO, Australia	On-going
3	"Development and Field Trial of 500 T Capacity SAGES-III for Use with Continuous Miners (Phase-III)"	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, SECL, Bilaspur, M/s Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery & Engineering Limited (APHMEL), Vijayawada and M/s Jaya Bharat Equipment Pvt. Ltd. (JBEPL), Hyderabad	On-going
4	"On-Line Coal dust suppression system for opencast mines"	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Tiruvanthapuram; Mining Electronic Department, CMPDI, Ranchi	Completed
5	"Design & Development of Drone Mounted Optical Sensor for continuous monitoring of PM _{2.5} & PM ₁₀ in railway siding before, during & after loading operation"	IIT-BHU, Varanasi and NCL, Singrauli	On-going
6	"Coal Bed Methane (CBM) reserves estimation for Indian Coalfields"	IEST, Shibpur; CMPDI, Ranchi; TCE; Kolkata and NGRI, Hyderabad	Completed
7	"Design and Stability of Pillars/Arrays of Pillars for Different Mining Methods in Coal Mine Workings"	CIMFR, Dhanbad; IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, SECL, BCCL & SCCL	On-going
8	"Development of Coal Quality Exploration Technique based on Convolutional Neural Network and Hyperspectral Images"	CIMFR, Nagpur and Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Shri Ramdeobaba College of Engineering & Management, Nagpur	On-going
9	Reclamation of coal mined land of North Eastern Coalfields, Assam through soil amendment and revegetation with native plant species using integrated biological approach	RFRI, Jorhat & NEC, Margherita	Completed
10	Indigenous Development of IoT Enabled Technology for Monitoring, Analysis and Interpretation of Longwall Shield Pressures for Improving Safety and Productivity	CMPDI, Ranchi, IIT, Kharagpur & Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Sanctoria	On-going
11	Study of hazards due to mining induced sub-surface cavities and waterlogged areas in inaccessible old workings in underground coal mines using geophysical technique	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad and ECL, Sanctoria	On-going
12	Assessment of Rare Earth Elements (REE) and other economic resources in Coal & Non-Coal Strata and Characterization of Acid Mine Drainage and its pollution control from the North Eastern Region (NER) Coalfield	Panjab University, Chandigarh, CMPDI, Ranchi & Duke University, USA	On-going
13	Modelling and design of indirect coal gasification reactor for high-ash Indian coals	IIT, Madras & CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
14	Establishment of Geo-thermal energy (20KW Cap) power generation Pilot Project at Manuguru area of SCCL Command area based on closed loop Binary Organic Rankine Cycle Process technology	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd, Kothagudem and Shiram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi	On-going

CIL R&D PROJECTS during 2021-22

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
1	Underground Trapped Miner Location system	TCS/CMC, Kolkata and CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
2	Design and development of an integrated system for monitoring and control of man and machine, to enhance safety and security in mines.	CIMFR, Dhanbad & Aryan IT Solutions (AITS), Dhanbad and CCL, Ranchi	On-going
3	Development of guidelines for prevention & mitigation of explosion hazards by risk assessment and determination of explosibility of Indian Coal Incorporating risk based mine emergency evacuation & re-entry protocol.	CIMFR, Dhanbad, IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, S&R Division, CIL (HQ), Kolkata and SIMTARS, Australia	On-going



Sl. No	Title of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
4	Indigenous Development of Through the Earth (TTE) Two-Way Voice Communication System for Underground Mines.	IIT, Bombay & CMPDI, Ranchi	Completed
5	Requirement of air in mine for Mass Production Technology.	Underground Mining Division (UMD), CMPDI	Completed
6	Development of Guidelines for Increasing the Height of Overburden Dumps at opencast Coal Mines in India	Slope Stability Cell, OC Division, CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi and IIT, Delhi	On-going
7	Development of Virtual Reality Mine Simulator (VRMS) for improving safety and productivity in Coal mines	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, UMD, CMPDI, Ranchi, BCCL, NCL and UQ SMI- JK Tech Pty. Ltd., Australia	On-going
8	Development of guidelines for design of all tiers of shovel-dumper dump above dragline dump, with delineation of phreatic surface, within dragline dump, throughout the year and validation study on two dragline mines of Coal India Limited (CIL)	BIT, Mesra & S&R Division, CIL(HQ), Kolkata	Completed
9	Design guidelines for underground coal extraction beneath massive competent strata: a case study validation	WCL, Nagpur & CIMFR, Dhanbad	Proposed for foreclosure by WCL
10	Design of cost effective process flowsheet for improved washing efficiency of Indian Coking & Non-Coking Coal	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad; CMPDI & BCCL	Completed
11	Demonstration of coal Dry Beneficiation system using Radiometric Techniques (Ardeesort).	CMP Deptt, CMPDI, Ranchi Ardee Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd, Visakhapatnam and BCCL, Dhanbad	On-going
12	High ash coal gasification and associated upstream and downstream processes (coal to chemical-CTC)	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, IIT, Roorkee, CMPDI, Ranchi, MCL, Sambalpur, ECL, Sanctoria and CCL, Ranchi.	On-going
13	Development of a methodology for regional air quality monitoring in coalfield area using satellite data and ground observations.	Geomatics Department, CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Hyderabad.	Completed
14	Restoration of Orchid flora of Makum Coalfields areas of Digboi forest division	RFRI, Jorhat & NEC, Margherita	On-going
15	Development and adoption of Real-Time Prognosis System (RTPS) for cost effective safe operation of mobile machinery: show-cased demonstration of dumper fleet.	IIT, Kharagpur; CIMFR, Dhanbad; Lulea Technological University (LTU), Sweden and ECL, Sanctoria.	On-going
16	Development of suitable Paste Fill material from Fly Ash (Power Plant Reject) and its transportation system to underground coal mines for stabilization of working as an alternative of sand stowing for increasing the percentage of extraction of coal with due regard to safety and environment to ascertain its cost effectiveness in Sarni UG Mine, Pathakheda Area, WCL.	WCL, Nagpur and CIMFR, Dhanbad	On-going
17	Bench Scale Study on reducing ash content (mineral matter) from Washery Grade Coking coal and high ash non-coking coal through oil agglomeration.	NML, Jamshedpur and CED Deptt., CMPDI	On-going
18	Development of an indigenous optical fiber based instrument for measuring in-the-hole Velocity of Detonation [VOD] and analyze the performance of explosive in field condition.	Innovation Cell, CMPDI in association with Mine Electronics Division, CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi & Blasting Division, CMPDI	On-going
19	Effect of Blasting on Opencast Mine Dump and Development of Relationship between Blast Induced Vibration and Dump Design.	Blasting Division, CMPDI; BIT, Mesra and IIT-ISM, Dhanbad	On-going
20	Design and Development of Drop Test Facility for Pit Bottom Buffer, used in Underground Coal Mines.	CMERI, Durgapur & ECL, Sanctoria	On-going
21	Forensic investigation related to Geo-technical aspects in order to stabilize the foundation soil of expansive	Civil Engineering Division, CMPDI(HQ), Ranchi and RI-IV, CMPDI, Nagpur; VNI),	On-going



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Sl. No	Title of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
	nature and implement suitable ground improvement technology to sustain and enhance the optimum overburden dump height.	Nagpur and WCL, Nagpur	On-going
22	Design and deployment of Ventilation Fan Wind Power Recovery System as an alternate source of Electrical Energy in Underground Coal Mines.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad & ECL, Sanctoria	On-going
23	To develop an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based machine learning solutions to enable prediction of occurrence of fire in Open cast mines extracting locked coal pillars with safety.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad	On-going
24	Design of Protective Barrier Pillar against Large Water Head in Underground Coal Mines.	IIT (BHU), Varanasi and ECL, Sanctoria	On-going
25	Prediction of particulate matter and gaseous pollutants concentration through Artificial Neural Network [ANN], Probabilistic Neural Network [PNN] and Classification and Regression Tree [CART] models and comparison with CALPUF and AERMOD in Singrauli coal mines.	BIT, Mesra; Environment Division, CMPDI and NCL	On-going
26	Appraisal of Gondwana Sediments (Coal, Clay, Shale, Sandstone) for Trace Elements & REE concentration in the Singrauli coalfield.	Exploration Division, CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi & NCL	On-going
27	Study on performance improvement of coking coal washery under Coal India Ltd. through modelling and simulation analysis.	NML, Jamshedpur; CMP Division, CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi & BCCL, Dhanbad	On-going
28	Effective utilization of middlings and fines of coking coal washery for recovery of carbon values.	NML, Jamshedpur; CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi; BCCL, Dhanbad	On-going
29	Scaling up the conversion of CO ₂ to methanol and other value-added chemicals with 500 Kg CO ₂ /day capacity.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Jakkur, Bangalore; Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) Kothagundem; and BREATHE Applied Sciences Pvt Ltd, Bangalore	On-going
30	Indigenous Development of Monolithic Perovskite Module Manufacturing by Printing.	IIT Bombay; CIL, Kolkata & Mine Electronics Division, CMPDI	On-going
31	Up gradation of high ash Indian coal through physical and chemical beneficiation.	IIT-Kharagpur; CMPDI; BCCL; CCL and MCL	On-going
32	Design and development of knee and spinal smart protective devices for improving the health and safety of miners.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad and BCCL	On-going
33	Development of guidelines for delineation of water stressed area and designing of environmentally friendly water storage structure for meeting the water needs in mining areas.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad and CCL	On-going
34	Real-time energy efficient cyber-physical intelligent system for mine slope health monitoring.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad and BCCL	On-going



Annual Accounts 2021-22
(Standalone)



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET– STANDALONE

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at	
		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	03	420.74	348.87
(b) Capital work in progress	04	53.02	85.24
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	05	2.56	2.56
(d) Intangible Assets	6.1	2.14	1.35
(e) Intangible Assets under Development	6.2	105.14	86.17
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	07	13,157.90	13,132.86
(ii) Loans	08	0.03	0.07
(iii) Other Financial Assets	09	5,147.08	4,631.85
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	10	46.80	5.75
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS (A)		18,935.41	18,294.72
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	13.16	1.00
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	07	407.14	92.01
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	2.36	11.99
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	471.54	212.66
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	158.15	17.61
(v) Other Financial Assets	09	1,032.88	2,660.44
(c) Current Tax Assets		1,081.90	876.68
(d) Other Current Assets	11	337.76	329.16
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (B)		3,504.89	4,201.55
TOTAL ASSETS (A + B)		22,440.30	22,496.27
EQUITY			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	6,162.73	6,162.73
(b) Other Equity	17	10,195.22	10,588.98
Equity attributable to equityholders of the company		16,357.95	16,751.71
TOTAL EQUITY (A)		16,357.95	16,751.71
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ia) Lease Liabilities		-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	55.77	0.81
(b) Provisions	21	226.22	278.39
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities		24.52	27.56
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	5,293.12	4,936.97
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)		5,599.63	5,243.73
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ia) Lease Liabilities		-	-
(ii) Trade Payables	19	-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		70.63	101.59
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	106.83	178.18
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	211.61	123.84
(c) Provisions	21	93.65	97.22
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)		482.72	500.83
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A + B + C)		22,440.30	22,496.27

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E

Sd/-

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

Dated : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN- 00279727

Sd/-

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P&IR)

DIN- 03636743

Sd/-

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)

Sd/-

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS- STANDALONE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2022

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Revenue from Operations			
A	24	0.84	36.14
B		1,131.08	604.11
(I) Revenue from Operations (A + B)		1,131.92	640.25
(II)	25	10,935.62	7,679.18
(III) Total Income (I + II)		12,067.54	8,319.43
Expenses			
	26	1.19	2.24
	-	-	-
	27	(11.99)	14.21
	28	438.84	443.90
		8.42	8.47
	29	77.64	8.47
	30	18.14	17.89
	31	7.64	12.75
	32	1.50	1.59
		20.83	19.67
	33	-	0.12
	34	0.03	5.76
		-	-
	35	148.46	110.38
Total Expenses(IV)		710.70	645.45
(V) Profit before Share of Joint Venture/Associates profit/(loss) (III-IV)		11,356.84	7,673.98
(VI)		-	-
(VII)			
(VIII) Profit before Tax (V + VI + VII)		11,356.84	7,673.98
(IX)		158.31	6.32
(X)	36	(3.04)	27.56
(XI) Profit for the period / year (VIII + IX + X)		11,201.57	7,640.10
(XII)			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit	37	60.23	2.33
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be		(15.16)	(0.59)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		45.07	1.74
(XIII) Total Comprehensive Income (XI + XII) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)		11,246.64	7,641.84
(XIV)			
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)			
(1) Basic		18.18	12.40
(2) Diluted		18.18	12.40

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

Sd/-

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN- 00279727

Sd/-

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)/CFO

Sd/-

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P&IR)

DIN- 03636743

Dated : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY -STANDALONE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31-03-2022

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 01-04-2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at As at 31-03-2022
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	6,162.73	-	6,162.73	-	6,162.73

As at 31-03-2021

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 01-04-2020	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at As at 31-03-2021
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	6,162.73	-	6,162.73	-	6,162.73

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Audited)

Particulars	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2021	1,057.81	4,257.61	5,300.10	(26.54)	10,588.98
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01-04-2021	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-	11,201.57	45.07	11,246.64
Interim Dividend	-	-	(8627.82)	-	(8627.82)
Final Dividend	-	-	(2156.97)	-	(2156.97)
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	0.00
Transfer to/from General Reserve	-	19.34	-19.34	-	0.00
Adjustments during the period	-	-	(855.61)	-	(855.61)
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-
Buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-03-2022	1,057.81	4,276.95	4,841.93	18.53	10,195.22

(Audited)

Particulars	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2020	1,057.81	4,248.68	5,372.36	(28.28)	10,650.57
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01-04-2020	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-	7,640.10	1.74	7,641.84
Interim Dividend	-	-	(7703.43)	-	(7703.43)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve	-	8.93	(8.93)	-	-
Balance as at 31-03-2021	1,057.81	4,257.61	5,300.10	(26.54)	10,588.98



*Profit during the year includes gain on valuation of debt component of investment in preference shares in subsidiary companies and fair value change in investment in mutual fund which is notional/unrealised in nature and not available for distribution of dividend. The details of such gain is given below:

	(₹ crore)
Balance as at 01.04.2020	599.64
Addition during FY 2020-21	144.00
Balance as at 31.03.2021	743.64
Addition during FY 2021-22	113.11
Less: Redemption of preference share	(855.61)
Balance as on 31.03.2022	1.14

Details of Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year
Non-Cumulative 10% Redeemable Preference Share Capital Redemption	904.18	Upto FY 2000-01
Buyback of Equity Share	108.95	FY 2016-17
Buyback of Equity Share	44.68	FY 2018-19
Total	1057.81	

"**Note:-** The Board of directors of the company have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.00 per equity share for the financial year 2021-22 on 25th May, 2022 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company to be held for the financial year 2021-22." The Company has paid final dividend of ₹ 3.50 per share on equity shares for the financial year 2020-21 on and from 23rd September, 2021. The Company has paid interim dividend of ₹ 9.00 per share and ₹ 5.00 per share on equity shares in December, 2021 and March, 2022 respectively. "

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E

Sd/-

K. K. Ghosh

Partner

Membership No. 059781

On behalf of the Board

Sd/-

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN- 00279727

Sd/-

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P & IR)

DIN- 03636743

Sd/-

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)/CFO

Sd/-

(M. Viswanathan)

Company Secretary

Date : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(₹ in Crore)

		For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		11356.84	7673.98
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of Fixed Assets		20.83	19.67
Income from investment		(37.08)	(39.12)
Dividend income		(10701.58)	(7463.30)
Fair Value Change		(113.11)	(144.00)
Income on sale of investments in subsidiaries		-	-
Finance Cost		1.50	1.59
(Profit)/ Loss on sale of Assets		8.09	(0.01)
Liability/Provision written back		(52.42)	(12.21)
Write off		0.03	5.76
Allowance for trade Receivables and Advances		-	0.12
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		483.10	42.48
Adjustment for :			
Trade Receivables		9.63	(4.02)
Inventories		(12.16)	13.98
Loans and Advances and other financial assets		1593.93	261.89
Financial and Other Liabilities		492.50	171.47
Trade Payables		(30.96)	(31.35)
Cash Generated from Operation		2536.04	454.45
Income Tax (Paid)/Refund		(378.69)	67.60
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(A)	2157.35	522.05
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(140.40)	(48.51)
Proceeds from Sale of Property Plant and Equipment		0.02	0.02
Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit		(655.77)	(239.90)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund		(163.61)	27.84
Proceeds/(Investment) in Inter-Corporate Deposits		(140.28)	(19.50)
Proceeds/(Investment) in subsidiaries		(0.62)	-
Payment for equity in Joint Ventures		(767.65)	(756.67)
Interest from Investment		51.63	(80.47)
Income from Mutual Fund		-	1.84
Dividend from Subsidiaries		10,701.58	7461.46
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(B)	8884.90	6346.11
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment/Increase in Borrowings		-	-
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities		-	(0.20)
Dividend on Equity shares		(10783.37)	(7706.35)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(C)	(10783.37)	(7706.55)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalent (A + B + C)		258.88	(838.39)
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the period (Refer Note 14 for components of cash & cash equivalents)		212.66	1051.05
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the end of the period (Refer Note 14 for components of cash & cash equivalents)		471.54	212.66

(All figures in bracket represent outflow)

As per our report annexed
For Ray & Ray
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E

Sd/-
(K.K. Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 059781

Dated : 25th May, 2022
Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board
Sd/-
(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman- Cum-Managing
Director & CEO
DIN- 00279727

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)

Sd/-
(Vinay Ranjan)
Director (P&IR)
DIN- 03636743

Sd/-
(M.Viswanathan)
Company Secretary



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (STANDALONE)

Note: 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a Maharatna Company with having registered office at Kolkata, West Bengal and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

The Company is mainly engaged in mining and production of Coal and also operates Coal washeries. The major consumers of the company are power and steel sectors. Consumers from other sectors include cement, fertilisers, brick kilns etc.

CIL is an apex body with 10 wholly-owned subsidiaries in India out of which 7 subsidiaries are coal producing, 1 subsidiary is engaged in mine planning, designing and related consultancy services and 2 subsidiaries for solar value chain and renewable energy business vertical. The operations of the Company are spread across 8 states in India. CIL also has a fully owned mining company in Mozambique known as 'Coal India Africana Limitada' which is yet to commence operations. Further some of the subsidiaries of CIL, are also having another layer of subsidiaries. There are also Joint Ventures of CIL.

Note 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

- i. The financial statements of the Company (CIL Consolidated) have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- ii. The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis of measurement, except for
 - Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments in para 2.15);
 - Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value;
 - Inventories at Cost or NRV whichever is lower (refer accounting policy in para no. 2.21).

2.1.1 Rounding of amounts

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

2.2 Current and Non-Current Classification

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

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Step 1 : Identifying the contract:

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

- a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- b) the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- c) the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- d) the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and



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

Combination of contracts

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

- the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective;
- the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or
- 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 good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Step 3: Determining the transaction price

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

When determining the transaction price, a Company consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non – cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

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

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

Interest

Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.



Dividend

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

Other Claims

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

2.4 Grants from Government

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

Government grants are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

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

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

The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution should be recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.5 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.5.1 Company as a lessee

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

2.5.2 Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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

2.6 Non-current assets held for sale

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

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated



- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely those significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

Subsequent cost of replacing parts significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land

(incl. Leasehold Land)	: Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building	: 3-60 years
Roads	: 3-10 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 5-30 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of companies act, 2013.

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

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except some items of assets such as, Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes & safety lamps etc. for which the technically estimated useful life has been determined to be one year with nil residual value.

Depreciation on the assets added / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / disposal.

Value of "Other Land" includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013,



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

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 land such 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 and Equipment and are tested for impairment.

Capital Expenses incurred by the company on construction/development of certain assets which are essential for production, supply of goods or for the access to any existing Assets of the company are recognised as Enabling Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Transition to Ind AS

The company elected to continue with the carrying value as per cost model (for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous GAAP.

2.8 Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The company estimates its obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The company records a corresponding asset associated with the liability for final reclamation and mine closure. The obligation and corresponding assets are recognised in the period in which the liability is incurred. The asset representing the total site restoration cost (as estimated by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited) as per mine closure plan is recognised as a separate item in PPE and amortised over the balance project/mine life.

The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses.

Further, a specific escrow fund account is maintained for this purpose as per the approved mine closure plan.

The progressive mine closure expenses incurred on year to year basis forming part of the total mine closure obligation is initially recognised as receivable from escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

2.9 Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise capitalised costs which are attributable to the search for coal and related resources, pending the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource which comprises inter alia the following:

- acquisition of rights to explore
- researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geo chemical and geo physical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- Conducting market and finance studies.

The above includes employee remuneration, cost of materials and fuel used, payments to contractors etc.

As the intangible component represents an insignificant/indistinguishable portion of the overall expected tangible costs to be incurred and recouped from future exploitation, these costs along with other capitalised exploration costs are recorded as exploration and evaluation asset.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project by project basis pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project and disclosed as a separate line item under non-current assets. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment/provision.

Once proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to "Development" under capital work in progress. However, if proved reserves are not determined, the exploration and evaluation asset is derecognised.

2.10 Development Expenditure

When proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, capitalised exploration and evaluation cost is recognised as assets under construction and disclosed as a component of capital work in progress under the head "Development". All subsequent development expenditure is also capitalised. The development expenditure capitalised is net of proceeds from the sale of coal extracted during the development phase.

Commercial Operation

The project/mines are brought to revenue; when commercial readiness of a project/mine to yield production on a sustainable basis is established either on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on the basis of the following criteria:



- (a) From beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per approved project report, or
- (b) 2 years of touching of coal, or
- (c) From the beginning of the financial year in which the value of production is more than total, expenses.

Whichever event occurs first;

On being brought to revenue, the assets under capital work in progress are reclassified as a component of property, plant and equipment under the nomenclature "Other Mining Infrastructure". Other Mining Infrastructure are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or working life of the project whichever is less.

2.11 Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not 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 and loss

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies (i.e. for blocks not earmarked for CIL) are however, classified as Intangible Assets and tested for impairment.

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

2.12 Impairment of Assets (other than financial assets)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment.

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

2.13 Investment Property

Property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of businesses are classified as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

2.14 Financial Instruments

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

2.14.1 Financial assets

2.14.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2.14.2 Subsequent measurement

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

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



2.14.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

2.14.2.2 Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

2.14.2.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

2.14.2.4 Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures

In accordance of Ind AS 101 (First time adoption of Ind AS), the carrying amount of these investments as per previous GAAP as on the date of transition is considered to be the deemed cost. Subsequently Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

In case of consolidated financial statement, Equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted as per equity method as prescribed in para 10 of Ind AS 28.

2.14.2.5 Other Equity Investment

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

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&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.

2.14.2.6 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the 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.

2.14.2.7 Impairment of financial assets (other than fair value)

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

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

2.14.3 Financial liabilities

2.14.3.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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

2.14.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.14.3.3 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the 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 and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

2.14.3.4 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

2.14.3.5 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in profit or loss.

2.14.4 Reclassification of financial assets

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



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

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

2.14.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.14.6 Cash & Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.15. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as and when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of those asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.16 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from "profit before income tax" as reported in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.17 Employee Benefits

2.17.1 Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

All short term employee benefits are recognized in the period in which the services are rendered by employees.

2.17.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.17.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate body and the company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.17.2.2 Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in to the benefit to the company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.17.3 Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits include items which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

For other long-term employee benefits, net total of the following amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss:

- (a) Service cost
- (b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)
- (c) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)

2.18 Foreign Currency

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.



Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

2.19 Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment

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

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

Net of balances of stripping activity asset and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as Stripping Activity Adjustment under the head Non - Current Provisions / Other Non-Current Assets as the case may be.

The reported quantity of overburden as per record is considered in calculating the ratio for OBR accounting where the variance between reported quantity and measured quantity is within the permissible limits, as detailed hereunder: -

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

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

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

2.20 Inventories

2.20.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories are calculated using the Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is up to +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stock 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.

2.20.2 Stores & Spares

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

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.

2.20.3 Other Inventories

Workshop jobs including work-in-progress are valued at cost. Stock of press jobs (including work in progress) and stationary at printing press and medicines at central hospital are valued at cost.

However, Stock of stationery (other than lying at printing press), bricks, sand, medicine (except at Central Hospitals), aircraft spares and scraps are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.

2.21 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.



Contingent Assets are not 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.

2.22 Earnings per share

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

2.23 Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Application of accounting policies involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimate are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.23.1 Judgements

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

2.23.1.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

- a) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and
- b) reliable in that financial statements:
 - (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company; (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias; (iv) are prudent; and (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

In making the judgement management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

- (a) the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and
- (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geomining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution. The Company continues to strive to develop accounting policies in line with the development of accounting literature and any development therein shall be accounted for prospectively as per the procedure laid down above more particularly in Ind AS 8.

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

2.23.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the item. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

W.e.f 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the company.

2.23.1.3 Operating lease

Company has entered into lease agreements. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial



property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

2.23.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2.23.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

There is an indication of impairment if, the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the 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.

2.23.2.2 Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.23.2.3 Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

2.23.2.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

2.23.2.5 Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a project report is formulated and approved.

2.23.2.6 Provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

In determining the fair value of the provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost of site restoration and dismantling and the expected timing of those costs. The Company estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/mine based on

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal, Government of India
- The discount rate (pre tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

**2.24 Abbreviation used:**

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—STANDALONE NOTE 3 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipment	Telecommunication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastructure	Surveyed off Assets	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:														
As at 1 April 2020	12.07	44.17	11.20	237.90	72.52	3.14	2.85	18.26	14.64	1.91	0.58	0.18	0.15	419.57
Additions	-	-	-	60.51	1.44	0.83	1.02	0.72	1.66	0.44	-	-	0.01	66.63
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	(1.82)	(0.46)	(0.01)	-	(0.18)	(0.92)	-	-	-	(0.01)	(3.40)
As at 31 March 2021	12.07	44.17	11.20	296.59	73.50	3.96	3.87	18.80	15.38	2.35	0.58	0.18	0.15	482.80
As at 1 April 2021	12.07	44.17	11.20	296.59	73.50	3.96	3.87	18.80	15.38	2.35	0.58	0.18	0.15	482.80
Additions	83.37	-	-	3.24	1.31	0.02	-	0.32	3.17	-	-	-	-	91.43
Deletions/ Adjustments	0.01	-	-	0.12	(3.94)	2.05	0.95	(0.13)	(5.60)	(0.91)	(0.58)	-	(0.05)	(7.98)
As at 31 March 2022	95.45	44.17	11.20	299.95	70.87	6.03	4.82	18.99	12.95	1.44	-	0.18	0.20	566.25
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment														
As at 1 April 2020	-	37.12	5.44	26.33	27.52	1.69	0.01	8.39	9.51	1.03	-	0.10	0.04	117.18
Charge for the Period	-	2.07	0.23	5.61	5.89	0.29	0.18	1.71	1.59	0.18	-	0.02	-	17.77
Impairment	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.10
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	(0.08)	(0.51)	-	-	(0.09)	(0.50)	0.06	-	-	-	(1.12)
As at 31 March 2021	-	39.19	5.67	31.86	32.98	1.98	0.19	10.01	10.60	1.29	-	0.12	0.04	133.93
As at 1 April 2021	-	39.19	5.67	31.86	32.98	1.98	0.19	10.01	10.60	1.29	-	0.12	0.04	133.93
Charge for the period	-	2.37	0.23	7.25	6.18	0.41	0.28	1.74	1.64	0.15	-	0.02	-	20.27
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	0.02	-	0.04	(4.99)	1.88	-	(0.07)	(4.66)	(0.89)	-	0.02	(0.04)	(8.69)
As at 31 March 2022	-	41.58	5.90	39.15	34.17	4.27	0.47	11.68	7.58	0.55	-	0.16	-	145.51
Net Carrying Amount														
As at 31 March 2022	95.45	2.59	5.30	260.80	36.70	1.76	4.35	7.31	5.37	0.89	-	0.02	0.20	420.74
As at 31 March 2021	12.07	4.98	5.53	264.73	40.52	1.98	3.68	8.79	4.78	1.06	0.58	0.06	0.11	348.87


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

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Freehold land	0.03	Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited/MS Dilli Colliery Title deeds not available	No	Different Dates	934.45 hectares of free hold land were acquired by the company in the process of Nationalisation for which nil value was recorded in the books. 10.97 hectares of free hold land were acquired by the company in the process of Nationalisation for which nil value was recorded in the books. 0.92 hectares of free hold land were acquired by the company for which title deeds not available which nil value was recorded in the books. 5.60 hectares of free hold land were acquired by the company in the process of Nationalisation for which value 0.03 Crore was recorded in the books. All other title deeds for land acquired are in possession and are mutated in favour of company except in few cases of freehold lands, where same is under progress pending legal formalities.
Other land	-	Title deeds not available	Not Applicable	Different Dates	4489.82 hectares land is in the category of other land which were acquired by the company in the process of Nationalisation for which nil value was recorded in the books. Land acquired in pursuance to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973, Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and Land Acquisition Act, 1894 does not require title deeds separately for corresponding land.
Building	82.88	Title deeds not available	No	Different Dates	Buildings are promoted by Standing Committee of Public Enterprises and NBCC on behalf of Ministry of Urban Development (GOI) and CIL has allotment letters only as proof of ownership

2. Dankuni Coal Complex / Indian Institute of Coal Management :

a. Fixed assets comprising plant & machinery and related building and other assets having written down value as on 31.03.2022 of 9.53 Crore (as on 31.03.2021 9.68 crore), continue to be let out to South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. for a lease rent of 1.80 Crore per annum under cancellable operating lease agreement.

b. Fixed assets comprising plant & machinery and related building and other assets having written down value as on 31.03.2022 of 11.49 Crore (as on 31.03.2021 11.80 crore) have been let out to Indian Institute of Coal Management, a registered society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 for an annual lease rent of 1.20 Lakh under cancellable operating lease agreement.

3. Land Reclamation/Site Restoration cost comprises of estimated cost to be incurred at the stage of mine closure duly escalated for inflation (5% p.a.) and then discounted at 8 % discount rate that reflects current market rate of fair value and the risk.

4. Land acquired during the year for Solar project has been capitalised to the extent of 75% invoice value. Balance 25% of invoice value is attributable to conversion of the category of the land.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in crore)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Solar Project	Total
Gross Carrying Amount :						
As at 1 April 2020	57.20	0.26	0.42	70.65	-	128.53
Additions	5.10	0.86	1.55	13.40		20.91
Deletions / Adjustment	(60.67)	(0.83)	(1.02)	-		(62.52)
As at 31 March 2021	1.63	0.29	0.95	84.05		86.92
						-
As at 1 April 2021	1.63	0.29	0.95	84.05	-	86.92
Additions	4.29	0.08	-	17.80	11.82	33.99
Deletions / Adjustment	(0.49)	(0.08)	(0.95)	(64.28)	-	(65.80)
As at 31 March 2022	5.43	0.29	-	37.57	11.82	55.11
						-
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment						
As at 1 April 2020	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment ¹	-	-	-	1.48	-	1.48
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	0.20	-	1.48		1.68
						-
As at 1 April 2021	-	0.20	-	1.48	-	1.68
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(0.02)	-	0.43	-	0.41
As at 31 March 2022	-	0.18	-	1.91	-	2.09
						-
Net Carrying Amount						
As at 31 March 2022	5.43	0.11	-	35.66	11.82	53.02
As at 31 March 2021	1.63	0.09	0.95	82.57	-	85.24

Note:

1. Impairment of investment of ₹ 1.48 crore in Tipong OCP has been considered as there is no further development since Financial Year 2015-16.

Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

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

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress :					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	4.28	0.98	0.12	0.05	5.43
Plant and Equipments	0.06	0.03	-	0.20	0.29
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	1.38	0.36	14.37	21.46	37.57
Rail Corridor under Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Solar Project	11.82	-	-	-	11.82
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended :	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17.54	1.37	14.49	21.71	55.11

(b) Overdue capital-work-in progress

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—STANDALONE

NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in crore)

	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2020	17.58
Additions	-
Deletions / Adjustments	(5.76)
As at 31 March 2021	11.82
As at 1 April 2021	11.82
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2022	11.82
Accumulated Impairment	
As at 1 April 2020	9.26
Charge for the period	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2021	9.26
As at 1 April 2021	9.26
Charge for the period	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2022	9.26
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31 March 2022	2.56
As at 31 March 2021	2.56

Note:- 1. Adjustment of ₹ 5.76 Crore above is against two Mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block with no progress since long under Exploration and Evaluation which has been written off during the FY 2020-21.

Exploration & Evaluation**(a) Ageing schedule for Exploration & Evaluation**

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress :					
Exploration and Evaluation	-	0.03	2.66	9.13	11.82
Projects temporarily suspended :					
Expolaration and Evaluation					
Total	-	0.03	2.66	9.13	11.82

(b) Overdue Exploration & Evaluation

	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress :					
Exploration and Evaluation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total					



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—STANDALONE

NOTE 6.1 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2020	1.23
Additions	1.47
Deletions / Adjustment	-
As at 31 March 2021	2.70
As at 1 April 2021	2.70
Additions	1.50
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.13)
As at 31 March 2022	4.07
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1 April 2020	1.03
Charge for the year	0.32
Impairment	-
Deletions / Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2021	1.35
As at 1 April 2021	1.35
Charge for the year	0.58
Impairment	-
Deletions / Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2022	1.93
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31 March 2022	2.14
As at 31 March 2021	1.35



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—STANDALONE

NOTE 6.2 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

	ERP under Development
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2020	57.16
Additions	29.01
Capitalisation/Deletions	-
As at 31 March 2021	86.17
As at 1 April 2021	86.17
Additions	18.97
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2022	105.14
Accumulated Impairment	
As at 1 April 2020	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions / Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2021	-
As at 1 April 2021	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions / Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2022	-
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31 March 2022	105.14
As at 31 March 2021	86.17

Company has implemented (ERP) SAP software since 1st April, 2021. Migration from accounting software coalnet has been done from the said date.

Intangible Assets under Development**(a) Ageing schedule for intangible assets under development**

	Amount in intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress :					
ERP under development	-		105.14		105.14
Projects temporarily suspended :					
Project name					
Total	-	-	105.14	-	105.14

(b) Overdue intangible assets under development

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS (NON-CURRENT)

	(%) holding	As at 31.03.2022	(₹ in Crore) As at 31.03.2021
Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies			
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Sanctoria, West Bengal) 42694200 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (22184500 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	4,269.42	2,218.45
Central Coalfields Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand) 9400000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (9400000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	940.00	940.00
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (Dhanbad, Jharkhand) 46570000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (46570000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	4,657.00	4,657.00
Western Coalfields Limited (Nagpur, Maharastra) 2971000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (2971000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	297.10	297.10
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand) 1428000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (1428000 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	19.04	19.04
Northern Coalfields Limited (Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh) 6309405 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (6309405 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	126.19	126.19
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Bilaspur, Chattisgarh) 6680561 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (6680561 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	278.36	278.36
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (Sambalpur, Orissa) 6618363 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid (6618363 equity share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)	100% (100%)	132.37	132.37
Coal India Africana Limitada (Moatize, Mozambique)	Quota Capital	0.53	0.01
CIL Solar PV Limited	100%	0.05	-
50000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid	-	-	-
CIL Navikarniya urja Limited	100%	-	-
50000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid	-	0.05	-
		10,720.11	8,668.52
Equity Shares in Joint Venture Companies			
International Coal Venture Private Limited, New Delhi 2800000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (2800000 equity share of ₹1000 each fully paid)	0.19% (0.19%)	2.80	2.80
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, New Delhi 76900 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (76900 equity share ₹10 each fully paid)	50% (50%)	0.08	0.08
Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Bhubneswar, Orissa 805480826 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (535480424 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid)	33.33% (33.33%)	805.48	535.48
Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited 1629415000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (1131765000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid)	33.33% (33.33%)	1,629.42	1,131.77
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited 10000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (10000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid)	50% (50%)	0.01	0.01
		2,437.79	1,670.14
Other Equity (Preference Share classified as Equity Component)			
6% redeemable cumulative Preference Shares in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.		-	855.61
		-	855.61
Other Equity (Preferences Shares Classified as Debt Component)			
6% redeemable cumulative Preference Shares in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.		-	1,938.59
Nil Share of ₹1000 each fully paid (20509700 share of ₹ 1000 each fully paid)		-	-
Total		13,157.90	13,132.86
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:		13,157.90	13,132.86
Aggregate amount of quoted investments:		-	-
Market value of quoted investments:		-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:		-	-



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—STANDALONE

NOTE - 7 (contd.)

1. Investment in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL).

The investment in Equity Shares of BCCL, a wholly owned subsidiary, is long term and strategic in nature. The Book Value of investment in BCCL as on 31.03.2022 is 4657.00 (as on 31.03.2021 is 4657.00) crore against which the accumulated loss as on 31.03.2022 is 1383.23 crore (as on 31.03.2021 1568.19 crore). The accumulated loss as on 31.03.2022 has come down to 1383.23 crore from 4106.03 crore as on 31.03.2013 (i.e. the end of the year in which it came out of BIFR).

Similarly, the investment in Equity Shares of ECL, a wholly owned subsidiary, is also long term and strategic in nature. The Book Value of investment in ECL as on 31.03.2022 is 4269.42 crore (as on 31.03.2021 2218.45 crore) against which the accumulated loss as on 31.03.2022 is 2455.71 crore (as on 31.03.2021 2185.24 crore). The accumulated loss as on 31.03.2022 has come to 2455.71 crore from 2716.00 crore as on 31.03.2015 (i.e. the end of the year in which it came out of BIFR). In view of these companies turning around and the investments in these companies being long term and strategic in nature, book value of investment has been considered.

2. Investment in Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) (100% owned subsidiary –Overseas)

Coal India Ltd., has formed a 100% owned Subsidiary in Republic of Mozambique, named "Coal India Africana Limitada" to explore non-coking coal properties in Mozambique. The paid up capital (known as "Quota Capital") is 0.53 crore. The investment by CIL in CIAL is strategic and long term in nature. The advance given by CIL to CIAL shown under current account has been fully provided for because the expenses incurred till date are for the coal blocks which could not be turned into feasible projects. Pursuant to the directives of CIL Board, a request was made through Govt. of India for allocation of a new prospective coal block, the response for which from Mozambique government is awaited. In view of above, the investment does not have any indication for impairment and as such the same are valued at cost.

3. Investment in International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd.

CIL has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (vide approval from its Board in 237th meeting held on 24th November, 2007) regarding formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through joint venture involving CIL/SAIL/RINL/NTPC & NMDC for acquisition of coking coal properties abroad. The formation of the SPV had been approved by the Government of India, vide its approval dated 8th November, 2007.

The aforesaid SPV viz. International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. was incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 on 20th May, 2009 initially with an authorised capital of 1.00 crore and paid up capital of 0.70 crore. The authorised Capital and paid up Capital as on 31.03.2022 stood at 3500.00 Crore and 1460.29 Crore respectively. Out of above paid up capital, Coal India Ltd. is owning 0.19% share i.e. 2.80 crore face value of equity shares.

4. Investment in CIL NTPC Urja Private Ltd.

CIL NTPC Urja Pvt.Ltd., a 50:50 joint venture company was formed on 27th April'2010 between CIL & NTPC for setting up of joint integrated power plants along with mining of coal. Coal India Ltd. is presently holding 50% equity shares of face value of 0.08 crore in the joint venture Company.

5. Investment in Talcher Fertilizers Limited

A Joint venture company named 'Talcher Fertilizers Limited' (formerly known as Rashtriya Coal Gas Fertilizers Limited) was incorporated on 13th November, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 under a joint venture agreement dated 27th October, 2015, among Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, GAIL (India) Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited with an authorised share capital of 4200.00 Crore. Presently Coal India Limited has invested 805.48 crore (i.e. 33.33%) in the joint venture company upto 31-03-2022.

6. Investment in Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited

By virtue of agreement dated 16th May, 2016 made between CIL and NTPC Ltd., a joint venture company named Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL) was formed. Subsequently, joint venture agreement has been revised on 31st October, 2016 to include IOCL, FCIL and HFCL as joint venture partners. The authorised share capital of the company is 5300.00 Crore. Presently Coal India Limited has invested 1629.42 crore (i.e. 33.33%) in the joint venture company upto 31-03-2022.

7. Investment in Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited

A joint venture company named 'Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited' was incorporated on 10th November, 2020 under the Companies Act, 2013 under a joint venture agreement dated 08th October, 2020 with NLCIL as joint venture partner. The authorised share capital of the company is 0.10 Crore. Presently Coal India Limited has invested 0.01 Crore (i.e. 50%) in the joint venture company upto 31-03-2022.

8. During FY 2021-22, the Investment in 20509700 Shares of 1000 each fully paid 5% Cumulative Preference shares of Eastern Coalfields Limited were converted into 20509700 fully paid-up equity shares of 1000 each of ECL. Accordingly, the equity portion of Investment in the above preference shares was adjusted to retained earnings.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE-7 (Contd.)

INVESTMENTS Current

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Mutual Fund Investment		
SBI Mutual Fund		
689232.986 units of ₹3333.0896 each (225085.775 units of ₹3221.6193 each)	229.73	72.51
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund		
30.785 units of ₹2548.8729 each	0.01	-
Union KBC Mutual Fund		
17.34 units of ₹2043.5589 each	-	-
Bank of Baroda Mutual Fund		
71818.861 units of ₹2452.9344 each	17.62	-
	247.36	72.51
Investments in Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD)		
Investments in inner Corporate Deposits (ICD)	159.78	19.50
TOTAL	407.14	92.01
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	247.36	72.51
Aggregate of unquoted investments:	159.78	19.50
Market value of Quoted Investment:	247.36	72.51
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	-	-

NOTE - 8 : LOANS

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Non-Current		
Loans to Body Corporate and Employees		
- Secured, considered good	0.03	0.07
- Credit impaired	1.87	1.87
	1.90	1.94
Less: Provision for doubtful loans	1.87	1.87
TOTAL	0.03	0.07

NOTE - 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Non Current		
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	200.96	0.14
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan ¹	69.28	64.21
Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme	4,838.28	4,528.94
	5,108.52	4,593.29
Security Deposit	3.60	3.60
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	-	-
	3.60	3.60
Other Deposit and Receivables	34.96	34.96
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	-	-
	34.96	34.96
TOTAL	5,147.08	4,631.85
1. Deposit with bank under Mine Closure Plan		
Escrow Account Balance		
Opening Balance in Escrow Account	64.21	55.28
Add: Balance Deposited during Year	3.15	6.48
Add: Interest Credited during the year (net of TDS)	1.92	2.45
Balance in Escrow Account on Closing date	69.28	64.21



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

2. Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme

Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal, the Company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation, dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect.

The subsidiaries of CIL except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada are making a contribution of 6/- per tonne of their respective coal dispatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL as bank deposit for this purpose, till they are disbursed/utilized by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects.

3. Coal India Ltd. entered into a Consortium Agreement with M/s BEML Ltd and M/s Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) on 08.06.2010 for acquiring specified assets of M/s Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (under liquidation). The agreement, inter alia, provided for formation of a joint venture company with a shareholding pattern of 48:26:26 among BEML, CIL and DVC respectively. CIL has paid its proportionate share towards bid consideration of Rs 100 Crores towards the said acquisition based on the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta. As on 31-03-2022 an amount of 34.96 crores and as on 31-03-2021 34.96 Crores was paid towards bid consideration and other miscellaneous expenditure. Further a Company in the name of MAMC Industries Limited (MIL) has been formed and incorporated on 25th August 2010 as a wholly owned subsidiary of BEML for the intended purposed of JV formation. As per terms and condition of the Consortium Agreement, a shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement was to be executed. However shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement are not yet executed.
4. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

Current	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Current Account Balance with Holding Co./Subsidiaries	872.78	2,525.49
Less : Allowance for doubtful balances with Subsidiaries	53.83	53.83
	818.95	2,471.66
Balance with IICM	5.91	7.16
Interest accrued	124.01	149.07
Security Deposit	0.28	0.30
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	-	-
	0.28	0.30
Other Deposit and Receivables ^{1&2}	87.20	39.66
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	3.47	7.41
	83.73	32.25
TOTAL	1,032.88	2,660.44

1. Other Deposit and Receivables includes ₹ 57.9 crore as at 31-03-2022 and ₹ 23.59 crore as at 31-03-2021 for gratuity fund and leave fund net of liabilities.
2. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

NOTE 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Capital Advances	46.80	5.75
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	-	-
	46.80	5.75
TOTAL	46.80	5.75

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE -11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.27	0.27
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues	-	-
	0.27	0.27
Advance to Related Parties (R&D with CMPDIL)	77.61	78.68
Other Deposits and Advances ¹	202.36	197.97
Less : Allowance for doubtful other deposits and advances	2.27	2.27
	200.09	195.70
Input Tax Credit receivable	59.79	54.51
TOTAL	337.76	329.16

1. Other Deposits and Advances includes ₹20 Crores (₹20 Crores) for income tax paid under protest. Other Advances and Deposits also includes ₹86.89 as at 31-03-2022 and ₹86.89 Crore as at 31-03-2021 for excess CSR amount carried forward.
2. Includes provision of ₹ 2.27 Crore (₹2.27 Crore) against deposit of realisation from sale of seize coal stock in the custody of Margherita Treasury.
3. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

NOTE - 12 : INVENTORIES

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Stock of Coal	11.71	-
Coal under Development	-	-
	11.71	-
Stock of Stores & Spares (net)	1.09	0.94
Add: Stores-in-transit	-	-
	1.09	0.94
Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	0.08	0.06
Workshop Jobs, Press Jobs & others	0.28	-
	0.36	0.06
TOTAL	13.16	1.00

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

NOTE - 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Trade receivables		
Unsecured considered good	2.36	11.99
Credit impaired	11.17	11.17
	13.53	23.16
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	11.17	11.17
TOTAL	2.36	11.99

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)
2. Includes due from Joint Venture Companies (Refer Note No. 38 (2)(B)(ii))



Trade Receivables ageing schedule Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2.36	-	-	-	-	2.36
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	7.47	7.47
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	3.70	3.70
Total	2.36	-	-	-	11.17	13.53
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	11.17	11.17
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	83%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE - 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts	462.84	204.10
- interest bearing (CLTD A/c Etc.)	3.98	2.64
- Non- interest bearing	2.50	0.16
- in Cash Credit Accounts	0.96	1.05
(b) Others <small>e-procurement account/GeM account/Imprest balances</small>	1.26	4.71
TOTAL	471.54	212.66

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



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NOTE - 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Balances with Banks		
Deposit accounts	79.01	-
Deposit accounts (For specific purposes)	4.16	3.85
Unpaid dividend accounts	12.78	11.29
Dividend accounts	62.20	2.47
TOTAL	158.15	17.61

Other Bank Balances comprises deposits for specific purposes and bank deposits which are expected to realise in cash within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

NOTE - 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Authorised Share Capital		
"8,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each" (8,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each) "	8,000.00	8,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital		
"6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid" (6,16,27,28,327) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid"	6,162.73	6,162.73
TOTAL	6,162.73	6,162.73



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

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

Name of Shareholder		No. of Shares held (Face value of ₹10 each)	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Hon'ble President of India	31-03-2022	4075634553.00	66.13	0.00%
	31-03-2021	4075634553.00	66.13	
Life Insurance Corporation of India	31-03-2022	678015625.00	11.00	0.99%
	31-03-2021	684593905.00	11.11	

2. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:-

Particular	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 31.03.2017	6,20,74,09,177	6207.41
Change during FY 2017-18	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2018	6,20,74,09,177	6207.41
Less: Shares bought back by the company during FY 2018-19	4,46,80,850	44.68
Balance as on 31.03.2019	6,16,27,28,327	6162.73
Changes during the Year	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	6,16,27,28,327	6162.73
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2021	6,16,27,28,327	6162.73
Changes during the period	-	-
Balance as on 31-03-2022	6,16,27,28,327	6162.73

3. Listing of shares of Coal India Ltd. in Stock Exchange

The shares of Coal India Ltd. is listed in two major stock exchanges of India, viz. Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange on and from 4th November, 2010.

The details of disinvestment/Buyback of shares by Govt. of India is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Financial year of Disinvestment	% of shares disinvestment	No. of shares disinvested	Mode
1	2010-11	10.00%	63,16,36,440	IPO
2	2013-14	0.35%	2,20,37,834	CPSE-ETF
3	2014-15	10.00%	63,16,36,440	OFS
4	2015-16	0.001%	83,104	CPSE-ETF
5	2016-17	1.25%	7,88,42,816	Buyback
6	2016-17	0.92%	5,71,56,437	CPSE-ETF
7	2017-18	0.31%	1,92,99,613	Bharat 22-ETF
8	2018-19	0.23%	1,39,91,488	Bharat 22-ETF
9	2018-19	3.19%	19,80,03,931	OFS
10	2018-19	2.21%	13,73,11,943	CPSE-ETF
11	2018-19	0.01%	6,81,840	OFS
12	2018-19	0.38%	2,37,79,267	Bharat 22-ETF
13	2018-19	1.37%	8,45,92,894	CPSE-ETF
14	2018-19	0.19%	4,42,93,572	Buyback
15	2019-20	1.70%	10,49,77,641	CPSE ETF FFO5
16	2019-20	0.21%	1,28,35,528	Bharat 22 ETF
17	2019-20	2.91%	17,95,69,059	CPSE ETF FFO6
Total			2,24,07,29,847	

Hence, the number of shares held by Govt of India stood at 4075634553 i.e. 66.13 of the total 6162728327 number of shares outstanding as on 31-03-2022.

4. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meeting of shareholders.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01-04-2021	1057.81	4257.61	5300.10	(26.54)	10588.98
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors					0.00
Restated balance as at 01-04-2021					
Total Comprehensive Income for the period			11,201.57	45.07	11246.64
Interim Dividend			(8,627.82)		(8627.82)
Final Dividend			(2,156.97)		(2156.97)
Corporate Dividend tax			-		-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		19.34	(19.34)		-
Adjustments during the period			(855.61)		(855.61)
Any other change (to be specified)					-
Buyback of equity shares			-		-
Balance as at 31-03-2022	1057.81	4276.95	4841.93	18.53	10195.22

Particulars	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2020	1057.81	4248.68	5372.36	(28.28)	10650.57
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors					
Restated balance as at 01.04.2020					
Total Comprehensive income for the period			7640.10	1.74	7641.84
Interim Dividend			(7703.43)		(7703.43)
Final Dividend			-		-
Corporate Dividend tax			-		-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		8.93	(8.93)		-
Balance as at 31.03.2021	1057.81	4257.61	5300.10	(26.54)	10588.98

*Profit during the year includes gain on valuation of debt component of investment in preference shares in subsidiary companies and fair value change in investment in mutual fund which is notional/unrealised in nature and not available for distribution of dividend. The details of such gain is given below:

	(₹ crore)
Balance as at 01.04.2020	599.64
Addition during FY 2020-21	144.00
Balance as at 31.03.2021	743.64
Addition during FY 2021-22	113.11
Less: Redemption of preference share	(855.61)
Balance as on 31.03.2022	1.14

Details of Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year
Non-Cumulative 10% Redeemable Preference Share Capital Redemption	904.18	Upto FY 2000-01
Buyback of Equity Share	108.95	FY 2016-17
Buyback of Equity Share	44.68	FY 2018-19
Total	1057.81	

Note:- The Board of directors of the company have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.00 per equity share for the financial year 2021-22 on 25th May, 2022 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company to be held for the financial year 2021-22. The Company has paid final dividend of ₹ 3.50 per share on equity shares for the financial year 2020-21 on and from 23rd September, 2021. The Company has paid interim dividend of ₹ 9.00 per share and ₹5.00 per share on equity shares in December, 2021 and March, 2022 respectively.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE - 18 : BORROWINGS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Non-Current		
Term Loans		
From Banks	-	-
From Others	-	-
Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument (Preference Shares)	-	-
Secured		
Unsecured		
Current		
From Bank		
- Bank overdrafts	-	-
- Other loan from banks	-	-
From Others	-	-
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	-	-
Secured		
Unsecured		

1. Loan has not been guaranteed by directors or others.

2. In case of secured loan:

Nature of security, type of assets on which loan is secured, terms of repayment etc. to be disclosed

3. In case of security on current assets:

Quarterly returns/statements of current assets filled by the company with banks/financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

In case of discrepancy, following reconciliation to be given

Name of Bank	Quarter	Particulars of securities Provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
For the last quarter/month	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE - 19 :TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Current		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	70.63	101.59
TOTAL	70.63	101.59
Trade payables -Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises		
a) Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but due thereon as at period end	-	-
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period.	-	-
c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at period end	-	-
e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

Trade Payables aging schedule Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	39.51	30.76	0.07	0.29	70.63
iii) Disputed dues -MSEM	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues					



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE NOTE - 20 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
NON-CURRENT		
Security Deposits	46.31	0.81
Earnest Money	9.46	-
TOTAL	55.77	0.81
CURRENT		
Unpaid dividends	15.18	13.76
Security Deposits	0.30	48.62
Earnest Money	0.70	16.05
Payable for Capital Expenditure	46.08	57.08
Liability for Employee Benefits	43.07	40.24
Others	1.50	2.43
TOTAL	106.83	178.18

* No amount is due for payment to Investor Education & Protection Fund.

1. During the FY 2021-22, an amount of ₹0.71 crore in respect of interim dividend of FY 2014-15 has been transferred to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) as the same remained unpaid and unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer of such dividend to unpaid dividend account.

NOTE - 21 : PROVISIONS

	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
NON-CURRENT		
Employee Benefits		
Leave Encashment	-	20.56
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	174.71	190.09
Other Employee Benefits	3.33	21.06
	178.04	231.71
Other Provisions		
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	48.18	46.68
TOTAL	226.22	278.39
CURRENT		
Employee Benefits		
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	16.92	33.72
Ex- Gratia	8.26	9.33
Performance Related Pay	58.38	52.00
Other Employee Benefits	9.97	2.05
	93.53	97.10
Other Provisions		
Others	0.12	0.12
TOTAL	93.65	97.22
1. Reconciliation of Site restoration /Mine Closure :		
Gross value of site restoration Asset	46.68	45.29
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged (incl. Capitalized) for the period	1.50	1.39
Mine Closure Provision	48.18	46.68



NOTE - 22 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-21
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	5,291.75	4,935.57
Deferred Income	1.37	1.40
TOTAL	5,293.12	4,936.97

"Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund" 1- Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal, the Company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation, dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect.

"The subsidiaries of CIL except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada are making a contribution of ₹6/- per tonne of their respective coal dispatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL, till they are disbursed/utilized by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects. (Refer Note 9) for deposits with bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme)"

2- Interest earned on bank deposits earmarked for this fund is credited to this fund.

NOTE - 23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-22	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Statutory Dues	100.60	26.86
Advance from customers / others	0.78	3.83
Others liabilities	110.23	93.15
TOTAL	211.61	123.84

1. Other Liabilities includes ₹109.36 crore (₹91.21 crore) towards TDS on interest earned on deposits made against Shifting & rehabilitation fund as referred in Note No. 22.

NOTE 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Sales of Coal		
Sales of Coal	0.87	49.56
Less: Statutory Levies	0.03	13.42
Sales (Net) (A)	0.84	36.14
Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	0.40	0.32
Loading and additional transportation charges	-	0.54
Less : Statutory Levies	-	0.03
	-	0.51
Evacuation Facility Charges	-	0.47
Less: Statutory Levies	-	0.02
	-	0.45
Revenue from services	1,334.20	711.34
Less: Statutory Levies	203.52	108.51
	1,130.68	602.83
Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)	1,131.08	604.11
Revenue from Operations (A + B)	1,131.92	640.25



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NOTE 25 : OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Interest Income ¹	26.57	41.42
Dividend Income From Investment in Subsidiaries	10,701.58	7,461.46
Dividend Income from Mutual funds	-	1.84
Other non-operating income		
Profit on Sale of Assets	-	0.01
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	-
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	10.51	5.98
Lease Rent	2.38	3.61
Liability/Provision Written Back	52.42	12.21
Fair value changes (net)	113.11	144.00
Miscellaneous Income	29.05	8.65
TOTAL	10,935.62	7,679.18

1. Includes Income Tax refund of ₹ NIL For the Year Ended 31-03-2022 and for the year ended 31-03-2021 ₹ 8.28 Crore

NOTE 26 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Explosives	-	0.28
Timber	-	0.06
Oil & Lubricants	0.32	0.08
HEMM Spares	0.03	-
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	0.84	1.82
TOTAL	1.19	2.24

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

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Change in Inventory of coal		
Opening Stock of Coal	-	14.21
Closing Stock of Coal	(11.71)	-
Change in Inventory of coal	(11.71)	14.21
Opening Stock of Workshop made finished goods ,WIP and Press Jobs	-	-
Closing Stock of Workshop made finished goods and WIP and Press Jobs	(0.28)	-
TOTAL	(11.99)	14.21



NOTE 28 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)	305.20	337.68
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	114.98	89.99
Staff welfare Expenses	18.66	16.23
TOTAL	438.84	443.90

NOTE 29 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSE

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
CSR Expenses	77.64	8.47
TOTAL	77.64	8.47

In pursuance of section 135 of Companies Act 2013, for FY 2021-22 an amount of ₹6.81 crore (2% of the average net profit of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years - considered from the audited financial statements of the respective years prepared as per previous GAAP/Ind-AS) was required to be spent during 2021-22 towards CSR activities. The company has spent ₹77.64 crore during the year 2021-22.

Notes related to CSR

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-21
A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses (including excess spent):		
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	59.56	61.94
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	14.12	11.06
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	0.76	0.25
Environmental sustainability	-	0.83
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	-	0.28
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	-	1.00
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic	-	0.29
Contribution to fund set up by the Central government for socio economic development	2.50	-
Contribution to incubators or research and development projects	-	-
Contributions to Universities and Research Institutes	-	-
Rural development projects	0.60	19.23
Slum area development	-	-
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	0.10	0.48
Total	77.64	95.36

B. CSR required to be spent and CSR Expenditure Break-up

(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year	6.81	8.47
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	105.31	137.62
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	72.38	36.18
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	5.26	59.18
Total	77.64	95.36



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D. Excess amount spent [Section 135(5)]

Yearwise Details	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2020-21	-	8.47	95.36	86.89
2021-22	86.89	-	-	86.89
Total	-	8.47	95.36	

Refer footnote to Other Advances and Deposits under Note -11 : Other Current Assets

NOTE 30 : REPAIRS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Building	16.53	15.68
Plant & Machinery	0.13	0.20
Others	1.48	2.01
TOTAL	18.14	17.89

NOTE 31 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSE

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Wagon Loading	-	0.10
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	7.01	7.87
Other Contractual Work	0.63	4.78
TOTAL	7.64	12.75

"1. Interest on funds parked by subsidiaries"Interest has been paid on funds parked by Subsidiaries with CIL. Such interest is paid at annualized average yield rate at which CIL earns from its investment in Fixed Deposits/Mutual Funds. "

NOTE 32 : FINANCE COSTS

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Interest Expenses	-	-
Unwinding of discounts	1.50	1.39
Funds parked within Group	-	0.20
TOTAL	1.50	1.59

NOTE 33 : PROVISIONS

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Doubtful Advances & Claims	-	0.01
Stores & Spares	-	0.09
Others	-	0.02
TOTAL	-	0.12

**NOTE 34 : WRITE OFF (NET OF PAST PROVISIONS)**

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Doubtful advances	3.97	-
Less :- Provided earlier	(3.94)	-
	0.03	-
Others ¹	-	5.76
Less :- Provided earlier	-	-
	-	5.76
TOTAL	0.03	5.76

Note 1. Above ₹ 5.76 Crore above is against two Mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block with no progress since long under Exploration and Evaluation which has been written off during the FY 2020-21.

NOTE 35 : OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Travelling expenses	5.06	3.92
Training Expenses	2.23	1.08
Telephone & Postage	1.26	1.11
Advertisement & Publicity	6.77	2.37
Freight Charges	0.01	-
Security Expenses	11.11	11.73
Service Charges of CIL	-	5.26
Hire Charges	19.54	-
Consultancy Charges to CMPDIL	0.36	0.85
Legal Expenses	3.80	3.48
Consultancy Charges	25.68	20.13
Under Loading Charges	-	0.26
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	8.09	-
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
For Audit Fees	0.54	0.50
For Taxation Matters	-	0.12
For Other Services	0.20	0.06
For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.26	0.30
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	0.97	0.66
Lease Rent	2.14	3.89
Rates & Taxes	1.64	4.09
Insurance	0.18	0.22
Loss on Exchange rate variance	0.02	0.01
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses	0.40	0.05
Dead Rent/Surface Rent	1.28	0.66
Siding Maintenance Charges	0.04	0.32
R & D expenses	31.22	27.06
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	0.53	0.23
Donations	3.28	11.13
Miscellaneous expenses	21.85	10.89
TOTAL	148.46	110.38



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE 36 : TAX EXPENSE

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Current Year	158.31	17.61
Deferred tax	(3.04)	27.56
Earlier Years	-	(11.29)
TOTAL	155.27	33.88

Reconciliation of tax Expenses

Profit/(Loss) before tax

At income tax rate of 25.168% (31.03.2021: 25.168%)	11356.84	7673.98
Less: Tax on exempted Income	2,858.29	1,931.54
Add: Tax on non-deductible expenses/(Additional expenses allowed for tax purpose)	(2,693.37)	(1,877.90)
Adjustment for earlier year tax	(9.65)	(8.47)
	-	(11.29)
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit & Loss	155.27	33.88
Effective income tax rate :	1.37%	0.44%

Reconciliation of DTA/DTL

Deferred Tax Assets:

Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims & Debts	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-
Others	-	-
TOTAL OF (A)	-	-

Deferred Tax Liability:

Related to Fixed Assets	24.52	27.56
Others	-	-
TOTAL OF (B)	24.52	27.56

Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (A-B)	(24.52)	(27.56)
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NOTE - 37 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans ¹	60.23	2.33
	60.23	2.33
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(15.16)	(0.59)
	(15.16)	(0.59)
TOTAL	45.07	1.74

1. Includes for Gratuity ₹ 11.8 crores (PY ₹ 2.33 crores) and for Post Retirement Medical Benefits ₹ 48.43 crores (PY Nil).



NOTE – 38: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2022

1. Unrecognized items

a) Contingent Liabilities

1. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Central Government	State Government and local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening balance as on 01-04-2021	247.64	4.00	0.15	600.67	852.46
Addition during the period	-	-	-	0.07	0.07
Claims settled during the period					
a. From opening balance	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
b. Out of addition during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31-03-2022	247.64	4.00	0.15	600.64	852.43

Contingent Liability			
Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
1	Central Government		
	Income Tax	243.19	243.19
	Central Excise	4.45	4.45
	Clean Energy Cess	-	-
	Central Sales Tax	-	-
	Service Tax	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-Total	247.64	247.64
2	State Government and Local Authorities		
	Royalty	-	-
	Environment Clearance	-	-
	Sales Tax/VAT	-	-
	Entry Tax	-	-
	Electricity Duty	-	-
	MADA	-	-
	Others	4.00	4.00
	Sub-Total	4.00	4.00
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises		
	Arbitration Proceedings	-	-
	Suit against the company under litigation	0.15	0.15
	Others	-	-
	Sub-Total	0.15	0.15
4	Others: (If any)		
	Miscellaneous - Land & Others	600.64	600.67
	Employee Related & Etc.	-	-
	Sub-Total	600.64	600.67
	Grand Total	852.43	852.46

The management believes that the outcome of the above will not have any material adverse effect on the company.

II. Guarantee

The company has given guarantee on behalf of subsidiaries namely, Eastern Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited to the extent of their obligations under loans (principal and interest) made to Export Development Corporation, Canada and Natexis Banque (for purchase of Machinery from Liebherr France). The outstanding balance as on 31-03-2022 stood at ₹ 158.22 Crore (160.04 Crore) and ₹ 4.93 Crore (5.67 Crore) respectively.

III. Letter of Credit:

As on 31-03-2022 outstanding letters of credit is ₹ Nil (for the year ended 31-03-2021 Nil)

(b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: as on 31-03-2022 ₹ 10.39 Crore (for the year ended 31-03-2021 ₹ 366.23 Crore).

Other Commitment: as on 31-03-2022 ₹ 87.45 Crore (for the year ended 31-03-2021 ₹ 407.55 Crore)



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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2 Related Party informations

a) Group Information

i) Subsidiary Companies

S.No.	Name of Subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
				31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
2	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
3	Central Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
4	Northern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
5	Western Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
6	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
7	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
8	CMPDI Limited	Consultancy support in Coal and Mineral exploration	India	100%	100%
9	Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique (CIAL)	Coal mining	Mozambique	Quota Capital	Quota Capital
10	CIL Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Solar Energy	India	100%	100%
11	CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited	Renewable Energy	India	100%	100%

ii) Joint Venture Companies

S.No.	Name of Subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
				31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	International Coal Venture Private Limited (ICVL)	Coal	India	0.19%	0.19%
2	CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited	Energy	India	50.00%	50.00%
3	Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)	Fertiliser	India	33.33%	33.33%
4	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL)	Fertiliser	India	33.33%	33.33%
5	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	Energy	India	50.00%	50.00%

iii) Post Employment Benefit Funds and others

S.No.	Name	Nature	Country of Incorporation
1	Coal India Employees Gratuity Fund	Trust	India
2	Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)	Statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, GoI	India
3	Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust	Trust	India
4	Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non- Executives Modified	Trust	India
5	CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust	Trust	India
6	Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM)	Registered Society	India
7	Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA)	Registered Society	India

(iv) Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Mr. Pramod Agrawal	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.02.2020
	Director (Finance) - Add. Charge	29.12.2021
Mr. Binay Dayal	Director (Technical)	11.10.2017 - 31.01.2022
Mr. B. Veera Reddy	Director (Technical)	01.02.2022
Mr. S. N. Tiwari	Director(Marketing)	01.12.2019
	Director(Personnel) (Addl. Charge)	01.02.2021 - 25.07.2021
Mr. Sanjeev Soni	Director(Finance)	10.07.2019 - 30.06.2021
Mr. Samiran Dutta	Director(Finance) (Addl. Charge)	01.07.2021 - 29.12.2021
Mr. Vinay Ranjan	Director(Personnel)	28.07.2021
Prof. G. Nageswara Rao	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	Independent Director	05.11.2021
Mr. Kamesh Kant Acharya	Independent Director	02.11.2021
Mr. Denesh Singh	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Mr. Makwana P Kalabhai	Independent Director	02.11.2021
Mr. B. Rajeshchandar	Independent Director	01.11.2021



Name	Designation	W.e.f
Mr. V. K. Tiwari	Govt. Nominee Directors	29.11.2019
Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Govt. Nominee Directors	24.08.2020 - 27.04.2021
Mr. Anil Kumar Nayak	Govt. Nominee Directors	27.04.2021 - 15.06.2021
Ms. Nirupama Kotru	Govt. Nominee Directors	15.06.2021
Mr. M Viswanathan	Company Secretary	14.12.2011
Mr. S G Chowdhury	CFO	01.07.2021 - 31.12.2021
Mr. S.K. Mehta	CFO	01.01.2022

(v) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
	Gross Salary	2.34	1.51
	Medical Benefits	0.03	0.09
	Perquisites and other benefits	0.52	1.36
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits		
	Contribution to P.F. & other fund	0.21	0.00
iii)	Termination Benefits	0.54	
	Total	3.64	2.96

Actuarial valuation of Gratuity, Leave encashment and Post Employment Medical benefits as on 31-03-2022 is ₹ 1.07 crores (during the year 31-03-2021 ₹ 1.02 crores).

Note:

Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed use of cars for private journey up to a ceiling of 1000 KMs on payment of 2000 per month as per service conditions.

(vi) Payment to Independent Directors

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to Independent Directors	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
i)	Sitting Fees	0.28	0.25

(vii) Balances Outstanding with Key Management Personnel as on 31-03-2022

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
i)	Amount Payable	Nil	Nil
ii)	Amount Receivable	Nil	Nil

(viii) No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member.

B. Related Party Transactions within Group

Coal India Limited has entered into transactions with its subsidiaries which include Apex charges, Rehabilitation charges, Lease rent, Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries and other expenditure incurred by or on behalf of other subsidiaries through current account.

As per Ind AS 24, following are the disclosures regarding nature and amount of significant transactions

i) Subsidiary Companies

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

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend Received	Lease Rent Income	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balances (Payables)/ Receivables
Eastern Coalfields Limited	32.43	21.61	-	-	-	-	191.54	
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	30.51	19.39	-	-	-	-	371.01	
Central Coalfields Limited	137.70	43.12	782.08	-	-	-	57.66	
Western Coalfields Limited	57.71	38.50	-	-	-	-	236.95	
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	285.02	93.43	432.23	1.80	-	-	(18.42)	
Northern Coalfields Limited	244.86	75.40	3,596.36	-	-	-	34.64	
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	336.34	105.70	5,800.00	-	-	-	(0.83)	
CMPDIL	-	-	90.91	-	-	-	(53.63)	77.61
CIAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.83	
Total	1,124.57	397.14	10,701.58	1.80	-	-	872.75	77.61



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Outstanding balances as on 31-03-2021 and transactions for the year then ended

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend Received	Lease Rent Income	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Others	Current Account Balances (Payables)/ Receivables	Outstanding Balances (Payables)/ Receivables
Eastern Coalfields Limited	45.03	25.23	-	-	-	-	201.86	
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	24.66	13.91	-	-	-	-	315.87	
Central Coalfields Limited	62.59	39.20	-	-	-	-	140.16	
Western Coalfields Limited	50.28	29.81	-	-	-	-	348.87	
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	150.61	83.26	-	1.80	-	-	9.99	
Northern Coalfields Limited	115.04	65.20	2,140.78	-	-	-	1,542.86	
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	148.01	87.61	5,225.00	-	0.20	-	(32.31)	
CMPDIL	-	-	95.68	-	-	-	(55.63)	78.68
CIAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.83	
Total	596.22	344.23	7,461.46	1.80	0.20	-	2,525.49	78.68

ii) Joint Venture Companies

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

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Equity Contribution	Income from Deputation of manpower	Account Balances	
			Receivable	Payable
Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited(HURL)	497.65	3.28	0.90	-
Talcher Fertilizer Limited(TFL)	270.00	2.71	1.09	-
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	-	-	-	-
International Coal Venture Private Limited (ICVPL)	-	-	-	-
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited	-	-	-	-
Total	767.65	5.99	1.99	-

Outstanding balances as on 31-03-2021 and transactions for the year then ended

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Equity Contribution	Income from Deputation of manpower	Account Balances	
			Receivable	Payable
Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited(HURL)	380.68	3.84	0.91	-
Talcher Fertilizer Limited(TFL)	375.98	3.96	11.07	-
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	0.01	-	0.01	-
Total	756.67	7.80	11.99	-

3. Misc. Informations

(a) Significant accounting policy

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

(b) Change in accounting policy

For better understanding of the users of the financial statements, Significant Accounting Policy has been modified/rephrased in section 2.12 Intangible Assets and 2.18 Employee Benefits and 2.24.2 Estimates and Assumptions. However, there is no financial impact of the aforesaid change.

(c) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA vide GSR 255(E) amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

(d) Others

- Previous period/year figures have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.
- Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 23 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2022 and 24 to 37 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date. Note – 38 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.



4 Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2022		31.03.2021	
	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST
Financial Assets				
Investments* :				
Preference Shares				
-Equity Component		-		855.61
-Debt Component		-		1,938.59
Mutual Fund/ ICD	407.14	-	92.01	-
Loans		0.03		0.07
Deposits & receivable		6,179.96		7,292.29
Trade receivables		2.36		11.99
Cash & cash equivalents		471.54		212.66
Other Bank Balances		158.15		17.61
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings & Lease Liabilities		-		-
Trade payables		70.63		101.59
Security Deposit and Earnest money		56.77		65.48
Other Financial Liabilities		105.83		113.51

* Investment in Equity Shares in Subsidiary and Joint Ventures are measured at cost which stands at ₹ 13157.9 Crore as on 31-03-2022 (₹10338.66 Crore 31-03-2021) not included above.

** Allowance for Coal Quality Variance deducted from Trade Receivable.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

(₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31.03.2022		31.03.2021	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund	407.14	-	92.01	-

(₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31-03-2022	31-03-2022		31-03-2021	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments:				
Preference Shares				
-Equity Component		-		855.61
-Debt Component		-		1,938.59
Loans		0.03		0.07
Deposits & receivable		6,179.96		7,292.29
Trade receivables		2.36		11.99
Cash & cash equivalents		471.54		212.66
Other Bank Balances		158.15		17.61
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings & Lease Liabilities		-		-
Trade payables		70.63		101.59
Security Deposit and Earnest money		56.77		65.48
Other Liabilities		105.83		113.51



A brief of each level is given below.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investments, security deposits and other liabilities included in level 3.

(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

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

(d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

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

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Company considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. The security deposits coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the company, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

5 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of Public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of Public Enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.

The Company risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.



A. Credit Risk:

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction. Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the company enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. Our FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities ("PPUs") and independent power producers ("IPPs");
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants ("CPPs")); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

E-Auction Scheme

The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who were not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Coal.

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

Provision for expected credit loss: Company provides for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/ credit impaired assets, by lifetime expected credit losses (Simplified approach). Refer Note - 13, Trade Receivables

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

B. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL is ₹430.00 Crore, of which fund based limit is ₹140.00 Crore and non-fund based limit is ₹290.00 crore. Further, ₹5000.00 crore (₹5000.00 Crore) was set up as non-fund based limit outside consortium in order to facilitate import of HEMM. Coal India Limited is contingently liable to the extent such facility is actually utilised by the Subsidiary Companies. The Company has been sanctioned a term loan of ₹364.30 crores from HDFC bank Limited secured by creating exclusive charge on plant and equipment and movable assets of the 100 MW Solar Project of the Company in Gujarat.

C. Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Company also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Company has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from bank deposits with change in interest rate, exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain most of its deposits at fixed rate.

Company manages the risk using guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

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.



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Capital Structure of the company is as follows:

	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Equity Share capital	6162.73	6162.73
Long term debt	-	-

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

Defined Benefit Plans

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. The Gratuity Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India, wherein employer contribution is 2.01% of basic salary and dearness allowances. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of more than 5 years or more is entitled to receive gratuity amount equal to 15 days salary for each completed years of service computed as (15 days/26 days in a month* last drawn salary and dearness allowance* completed years of service) subject to maximum of Rs 0.20 crores at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives and their spouses in Company hospital/empaneled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

c) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post-Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE) to provide medical care to the non-executives and their spouses and Divyang Child(ren) in Company hospital/empaneled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time or resigns from the company at the age of 57 Years or above or on death to the spouse and Divyang Child(ren). The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired non-executives, spouse and Divyang Child(ren) taken together jointly or severally is Rs 8 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

Defined Contribution Plans

a) Provident Fund and Pension

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary i.e. 12% and 7% of Basic salary and Dearness Allowance towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively. These funds are governed by a separate statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, Government of India, named Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO). The contribution towards the fund for the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as "CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007" (NPS). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, Leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement



(NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

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

c) Settlement Allowances

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of Rs 12000/- is paid to all the non-executive cadre employees governed under NCWA on their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010 as settling-in allowance. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

Company has taken group insurance scheme from United India Insurance Company Limited to cover the executives of the company against personal accident known as "Coal India Executives Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme" (GPAIS). GPAIS covers all types of accident on 24 hour basis worldwide. Premium for the scheme is borne by the Company.

e) Leave Travel Concession (LTC)

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for "Bharat Bhraman" once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs 8000/- and Rs 12000/- is paid for visiting Home town and "Bharat Bhraman", respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

f) Compensation to Dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the company provide the benefits admissible under The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923. An amount of Rs 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. The expected cost of the benefits is recognised when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

Funding status of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits plans are as under:

(i) Funded

- o Gratuity
- o Leave Encashment
- o Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)
- o Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

(ii) Unfunded

- o Life Cover Scheme
- o Settlement Allowance
- o Group Personal Accident Insurance
- o Leave Travel Concession
- o Compensation to dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

Actuarial Provisions ₹ 446.68 crores as on 31-03-2022 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2021	Incremental Liability/(adjustment) during the period	Closing Actuarial provisions as on 31.03.2022
Gratuity	188.99	(22.28)	166.71
Leave	75.28	0.66	75.94
Settlement Allowance	2.15	1.07	3.22
Leave Travel Concession	1.59	(0.64)	0.95
Post Retired Medical Benefits	238.12	(38.26)	199.86
Total	506.13	-59.45	446.68



Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate

The disclosures as per actuary's certificate for employee benefits for Gratuity (funded) and Leave Encashment (funded) are given below: -

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY AS AT 31-03-2022 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year ending 31 March 2022

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Current service cost	10.59	10.51
2	Past service cost - plan amendements	-	-
3	Curtailement cost / (credit)	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5	Service cost	10.59	10.51
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(2.55)	(2.62)
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit	-	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	8.04	7.89

B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(11.09)	(0.02)
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	0.44	(2.73)
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(10.65)	(2.75)
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(1.15)	0.42
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(11.80)	(2.33)

C	Defined Benefit Cost	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Service cost	10.59	10.51
2	Net interest on net def	(2.55)	(2.62)
3	Actuarial (gains)/ loss	(11.80)	(2.33)
4	Immediate recognition	-	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	(3.76)	5.56

D	Assumptions	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Discount Rate	6.80%	6.85%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
3	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%
4	Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012- 14) Ultimate

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009



Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 March 2022

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(166.72)	(189.00)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	220.75	213.21
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	54.03	24.21
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	54.03	24.21
B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	24.21	14.54
2	Service cost	(10.59)	(10.51)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	2.55	2.62
4	Amount recognised in OCI	11.80	2.33
5	Employer contributions	26.06	15.23
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	54.03	24.21

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 March 2022

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	DBO at end of prior period	189.00	215.49
2	Current service cost	10.59	10.51
3	Interest cost on the DBO	11.78	13.14
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	(11.09)	(0.02)
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	0.44	(2.73)
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(34.00)	(47.39)
13	DBO at end of current period	166.72	189.00
B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	213.21	230.03
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	14.33	15.76
4	Employer contributions	26.06	15.23
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	1.15	(0.42)
6	Benefits paid	(34.00)	(47.39)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	220.75	213.21

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
1	March 31, 2023	28.67
2	March 31, 2024	26.78
3	March 31, 2025	17.39
4	March 31, 2026	19.81
5	March 31, 2027	14.06
6	March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032	71.29
7	Beyond 10 years	92.87



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B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2023	1.61
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	6 Years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2022	141.29

E	Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2022	Percentage
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0%
	Property	0%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0%
	Other	0%
	Total	100%

F	Current and Non Current Liability Breakup	31-03-2022
1	Current Liability	27.74
2	Non Current Liability	138.97
3	Liability as at 31 March 2022	166.72

Sensitivity Analysis

A	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2022	166.72
	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate as at 31 March 2022	6.80%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(4.29)
	Percentage Impact	-3%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	4.56
	Percentage Impact	3%

B	Salary Escalation Rate	
	Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2022	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation	0.77
	Percentage Impact	1%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation	(0.87)
	Percentage Impact	-1%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE BENEFIT AS AT 31-03-2022 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year ending 31 March 2022

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Current service cost	10.37	10.68
2	Past service cost - plan amendements	-	-
3	Curtailement cost / (credit)	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5	Service cost	10.37	10.68
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.10	3.61
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit	3.19	1.64
8	Cost recognised in P&L	13.66	15.93

B	Defined Benefit Cost	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Service cost	10.37	10.68
2	Net interest on net def	0.10	3.61
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losse	-	-
4	Immediate recognition	3.19	1.64
5	Defined Benefit Cost	13.66	15.93



C	Assumptions	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Discount Rate	6.80%	6.85%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
3	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%
4	Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012- 14) Ultimate

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 March 2022

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(75.94)	(75.28)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	79.80	54.72
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	3.86	(20.56)
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	3.86	(20.56)

B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(20.56)	(61.53)
2	Service cost	(10.37)	(10.68)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(0.10)	(3.61)
4	Actuarial (losses)/gains	(3.19)	(1.64)
5	Employer contributions	38.08	56.90
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	3.86	(20.56)

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 March 2022

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	DBO at end of prior period	75.28	74.12
2	Current service cost	10.37	10.68
3	Interest cost on the DBO	4.55	4.47
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	3.24	5.16
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	0.33	(1.55)
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(17.82)	(17.61)
13	DBO at end of current period	75.94	75.28



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B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	54.72	12.60
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	4.44	0.86
4	Employer contributions	38.08	56.90
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.38	1.97
6	Benefits paid	(17.82)	(17.61)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	79.80	54.72

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
1	March 31, 2023	7.54
2	March 31, 2024	9.26
3	March 31, 2025	7.76
4	March 31, 2026	8.55
5	March 31, 2027	5.87
6	March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032	30.50
7	Beyond 10 years	108.47

B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2023	9.74
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	9 Years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2022	43.99

E	Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2022	Percentage
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0%
	Property	0%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0%
	Other	0%
	Total	100%

F	Current and Non Current Liability Breakup	31-03-2022
1	Current Liability	7.30
2	Non Current Liability	68.64
3	Liability as at 31 March 2022	75.94

Sensitivity Analysis

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2022	75.94
A	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate as at 31 March 2022	6.80%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(3.21)
	Percentage Impact	-4%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	3.52
	Percentage Impact	5%

B	Salary Escalation Rate	
	Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2022	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation	3.45
	Percentage Impact	5%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation	(3.18)
	Percentage Impact	-4%



ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF POST RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT AS AT 31-03-2022 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost for the Year ending 31 March 2022

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Current service cost	1.09
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	16.64
3	Curtailement cost / (credit)	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-
5	Service cost	17.72
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	16.25
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	33.98

B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(63.16)
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	13.44
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(49.72)
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	1.28
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(48.43)

C	Defined Benefit Cost	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Service cost	17.72
2	Net interest on net def	16.25
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losse	(48.43)
4	Immediate recognition	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	(14.46)

D	Assumptions	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Discount Rate	6.80%
2	Medical Inflation rate	0.00%
3	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%
	Mortality Rate - Inservice	Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)
4	Mortality Rate - Post retirement	Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit - INR 36,000 p.a. Hospitalisation Benefit - INR 35,000 p.a. Non Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit + Hospitalisation Benefit combined-INR 18,000 p.a.
5	Spouse Age Difference	Spouse is 5 years younger than Member

Specimen Mortality Rates: Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate table

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009



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Specimen Mortality Rates: Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)

Age	Rates
60	0.006349
65	0.01007
70	0.016393
75	0.027379
80	0.04673

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31 March 2022

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(199.86)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	8.31
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(191.55)
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(191.55)

B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(243.61)
2	Service cost	(17.72)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(16.25)
4	Amount recognised in OCI	48.43
5	Employer contributions	37.61
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-
8	Divestitures	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(191.55)

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31 March 2022

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	DBO at end of prior period	238.13
2	Current service cost	1.09
3	Interest cost on the DBO	16.39
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	16.64
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	(63.16)
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	12.60
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	0.84
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(22.66)
13	DBO at end of current period	199.86



B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	(5.49)
2	Acquisition adjustment	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	0.14
4	Employer contributions	37.61
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(1.28)
6	Benefits paid	(22.66)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	8.31

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
1	March 31, 2023	17.48
2	March 31, 2024	17.65
3	March 31, 2025	17.70
4	March 31, 2026	17.64
5	March 31, 2027	17.56
6	March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032	84.44
7	Beyond 10 years	241.94
B	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	9 Years
C	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2022	199.86

Sensitivity Analysis

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2022	199.86
A	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate as at 31 March 2022	6.80%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(8.14)
	Percentage Impact	-4%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	8.80
	Percentage Impact	4%



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7 Other Information

(a) Provisions

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 except those relating to employee benefits which are valued actuarially, as on 31-03-2022 are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2021	Addition during the Year	Write back/Adj./ paid during the Year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2022
Note 3:- Property, Plant and Equipments :				
Impairment of Assets	0.10	-	-	0.10
Note 4:- Capital Work in Progress :				
Against CWIP	1.68	-	-	1.68
Note 5:- Exploration And Evaluation Assets :				
Provision and Impairment	9.26	-	-	9.26
Note 8:- Loans :				
Other Loans - Non current	1.87	-	-	1.87
Other Loans - Current	-	-	-	-
Note 9:- Other Financial Assets:				
Non Current				
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits and Receivables	-	-	-	-
Current				
Current Account with Subsidiaries	53.83	-	-	53.83
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits and Receivables	7.41	-	3.94	3.47
Note 10:- Other Non Current Assets :				
Capital Advances	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits and Advances	-	-	-	-
Note 11:- Other Current Assets :				
Advances for Revenue	-	-	-	-
Advance payment of statutory dues	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits and Advances	2.27	-	-	2.27
Note 13:-Trade Receivables :				
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	11.17	-	-	11.17
Note 21 :- Non-Current				
Employee Benefits				
Gratuity	-	-	-	0
Leave Encashment	20.56	-	20.56	0
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	190.09	-	15.38	174.71
Other Employee Benefits	21.06	-	17.73	3.33
Other Provisions				
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	46.68	1.50	-	48.18
Stripping Activity Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Current				
Employee Benefits				
Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Leave Encashment	-	-	-	-
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	33.72	-	16.80	16.92
Ex- Gratia	9.33	-	1.07	8.26
Performance Related Pay	52.00	6.38	-	58.38
Other Employee Benefits	2.05	7.92	-	9.97
Other Provisions				
SiteRestoration/ Mine Closure	-	-	-	-
Others	0.12	-	-	0.12

**(b) Authorised Preference Share capital**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
90,41,800 Non-Cumulative 10% Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each	904.18	904.18

(c) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders ₹ in Crore	11201.57	7640.10
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	6162728327	6162728327
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value 10/- per share)	18.18	12.40

(d) (i) Lease - as a lessee

CIL has taken a Guest House at Hailey Road, New Delhi on a short term lease for monthly rent of 2.48 lacs for the period July'2021 to May'2022. The monthly lease payments associated with the lease for the period is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit & loss.

(ii) Lease - as a lessor**CIL AND IICM**

CIL has leased out the assets viz. land, building, structures, furniture and fixtures and other assets to IICM. The existing lease agreement is valid from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020. Renewal of the lease is in process. The lease rent of IICM payable to CIL is 0.45 Crore per quarter.

(e) Joint Operations:

CIL and ONGC have entered agreement for CBM development and operation in Jharia and Raniganj North CBM Blocks as joint operation as per Gol CBM policy under the aegis of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH).

1. The Development Plan of Jharia CBM Block (Stage-I) is already approved by CIL as well as ONGC, however acceptable start date of Development Phase is subject to clarification from DGH. As on 31.03.2022 Participating Interest (PI) of CIL is 26%.
2. The CBM development and operation project in Raniganj North CBM Block is under consideration of CIL and ONGC management
3. Management certified provisional billing statement of CBM Jharia Block has been considered for FY 2020-21.

(f) Subsidiaries incorporated for Solar Business

Coal India has incorporated two wholly owned subsidiaries on 16th April, 2021 viz. CIL Solar PV Limited for manufacturing of solar value chain (Ingot-wafer-Cell Module) and CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited for renewable energy.

(g) Goods procured by Coal India Ltd. on behalf of Subsidiaries

As per existing practice, goods purchased by Coal India Ltd. on behalf of subsidiary companies are accounted for in the books of respective subsidiaries directly.

(h) Insurance and escalation claims

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

(i) Provisions made in the Accounts

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

(j) 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.

(k) Current Liabilities

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

(l) Disaggregated revenue information:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contract with customers information as per requirement of Ind AS 115, Revenue From Contract with Customer:



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(₹ in Crore)

Disaggregated revenue information:	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
Types of goods or service		
- Coal	0.84	36.14
- Others	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	0.84	36.14
Types of customers		
-Power sector	0.84	19.13
Non-Power Sector	-	17.01
- Others or Services	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	0.84	36.14
Types of contract		
- FSA	0.84	22.63
- E Auction	-	12.00
- Others	-	1.51
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	0.84	36.14
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	0.84	36.14
- Goods transferred over time	-	-
- Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	0.84	36.14

(m) Ratios

Description	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	Variance
(a) Current Ratio: The current ratio indicates a company's overall liquidity position. It is widely used by banks in making decisions regarding the advancing of working capital credit to their clients. Current ratio has been calculated as Current Assets divided by Current liabilities.	7.26	8.39	-13%
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio: Debt-to-equity ratio compares a Company's total debt to shareholders equity. Both of these numbers can be found in a Company's balance sheet. Debt-Equity Ratio has been calculated as total debt divided by	-	-	0%
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio: Debt Service coverage ratio is used to analyse the firm's ability to pay-off current interest and instalments. Debt Service Coverage Ratio is calculated as Earning available for debt service divided by Debt Service. "Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc." "Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments" "Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit / (loss) for the period" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income	-	-	0%
(d) Return on Equity Ratio: It measures the profitability of equity funds invested in the Company. The ratio reveals how profitability of the equity-holders' funds have been utilized by the Company. It also measures the percentage return generated to equity-holders. The ratio is computed as: (Net Profits after taxes less Preference Dividend (if any)) divided by Average Shareholder's Equity Reason for Variance: Mainly due to 43% higher dividend received from subsidiaries during the year.	0.68	0.46	49%
(e) Inventory turnover ratio: This ratio also known as stock turnover ratio and it establishes the relationship between the cost of goods sold during the period or sales during the period and average inventory held during the period. It measures the efficiency with which a Company utilizes or manages its inventory. Inventory turnover ratio is calculated as Cost of goods sold OR sales divided by Average Inventory. "Average inventory is (Opening + Closing balance / 2)" "When the information opening and closing balances of inventory is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing COGS OR Sales by closing balance of Inventory. Accordingly total sales has been considered in the ratio." Reason for Variance: Mainly due to decrease in sales by 98% during the year, as there was no dispatch in NEC (a unit of CIL) during suspension of activities.	0.12	6.20	-98%



Description	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	Variance Ended 31-03-2021	Variance
<p>(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio: It measures the efficiency at which the firm is managing the receivables. "Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales / Avg. Accounts Receivable" Net credit sales consist of gross credit sales minus sales return. Trade receivables includes sundry debtors and bills receivables. "Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)" When the information about credit sales, opening and closing balances of trade debtors is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing total sales by closing balances of trade receivables. Accordingly total sales has been considered in the ratio."</p> <p>Reason for Variance: Mainly due to decrease in sales by 98% during the year, as there was no dispatch in NEC (a unit of CIL) during suspension of activities.</p>	0.12	4.97	-98%
<p>(g) Trade payables turnover ratio: It indicates the number of times sundry creditors have been paid during a period. It is calculated to judge the requirements of cash for paying sundry creditors. It is calculated by dividing the net credit purchases by average creditors. "Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables" Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return. When the information about credit purchases, opening and closing balances of trade creditors is not available then the ratio is calculated by dividing total purchases by the closing balance of trade creditors. "Total purchase has been calculated as sum total of cost of material consumed, purchase of stock in trade, power expense, repairs, contractual expense and other expenses."</p> <p>Reason for Variance: Mainly decrease in trade payables by 24% and increase in purchase cost by 10% during the year.</p>	2.14	1.29	65%
<p>(h) Net capital turnover ratio: It indicates a company's effectiveness in using its working capital. The working capital turnover ratio is calculated as follows: net sales divided by the average amount of working capital during the same period. Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital. Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns. "Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities."</p> <p>Reason for Variance: Mainly due to decrease in sales by 98% during the year, as there was no dispatch in NEC (a unit of CIL) during suspension of activities.</p>	0.00	0.01	-98%
<p>(i) Net profit ratio: It measures the relationship between net profit and sales of the business. "Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales" Net profit shall be after tax. Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns."</p> <p>Reason for Variance: Mainly due to decrease in sales by 98% during the year, as there was no dispatch in NEC (a unit of CIL) during suspension of activities.</p>	12,875.37	154.16	8252%
<p>(j) Return on Capital employed: Return on capital employed indicates the ability of a company's management to generate returns for both the debt holders and the equity holders. Higher the ratio, more efficiently is the capital being employed by the company to generate returns. "ROCE = Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed" Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability"</p> <p>Reason for Variance: Mainly due to 43% higher dividend received from subsidiaries during the year.</p>	69.33%	45.74%	52%
<p>(k) Return on investment (Refer: Note-7): Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit received by the company in relation to its investment cost. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned.</p>			
<p>(i) ROI on Equity Investment in Unlisted Subsidiaries: Dividend/Average Investment in Equity of Subs.</p> <p>Reason for Variance: Mainly due to 43% higher dividend received from subsidiaries during the year.</p>	110.39%	86.08%	28%
<p>(ii) ROI on Equity Investment in Joint ventures: ROI = Dividend Received/ Average Investment in Equity of JV</p>	0.00%	0.00%	0%
<p>(iii) ROI on Fixed Income Investment (Bonds/Debentures etc.) = Interest income/ Average Investment</p>	0	0	0%
<p>(iv) ROI on Mutual fund = Dividend + Capital gain + Fair value gain(Loss)/Average Investment</p> <p>Reason for Variance: Mainly due to 92% higher average investment and decrease in fair value gain by 21% during the year.</p>	77.29%	182.39%	-58%
<p>(v) ROI on deposits (With Banks, Fis incl ICDs) = Interest income/ Average Investment</p> <p>Mainly Increase in ICD by Rs 140 crores, Long term deposit by Rs 200 crores and short term deposit by Rs 250 crores at current year end.</p>	4.69%	6.54%	-28%



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(n) During the financial year 2013-14, a case of misappropriation of Company's fund for personal gain came to the notice of the management. The matter has been investigated by different agencies and appropriate action for recovery is underway. As per the estimate of the internal audit department of Coal India Limited, the amount involved is ₹1.17 crores approximately.

(o) Suspension of mines

The committee of functional director of Coal India Limited vide its 229th meeting dated 05th June, 2020 has ratified the decision to temporarily suspend the mining operation at NEC (in Tikak, Tipong and Tirap Colliery) from 03rd June, 2020 till forestry and other statutory clearances are obtained and mines are made operational. "However Mining operations have been started in Tikak Extension OCP mines from 10th February, 2022."

(p) Seized Stock of Coal

"As per the direction given by Dy. Director of Forests, Regional Office, MoEF Shillong on 24th October, 2019, 4810.76 tonnes of coal lying in the Tikak colliery was seized and directed not to carry out any mining operation at Tikak Colliery. NEC Protested the seizure of coal at Tikak Colliery and filed a case in the SDJM's Court, Margherita. The Hon'ble court has taken cognizance of the matter and case is pending till date. Based on, order of the Hon'ble court, Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division has directed to sale the coal and deposit the money under the custody of Margherita Treasury. "Based on the above order, NEC sold 906.46 tonnes of coal amounting to ₹ 0.37 Crore in FY 2020-21 and 3904.30 tonnes of coal amounting to ₹ 1.93 Crore in FY 2019-20 and collected Royalty of ₹ 0.04 Crore in FY 2020-21 and ₹ 0.25 Crore in FY 2019-20 on this sale included in Sale of Coal (Note-23). The inventory of FY 2019-20 includes stock of seized coal 906.46 tonnes valued ₹ 0.32 Crore (Note-12).

"Further, on the direction of Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division NEC has deposited amounting ₹ 2.26 Crores under the custody of Margherita Treasury. The management has also recognised the provision against such deposit in the Financial Statement (Refer Note 20)".

Signature to Note 1 to 36.

On behalf of the Board

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

Dated : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P & IR)

DIN- 03636743

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)/CFO

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



Annual Accounts 2021-22
(Consolidated CIL & its Subsidiaries)



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at	
		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	03	42,697.79	37,753.65
(b) Capital work in progress	04	12,713.73	10,403.66
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	05	3,873.55	4,605.81
(d) Intangible Assets	06.1	105.62	45.76
(e) Intangible Assets under Development	06.2	183.41	86.17
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	07	2,426.97	2,317.64
(ii) Loans	08	353.39	190.00
(iii) Other Financial Assets	09	14,532.83	13,140.24
(g) Deferred Tax Assets		4,138.09	4,068.09
(h) Other Non-Current Assets	10	6,375.00	4,417.23
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS (A)		87,400.38	77,028.25
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	7,075.68	8,947.47
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	07	7,279.41	3,632.59
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	11,367.68	19,623.12
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	6,277.70	5,112.40
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	22,901.75	12,197.90
(v) Loans	08	0.21	500.81
(vi) Other Financial Assets	09	2,624.09	2,215.65
(c) Current Tax Assets		9,149.03	9,161.38
(d) Other Current Assets	11	26,167.40	23,362.00
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (B)		92,842.95	84,753.32
TOTAL ASSETS (A + B)		180,243.33	161,781.57
EQUITY			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	6,162.73	6,162.73
(b) Other Equity	17	36,980.31	30,354.63
Equity attributable to equityholders of the company		43,143.04	36,517.36
Non-Controlling Interests		673.79	441.08
TOTAL EQUITY (A)		43,816.83	36,958.44
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	3,301.78	2,688.10
(ia) Lease Liabilities		159.66	1.11
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	2,824.19	1,590.02
(b) Provisions	21	65,944.00	63,540.59
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities		811.02	730.73
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	5,983.18	5,685.68
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)		79,023.83	74,236.23



BALANCE SHEET CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at	
		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	7.98	3,194.79
(ia) Lease Liabilities		44.22	0.23
(ii) Trade Payables	19		
(I) Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises		42.54	27.47
(II) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		8,549.24	8,445.67
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	11,279.35	10,507.08
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	31,384.66	22,889.38
(c) Provisions	21	6,094.68	5,522.28
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)		57,402.67	50,586.90
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B+C)		180,243.33	161,781.57

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

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

Dated : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P & IR)

DIN- 03636743

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)/CFO

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Revenue from Operations			
A	24	100623.37	82710.32
B		9090.13	7315.69
(I)		109713.50	90026.01
(II)	25	3904.52	3742.83
(III)		113618.02	93768.84
Expenses			
	26	9442.18	7588.54
		103.56	282.34
	27	2308.49	(2351.26)
	28	40700.82	38592.42
		2638.46	2524.67
	29	548.98	449.31
	30	1502.80	1544.85
	31	18866.86	16045.91
	32	541.49	642.24
		4428.67	3717.85
	33	172.77	1017.40
	34	11.56	5.81
		3760.86	1450.37
	35	4965.65	4246.18
(IV)		89993.15	75756.63
(V)		23624.87	18012.21
(VI)		(8.59)	(2.97)
(VII)		-	-
(VIII)		23616.28	18009.24
(IX)	36		
		6257.12	5379.53
		(19.26)	(72.46)
Total tax expenses (IX)		6237.86	5307.07
(X)		17378.42	12702.17
(XI)			
A (i)	37	90.28	(769.73)
(ii)		(39.19)	134.70
B (i)		0.22	(0.48)
(ii)		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		51.31	(635.51)
(XII)		17429.73	12066.66
Total Comprehensive Income (X + XI) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)			



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		17358.10	12699.89
Non-controlling interest		20.32	2.28
		<u>17378.42</u>	<u>12702.17</u>
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		51.31	(635.51)
Non-controlling interest		0.00	0.00
		<u>51.31</u>	<u>(635.51)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		17409.41	12064.38
Non-controlling interest		20.32	2.28
		<u>17429.73</u>	<u>12066.66</u>
(XIII) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		28.17	20.61
(2) Diluted		28.17	20.61
(XIV) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
(XV) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		28.17	20.61
(2) Diluted		28.17	20.61

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Refer note 38 (8) (c) for calculation of EPS

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

As per our report annexed
For Ray & Ray
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E

(K.K. Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 059781

Dated : 25th May, 2022
Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman- Cum-Managing
Director & CEO
DIN-00279727

(Vinay Ranjan)
Director (P & IR)
DIN- 03636743

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)/CFO

(M.Viswanathan)
Company Secretary



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2022 - CONSOLIDATED

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31-03-2022

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 01-04-2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31-03-2022
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of 10/- each (6,16,27,28,327) Equity Shares of 10/- each)	6,162.73	-	6,162.73	-	6,162.73

As at 31-03-2021

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 01-04-2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31-03-2022
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of 10/- each (6,16,27,28,327) Equity Shares of 10/- each)	6,162.73	-	6,162.73	-	6,162.73

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital Reserve ²	General Reserve	Retained Earnings ¹	Remeasurement Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) (OCI)	
Balance as at 01.04.2021	1,202.96	1,565.45	16,779.18	11,740.96	(933.92)	30,354.63
Total Comprehensive Profit	-	-	-	17,358.10	51.31	17,409.41
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(8,627.82)	-	(8,627.82)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	(2,156.97)	-	(2,156.97)
Addition during the Period	-	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
Adjustments during the period	-	(1.08)	-	(0.06)	-	(1.14)
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	862.41	(862.41)	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	1,202.96	1,566.57	17,641.59	17,451.80	(882.61)	36,980.31
Balance as at 01.04.2020	1,202.96	1,461.52	16,080.17	7,547.95	(298.41)	25,994.19
Total Comprehensive Profit	-	-	-	12,699.89	(635.51)	12,064.38
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(7,703.44)	-	(7,703.44)
Addition during the Period	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
Adjustments during the period	-	(0.98)	-	0.29	-	(0.69)
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	721.38	(721.38)	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	104.72	(22.37)	(82.35)	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2021	1,202.96	1,565.45	16,779.18	11,740.96	(933.92)	30,354.63

1. Retained earnings above includes Accumulated Losses of ECL, BCCL, WCL and CIAL as on 31.03.2022 ₹5576.28 Crores (₹6421.43 Crores)

2. **Capital Reserve** : Grant / Funds received under S&T, PRE, EMSC, CCDA etc as an implementing agency and used for creation of assets are treated as Capital Reserve and depreciation thereon is debited to Capital Reserve Account. The ownership of the asset created through grants lies with the authority from whom the grant is received. The balance of grants as on 31.03.2022 and 31.03.2021 is 18.90 crores and 17.78 crores respectively.

Capital Reserve above includes difference between investment in subsidiaries and share capital of subsidiaries recognised on consolidation for issue of bonus shares by subsidiary companies viz. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) during the financial year 2017-18 and during the financial year 2020-21 by CMPDIL.



3. The Board of directors of the company have recommended a final dividend of 3.00 per equity share for the financial year 2021-22 on 25th May, 2022 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company to be held for the financial year 2021-22.

The Company has paid final dividend of ₹ 3.50 per share on equity shares for the financial year 2020-21 on and from 23rd September, 2021. The Company has paid interim dividend of ₹ 9.00 per share and ₹ 5.00 per share on equity shares in December, 2021 and March, 2022 respectively.

As per our report annexed**For Ray & Ray**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

Dated : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board**(Pramod Agrawal)**

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)/CFO

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P & IR)

DIN- 03636743

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW - CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

		For the Year Ended 31.03.2022	For the Year Ended 31.03.2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		23,616.28	18,009.24
Adjustments for :			
Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)		8.59	2.97
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses		4,428.67	3,717.85
Interest and dividend income		(1,445.94)	(1,542.14)
Finance Cost		541.49	642.24
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Assets		15.48	1.02
Liability and provision written back		(1,186.15)	(1,413.96)
Allowance for trade Receivables		106.74	961.71
Other allowances and write off		77.59	61.50
Stripping Activity Adjustment		3,760.86	1,450.37
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		29,923.61	21,890.80
Adjustment for :			
Trade Receivables (Net of Provision)		8,148.70	(6,176.61)
Inventories		1,871.79	(2,329.49)
Loans and Advances and other financial assets		(3,466.12)	(2,580.57)
Financial and Other Liabilities		10,774.85	3,992.08
Trade Payables		118.64	1,222.18
Cash Generated from Operation		47,371.47	16,018.39
Income Tax (Paid)/Refund		(6,283.96)	(5,425.97)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(A)	41,087.51	10,592.42
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(12,023.19)	(10,717.26)
Sale proceeds from Property, Plant and Equipment		27.61	27.66
Addition in Exploration and Evaluation Asset		-	(162.69)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit		(12,085.78)	12,733.92
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.		(2,749.38)	(3,158.88)
Payment for Equity in Joint Ventures		(767.65)	(756.67)
Interest from Investment		1,106.35	2,211.88
Interest / Dividend from Mutual Fund		11.01	3.94
Investment in Mutual Fund Investments			
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(B)	(26,481.03)	181.90
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment/Increase in Borrowings		(2,573.19)	(551.00)
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities		(84.68)	(195.78)
Dividend on Equity shares		(10,783.37)	(7,706.36)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(C)	(13,441.24)	(8,453.14)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalent (A + B + C)		1,165.24	2,321.18
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year		5,112.28	2,791.10
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the end of the year		6,277.52	5,112.28
Reconciliation of Cash & Cash equivalents (Note-14)			
Cash & Cash equivalents (Net of bank Overdraft)		6,277.52	5,112.28
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 14 for components of cash & cash equivalents)		6,277.70	5,112.40
Bank Overdraft from (Note-18)		(0.18)	(0.12)
(All figures in bracket represent outflow.)			

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

(K.K. Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 059781

Dated : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Vinay Ranjan)

Director (P & IR)

DIN- 03636743

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)/CFO

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONSOLIDATED)

Note: 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a Maharatna Company with having registered office at Kolkata, West Bengal and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

The Company is mainly engaged in mining and production of Coal and also operates Coal washeries. The major consumers of the company are power and steel sectors. Consumers from other sectors include cement, fertilisers, brick kilns etc.

CIL is an apex body with 10 wholly-owned subsidiaries in India out of which 7 subsidiaries are coal producing, 1 subsidiary is engaged in mine planning, designing and related consultancy services and 2 subsidiaries for solar value chain and renewable energy business vertical. The operations of the Company are spread across 8 states in India. CIL also has a fully owned mining company in Mozambique known as 'Coal India Africana Limitada' which is yet to commence operations. Further some of the subsidiaries of CIL, are also having another layer of subsidiaries. There are also Joint Ventures of CIL.

Note 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

- i. The financial statements of the Company (CIL Consolidated) have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- ii. The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis of measurement, except for
 - Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments in para 2.15);
 - Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value;
 - Inventories at Cost or NRV whichever is lower (refer accounting policy in para no. 2.21).

2.1.1 Rounding of amounts

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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 Company. They are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

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

The Company combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, cash flows, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses between group companies are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. All the companies within the CIL Consolidated normally uses accounting policies as adopted by the CIL Consolidated for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. In case of significant deviations of a particular constituent company within CIL Consolidated, appropriate adjustments are made to the financial statement of such constituent company to ensure conformity with the CIL Consolidated accounting policies.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement 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 Company has significant influence but no control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

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

The Company 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 Company is having joint control with one or more other parties.

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

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

2.2.4 Joint Operations

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



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Company 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 Company 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, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.

The Company 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 adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Company'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 Company's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Company 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 Company and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company'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 Company.

2.2.7 Changes in ownership interests

The Company treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Company. 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 Company 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 Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

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

2.3 Current and Non-Current Classification

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

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally



concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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

Step 1 : Identifying the contract:

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

- a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- b) the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- c) the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- d) the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- e) it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. The amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the Company may offer the customer a price concession, discount, rebates, refunds, credits or be entitled to incentives, performance bonuses, or similar items.

Combination of contracts

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

- a) the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective;
- b) the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or
- c) the goods or services promised in the contracts (or some goods or services promised in each of the contracts) are a single performance obligation.

Contract modification

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

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

Step 2 : Identifying performance obligations:

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

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

Step 3: Determining the transaction price

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

When determining the transaction price, a Company consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non – cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

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

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

Interest

Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

Dividend

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

Other Claims

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

2.5 Grants from Government

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

Government grants are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

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

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

The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution should be recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.6 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.6.1 Company as a lessee

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

2.6.2 Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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

2.7 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.



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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 all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

Subsequent cost of replacing parts significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land

(incl. Leasehold Land)	: Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building	: 3-60 years
Roads	: 3-10 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 5-30 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of companies act, 2013.

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

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except some items of assets such as, Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes & safety lamps etc. for which the technically estimated useful life has been determined to be one year with nil residual value.

Depreciation on the assets added/disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/disposal.



Depreciation on the assets added / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / disposal. Value of "Other Land" includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013, Long term transfer of government land etc., which is amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

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 incurred by 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:

- acquisition of rights to explore
- researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geo chemical and geo physical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- Conducting market and finance studies.

The above includes employee remuneration, cost of materials and fuel used, payments to contractors etc.

As the intangible component represents an insignificant/indistinguishable portion of the overall expected tangible costs to be incurred and recouped from future exploitation, these costs along with other capitalised exploration costs are recorded as exploration and evaluation asset.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project by project basis pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project and disclosed as a separate line item under non-current assets. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment/provision.

Once proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to "Development" under capital work in progress. However, if proved reserves are not determined, the exploration and evaluation asset is derecognised.

2.11 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 established either on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on the basis of the following criteria:



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- (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 and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

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

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies (i.e. for blocks not earmarked for CIL) are however, classified as Intangible Assets and tested for impairment.

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

2.13 Impairment of Assets (other than financial assets)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment.

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

2.14 Investment Property

Property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of businesses are classified as 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:

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

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

In case of consolidated financial statement, Equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted as per equity method as prescribed in para 10 of Ind AS 28.

2.15.2.5 Other Equity Investment

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

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&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 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 (other than fair value)

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

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

2.15.3 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/losses 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 and 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 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 consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.15.6 Cash & Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.16. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as and when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of those asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.17 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from "profit before income tax" as reported in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



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The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.18 Employee Benefits

2.18.1 Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

All short term employee benefits are recognized in the period in which the services are rendered by employees.

2.18.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.18.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate body and the company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.18.2.2 Defined benefits plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about 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 long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits include items which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

For other long-term employee benefits, net total of the following amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss:

- (a) Service cost
- (b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)
- (c) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)

2.19 Foreign Currency

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).

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

Net of balances of stripping activity asset and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as Stripping Activity Adjustment under the head Non - Current Provisions / Other Non-Current Assets as the case may be.

The reported quantity of overburden as per record is considered in calculating the ratio for OBR accounting where the variance between reported quantity and measured quantity is within the permissible limits, as detailed hereunder: -

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

However, where the variance is beyond the permissible limits as above, the measured quantity is considered. In case of mines with rated capacity of less than one million tonne, the above policy is not applied and actual cost of stripping activity incurred during the year is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.21 Inventories

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 Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is up to +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stock 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 year-end only as per physically verified stores and are valued at cost.

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.

2.21.3 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 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required

to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent Assets are not 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 Earnings per share

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



2.24 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 information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

- a) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and
- b) reliable in that financial statements:
 - (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company; (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias; (iv) are prudent; and (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

In making the judgement management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

- (a) the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and
- (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geomining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution. The Company continues to strive to develop accounting policies in line with the development of accounting literature and any development therein shall be accounted for prospectively as per the procedure laid down above more particularly in Ind AS 8.

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

2.24.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the item. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

W.e.f 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the company.

2.24.1.3 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 consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



2.24.2.1 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 plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

2.24.2.4 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 generally accepted valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk, volatility and other relevant input /considerations. Changes in assumptions and estimates about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.24.2.5 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 and approved.

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

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal, Government of India
- The discount rate (pre tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

2.25 Abbreviation used:

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED NOTE 3 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Telecommu- nication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastructure	Surveyed off Assets	Rail Corridor	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:																
As at 1st April 2020	597.67	11,991.77	3,334.16	4,035.59	17,941.34	193.37	997.74	317.86	314.89	189.75	0.58	3,774.41	282.40	2,851.36	3.44	46,826.33
Additions	87.47	2,668.11	152.20	397.98	4,331.86	10.92	366.67	52.51	70.14	20.17	-	576.14	78.87	412.87	-	9,225.91
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.23)	6.84	(67.12)	75.31	(479.47)	1.80	47.51	2.08	(41.91)	(2.62)	-	(1,327.31)	(30.36)	1,124.35	-	(691.13)
As at 31st March 2021	684.91	14,666.72	3,419.24	4,508.88	21,793.73	206.09	1,411.92	372.45	343.12	207.30	0.58	3,023.24	330.91	4,388.58	3.44	55,361.11
As at 1st April 2021	684.91	14,666.72	3,419.24	4,508.88	21,793.73	206.09	1,411.92	372.45	343.12	207.30	0.58	3,023.24	330.91	4,388.58	3.44	55,361.11
Additions	183.06	2,288.66	304.87	508.17	3,693.74	203.11	352.11	19.41	85.07	53.68	-	650.02	58.27	1,163.98	0.68	9,564.83
Deletions/Adjustments	(32.94)	32.46	(63.98)	105.47	(826.87)	7.99	1.23	(102.44)	(6.55)	2.05	(0.58)	(33.78)	(45.73)	-	-	(963.67)
As at 31st March 2022	835.03	16,987.84	3,660.13	5,122.52	24,660.60	417.19	1,765.26	289.42	421.64	263.03	-	3,639.48	343.45	5,552.56	4.12	63,962.27
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment																
As at 1st April 2020	-	2,534.73	1,389.48	789.11	7,765.22	120.67	197.27	127.34	168.87	65.59	-	1,176.89	72.70	113.58	2.53	14,523.98
Charge for the year	-	752.33	266.05	205.84	1,796.43	21.12	82.81	33.06	55.42	21.39	-	209.00	2.21	228.62	-	3,674.28
Impairment	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	44.35	9.76	-	-	56.23
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(23.66)	(3.29)	20.25	(590.49)	0.78	20.79	1.40	(21.71)	(1.26)	-	(197.26)	(1.68)	149.10	-	(647.03)
As at 31st March 2021	-	3,263.40	1,652.24	1,015.20	8,973.26	142.57	300.87	161.80	202.58	85.74	-	1,232.98	82.99	491.30	2.53	17,607.46
As at 1st April 2021	-	3,263.40	1,652.24	1,015.20	8,973.26	142.57	300.87	161.80	202.58	85.74	-	1,232.98	82.99	491.30	2.53	17,607.46
Charge for the year	-	837.06	248.34	217.71	2,095.52	40.85	98.75	19.19	57.39	27.47	-	288.44	5.03	256.70	0.02	4,192.47
Impairment	-	-	5.72	0.17	0.28	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	54.21	(2.57)	-	-	57.82
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(3.35)	(3.80)	49.07	(622.48)	(4.75)	0.58	(8.73)	(12.31)	0.64	-	14.50	(2.64)	-	-	(593.27)
As at 31st March 2022	-	4,097.11	1,902.50	1,282.15	10,446.58	178.67	400.20	172.26	247.67	113.85	-	1,590.13	82.81	748.00	2.55	21,264.48
Net Carrying Amount																
As at 31st March 2021	835.03	12,890.73	1,757.63	3,840.37	14,214.02	238.52	1,365.06	117.16	173.97	149.18	-	2,049.35	260.64	4,804.56	1.57	42,697.79
As at 31st March 2022	684.91	11,403.32	1,767.00	3,493.68	12,820.47	63.52	1,111.05	210.65	140.54	121.56	0.58	1,790.26	247.92	3,897.28	0.91	37,753.65

1. Indian Institute of Coal Management :

• Fixed assets comprising plant & machinery and related building and other assets having written down value as on 31.03.2022 of ₹ 11.49 Crore (as on 31.03.2021 ₹ 11.80 crore) have been let out to Indian Institute of Coal Management, a registered society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 for an annual lease rent of ₹ 1.20 Lakh under cancellable operating lease agreement.

2. Depreciation has been provided based on useful life as mentioned in Note 2.7. However, pending completion of technical assessment to segregate the value of certain assets embedded within a different class of asset, depreciation has been provided on these assets on the basis of useful life of the un-segregated class of assets.

3. Land Reclamation/Site Restoration cost comprises of estimated cost to be incurred at the stage of mine closure duly escalated for inflation (5% p.a.) and then discounted at 8% discount rate that reflects current market rate of fair value and the risk.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in Crore)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Rail Corridor under Construction	Solar Project	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:								
As at 1st April 2020	1,357.17	1,903.42	967.88	1,993.20	2,059.19		108.25	8,389.11
Additions	570.86 (345.07)	2,753.32 (2,271.59)	679.17 (289.22)	1,071.37 (583.98)	713.57 (154.30)		100.64 (97.94)	5,888.93 (3,742.10)
As at 31st March 2021	1,582.96	2,385.15	1,357.83	2,480.59	2,618.46	-	110.95	10,535.94
As at 1st April 2021	1,582.96	2,385.15	1,357.83	2,480.59	2,618.46		104.37	10,529.36
Additions	803.00 (406.25)	2,485.41 (1,630.27)	381.69 (204.84)	1,917.85 (1,451.23)	1,269.86 (1,244.41)	13.23	557.07 (95.79)	7,428.11 (5,032.79)
As at 31st March 2022	1,979.71	3,240.29	1,534.68	2,947.21	2,643.91	13.23	565.65	12,924.68
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment								
As at 1st April 2020	7.60	46.75	0.12	63.48	-		0.07	118.02
Charge for the year	0.97	3.66	0.09	1.11	-		-	5.83
Impairment	3.30	0.35	-	16.84	-		-	20.49
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.07)	(1.83)	0.90	(11.06)	-		-	(12.06)
As at 31st March 2021	11.80	48.93	1.11	70.37	-	-	0.07	132.28
As at 1st April 2021	11.80	48.93	1.11	70.37	-		0.07	132.28
Charge for the year	4.96	1.69	0.76	1.12	-		0.14	8.67
Impairment	-	(0.93)	-	87.00	-		-	86.07
Deletions/Adjustments	(4.19)	(0.03)	(0.92)	(10.95)	-		0.02	(16.07)
As at 31st March 2022	12.57	49.66	0.95	147.54	-	-	0.23	210.95
Net Carrying Amount								
As at 31st March 2022	1,967.14	3,190.63	1,533.73	2,799.67	2,643.91	13.23	565.42	12,713.73
As at 31st March 2021	1,571.16	2,336.22	1,356.72	2,410.22	2,618.46	-	110.88	10,403.66



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

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

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	681.17	263.33	184.44	848.28	1,977.22
Plant and Equipments	1,672.61	726.88	296.63	530.99	3,227.11
Railway Sidings	629.12	325.51	204.34	354.98	1,513.95
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	1,043.43	616.75	192.63	989.41	2,842.22
Rail Corridor under Construction	966.13	887.66	46.24	743.88	2,643.91
Solar Project	13.23	-	-	-	13.23
Others	502.98	30.02	22.60	10.05	565.65
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	-	-	-	2.49	2.49
Plant and Equipments	-	-	-	13.18	13.18
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	20.73	20.73
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	-	-	-	104.99	104.99
Total	5,508.67	2,850.15	946.88	3,618.98	12,924.68

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(b) Overdue for material capital-work-in progress:

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Eastern Coalfields Limited				
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Construction of cement concrete road from Suri road Belbaid more Junction to Belbaid Railway Siding and Road Weigh Bridge at Belbaid Colliery under Kunustoria Area	-	1.31	-	-
Construction of Bituminous coal transportation road from Sonachora OCP to Parasea Railway crossing along with construction of one RCC box Culvert of Parasea Colliery under Kunustoria area.	-	3.89	-	-
Construction of WBM road from peripheral haul road to new CHP (2500 M) and ICL crusher point to new CHP (2300 M) under Sonepur Bazari Project (total length 4800 M) under Sonepur Bazari Project.	8.86	-	-	-
Plant and Equipments				
Railway Sidings				
Construction of railway siding at Bansra Railway Siding at Kunustoria Area	-	1.07	-	-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
Construction of sectional topping at Khottadih UG under Pandaveswar Area				-
Roff bolting along return roadway at Pandaveswar				



	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Others				
Shifting of OH line at Kalipahari under Sripur Area	9.98	-	-	-
Shifting of 5 nos. 6.6 KV Feeders place near 25 MVA Sub-station to near Bandbohal village along mine boundry throu abandoned 4 MVA Sub-station and Shankarpur dump and 01 no. from 25 MVA Sub-station to sector 3 along the divert NH-60 at Sonepur Bazari Area	2.10	-	-	-
Total	20.94	6.27	-	-
Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Civil works at Block II Area	-	0.18	-	-
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	31.11	-	-	-
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	-	14.76	-	-
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	0.63	-	-	-
Plant and Equipments				
Weighbridge under construction by Weighing India Corporation	0.13			
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	23.91			
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery		5.48		
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	6.10			
Railway Sidings				
Advance for Railway Siding at Block II Area		0.04		
CHP cum SILO at Mahespur Siding		19.48		
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	33.73			
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery		3.19		
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	6.39			
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	11.57			
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery		7.64		
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	1.19			
Projects temporarily suspended:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts):				
Upgradation of Township, Guard room , miner quarters at Block II Area				2.21
Development:				
Kapuria Project				6.50
Total	114.76	50.77	-	8.71
Central Coalfields Limited				
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Digging pond at Birsa	0.03	-	-	-
cons of 16 no. MQ type qtr. & 16 no. B type qtr at birsa	1.23	-	-	-



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	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Construction of 04 nos D- type qtrs & 12 Nos c -type qtr at Birsa Project	3.12	-	-	-
const. of primary school building for rehabilitation area	0.07	-	-	-
Const. of approach road at rehabilitation area 3.15 km	2.01	-	-	-
Construction of Single Story D type Quarter at KSP		-	0.08	
CMWO Water Supply Scheme Under Construction		-	-	0.01
Building Factory & Mines		-	-	0.05
Building Factory & Mines		-	-	0.01
Building Under Construction		-	-	0.25
W/S Building 1st Class UC		-	-	0.01
Payment to MECON for construction of new WTP/STP/PET and upgradation of the same		-	-	0.2
Strengthening and widening of Main Road from Kathara More to Kathara	0.81	-	-	-
Construction of PO Office Amrapali	1.35	-	-	-
Construction of pre-fab Building	12.01	-	-	-
Extension of DAV School	-	-	-	0.94
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	0.08	-	-	-
Plant and Equipments				
Planning & design Service rendered by CMPDIL				0.18
NIT Services provided by CMPDIL for NIT of CHP for Konar OCP (8MTY)				0.11
R&D Services provided by CMPDIL NIT of CHP for Konar OCP (8MTY)				0.14
R&D Services provided by CMPDIL for NIT of CHP for Konar OCP (8MTY)				0.12
Preparation of Integrated bid document for setting up of Konar Washery				0.05
R&D Services provided by CMPDIL 58 Engineering day for Konar Washery				0.12
Charges for P&D services rendered by CMPDIL Ranchi for Konar Washery		-	-	0.24
W/B under Construction Machine No 9025 to 9044	3.34	-	-	-
Railway Sidings				
Extension of Boundary wall of Kargali Railway Siding	-	0.11	-	
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	74.44
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
Widening & strengthening of existing road from sayal more Bhurkunda to Potanga via saunda sayal urimari, Giddi washery Saunda, Saunda D via C/Saunda & K. K. mine to sayal to mine	3.85	-	-	-
Approach Road to site office through north Urimari Project	0.18	-	-	-
Providing of 05 nos deep borewell under AKK OCP	-	0.08	-	-
Construction of By pass Road on the re-aligned diversion on MDR-079	-	0.1	-	-
Development work in RD	-	-	-	2.71
Construction of high level bridge over konar river in Govindpur ph-II	2.34	-	-	-



	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Diversion of montico nala at Govindpur OCP	1.9	-	-	-
Construction of Road by Rites Ltd.	31.69	-	-	-
Construction of Road by NBCC Ltd.	274.4	-	-	-
Kedla Washery	0.33	-	-	-
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	2.98	-	-	-
Total	342.93	0.29	0.08	78.64
Northern Coalfields Limited				
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Lighting for garden in New D type quarter				0.01
Pipeline work for industrial water supply				0.15
Widening of existing road and culvert for coal	1.79			
Total	1.79	-	-	0.16
Western Coalfields Limited				
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Construction of access trench haul road	0.71			
Const. Of room for proposed caaqm system	0.05			
Geotechnical soil investigation for constn. Of chp	0.03			
Constn. Of 3.3 kv substation	0.15			
Cons.of 179 nos. Dsmq	1.37			
Making arrangement of Water Supply distribution system including providing Pressure filter (8 Cum/Hr) Pipeline, sump,fencing,store rom and mine work at Penganga OCM		0.31		
Construction of Diverted road to gadegaon village along permanent embankment at Penganga OCP of Wani Area	0.51			
Construction of dumper repair shed, pump shed etc. at New Majri OC II A OC extension mine under New Majri Sub Area of Majri Area.	0.53			
Providing water sprinkling arrangement at coal stock yard and weigh bridge premises of Yekona Sub Area.	0.38			
Making Boundry Wall by chain link Fencing	0.09			
Construction of Building for Housing of 1 No CAA	0.12			
Sprinkling Arrangement of New Shifted Coal Stock	0.10			
Diversion of coal transportation road from road barrier	0.22			
Construction of HT Overhead line	0.12			
Plant and Equipments				
Scientific Study for energy conversation	0.06			
Erection of 2 KMS Lighting LT OH Line	0.02			
Line Diversion work	3.83			
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
Pench - drivage of drift 1800 mt length and cons of pair of rcc box incline at jamunia	7.50			
Constn. of 14 Nos. Isolation Stoppings	0.03			



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	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Drivage of 3 no. Cross measure drift	0.37			
Drivage of x measure stone drift	0.19			
Bal work of mechanical drivage	0.71			
Mech drivage of pair of incl shafts	0.57			
Const of 6 no air crossing	0.22			
Const. Of 16 no. Section. Stopping	0.14			
Drivage of 3 no incline shaft	1.15			
Drivage of 3 no incline shaft	0.43			
Construction of 2 Nos PEIZOMETER(40m &121 M Depth) and acquifer Performance Test(APT) at Penganga OCM	0.08			
Drilling and construction of 02 nos piezometer by rotary rig drilling system at Mungoli Nirguda Extension Deep OC under Mungoli Sub Area of Wani Area	0.14			
5 mlt stp	1.01			
Construction of 3mld capacity severage treatment plant	0.84			
Construction of internal roads	1.63			
Erection of 440 overhead line	0.37			
Const of rest shelter & lavatories	0.06			
Making of 2 no borewell	0.01			
Total	24.05	-	-	-
South Eastern Coalfields Limited				
Projects in progress:	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited				
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
RCC welcome gate at Basundhara	0.11			
E&M workshop at Garjanbahal	1.61			
HEMM workshop at Garjanbahal	5.92			
Development of Community centre	2.53			
Construction of 928qtr	43.96			
Black Topping road from kulda workshop to Lalma Chowk	1.73			
Modification of ETP	0.39			
Const of 928 qtr	14.74			
Development of shopping centre	0.45			
Const of 1 no bridge	1.66			
Const of 2 no bridge	2.67			
Const of worker hostel	0.50			
- Construction of 100 Seater Canteen at BOCP	0.25			
-Construction of Drinking water Supply Arrangement	0.20			
Building at Orient	7.89			
Const of 7 nos A type Qtr and 42 Nos B Type qtr	3.12			



	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Construction of CT road LOCP	20.97			
Construction of CT road SOCP	17.32			
Plant and Equipments				
Shifting of Wesco OH line from 33/11 substation to police phandi	0.46			
Wheel washing system kulda	0.26			
Wheel washing system kulda	0.70			
Rapid Loading System	92.27			
2*10MVA,33/6.6KV Substation	0.53			
-CHP/SILO at Bhubaneswari OCP awarded to L&T Phase-I		104.06		
- Preparation of FSR & DPR for Rail Connectivity to SILO AOCP			3.43	
- Preparation of e-NIT and Cost Estimate of 132/33kV S/S of JOCP		1.03		
P&M At Orient	0.07	0.24		
Railway Sidings				
4 Lane road from bankibahal to bhedabahal		234.81		
4 Lane road from bankibahal to kanika	232.74			
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
Const of 1 no bridge	2.02			
Const of 2 no bridge	4.32			
- Automatic Signaling between Talcher to Paradeep Port		16.90		
Omi at Orient	1.18			
Rail Corridor under Construction				
Double line JSG to Sardega		331.44		
Others	565.66	586.82	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended:	-	-	-	-
Total	565.66	586.82	-	-
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute				
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Construction of Badminton court at CMPDI	0.40			
Construction of Civil and Allied work	0.23			
BuildingLakhanpur Residential building for Gopalpur camp of RI-7	0.10	0.03		0.02
Office Building RI-4	0.07	-		23.21
CMPDI RI-7 Office building	0.15	0.22		
Plant and Equipments				
Capsule Lift by Deepak Kumar singh	0.03			
DECORATIVE LIGHTING	0.03			
Railway Sidings				
Other Mining infrastructure/Development				
Rail Corridor under Construction				
Projects temporarily suspended:				
CIL R&D WIP				12.17
Total	1.01	0.25	-	35.40



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April 2020	4,468.85
Additions	573.20
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(408.03)
As at 31st March 2021	4,634.02
As at 1st April 2021	4,634.02
Additions	344.43
Deletions/Adjustments	(1,044.97)
As at 31st March 2022	3,933.48
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1st April 2020	25.73
Charge for the year	2.04
Impairment	0.44
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2021	28.21
As at 1st April 2021	28.21
Charge for the year	13.85
Impairment	18.52
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.65)
As at 31st March 2022	59.93
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March 2022	3,873.55
As at 31st March 2021	4,605.81

Exploration & Evaluation

(a) Ageing schedule for material Exploration & Evaluation					
	Amount in E&E for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Exploration and Evaluation	472.09	378.65	236.42	2,794.31	3,881.47
Projects temporarily suspended:					
Exploration and Evaluation	0.54	1.28	20.32	29.87	52.01
Total	472.63	379.93	256.74	2,824.18	3,933.48



(b) Overdue material Exploration & Evaluation

	To be completed in			
	Amount in E&E for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Singara & Kapuria Blocks, WJ (BCCL)			46.49	
Block VIII, Bastacola (BCCL)			6.85	
CMPDIL capital expenditure for Karo Washery (CCL)		0.55	-	-
CMPDIL capital expenditure for Konar Washery (CCL)		0.93	-	-
CMPDIL capital expenditure for Konar Sub Station (CCL)		0.26	-	-
R&D Job done for Project Planning during April, 2018 by CMPDIL for new Kargali Washery (CCL)		0.05	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended:				
4 Coal Blocks (BCCL)			18.52	
Total	-	1.78	71.86	-



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6.1 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software	Intangible Exploratory Assets*	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:				
As at 1st April 2020	29.64	26.75	29.33	85.72
Additions	12.21	5.57	-	17.78
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(5.28)	-	-	(5.28)
As at 31st March 2021	36.57	32.32	29.33	98.22
As at 1st April 2021	36.57	32.32	29.33	98.22
Additions	11.72	25.97	-	37.69
Deletions/Adjustments	0.01	29.51	-	29.52
As at 31st March 2022	48.30	87.80	29.33	165.43
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment				
As at 1st April 2020	18.25	-	29.33	47.58
Charge for the year	5.07	-	-	5.07
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.19)	-	-	(0.19)
As at 31st March 2021	23.13	-	29.33	52.46
As at 1st April 2021	23.13	-	29.33	52.46
Charge for the year	7.35	-	-	7.35
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	30.48	-	29.33	59.81
Net Carrying Amount				
As at 31st March 2022	17.82	87.80	-	105.62
As at 31st March 2021	13.44	32.32	-	45.76



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTE 6.2 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

	(₹ in Crore)
	ERP under Development
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April 2020	86.17
Additions	-
Capitalisation/ Deletions	
As at 31st March 2021	86.17
As at 1st April 2021	86.17
Additions	85.28
Deletions/Adjustments	11.96
As at 31st March 2022	183.41
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1st April 2020	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2021	-
As at 1st April 2021	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2022	-
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March 2022	183.41
As at 31st March 2021	86.17

Group has implemented (ERP) SAP software in CIL-HQ, WCL and MCL since 01.04.2021 in 1st phase and in remaining subsidiaries since 01.10.2021 in 2nd phase. Migration from accounting software Coalnet has been done from the said date.

Intangible Assets under Development

(a) Ageing schedule for material intangible assets under development

	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years Total	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
ERP under development			183.41		183.41
Total	-		183.41	-	183.41



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NOTE - 07 : INVESTMENTS (NON-CURRENT)

(₹ in crores)

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Investment in Co-operative shares (Unquoted)		
B class shares in Coal Mines Officers Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. 500 shares of ₹ 1000 per share (P.Y. 500 shares of ₹ 1000 per share)	0.05	0.05
D class shares in Dishergarh colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd. 1000 shares of ₹ 100 per share (P.Y. 1000 shares of ₹ 100 per share)	0.01	0.01
Mugma coalfield colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd 4000 shares of ₹ 25 per share (P.Y. 4000 shares of ₹ 25 per share)	0.01	0.01
B class shares in Sodepur colly Employee's co-opt credit society Ltd. 500 shares of ₹ 100 per share (P.Y. 500 shares of ₹ 100 per share)	0.005	0.005
B class shares in Dhenomain colly. Employees' co-opt credit society Ltd. 500 shares of ₹ 100 per share (P.Y. 500 shares of ₹ 100 per share)	0.005	0.005
	0.08	0.08
Investment in Secured Bonds (Quoted)		
7.22 % Secured Non-convertible IRFC bond tax free	-	499.95
7.22% Secured Redeemable REC bond Tax free	-	150.00
	-	649.95
Equity Shares in Joint Venture Companies (Unquoted)		
International Coal Venture Private Limited, New Delhi 2800000 equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid (P.Y. 2800000 equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid)	7.75	7.57
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited , New Delhi 76900 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (P.Y. 76900 equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid)	0.02	0.02
Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Bhubneswar, Orissa 805480826 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (P.Y. 535480424 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid)"	798.09	530.42
Hidustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited 1629415000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (P.Y. 1131765000 equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid)	1,620.64	1,129.60
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited 10000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid (P.Y. 10000 equity share of ₹10 each fully paid)"	0.39	-
	2,426.89	1,667.61
TOTAL	2,426.97	2,317.64
Aggregate of unquoted investments:	2,426.97	1,667.69
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	-	649.95
Market value of Quoted Investment: refer note 38 (5) for classification	-	661.18

**NOTE - 07 : INVESTMENTS (CURRENT)****Mutual Fund Investment**

(₹ in crores)

Current	Units	NAV (₹)	As at	As at
			31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Mutual Fund Investment				
SBI Mutual Fund - Overnight	285939.555 (P.Y. 10243013.79)	3461.35 (P.Y. 3225.945)	98.97	3,304.34
SBI Mutual Fund - Ultra Magnum	3096076.582	4,897.07	1,516.18	-
SBI Mutual Fund - Liquid Fund	12093710.271	3,333.09	4,030.94	-
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund	237430.405	2,549.80	60.54	-
Union KBC Mutual Fund	148754.578	2,050.95	30.50	-
Bank of Baroda Mutual Fund	434307.882	2,452.93	106.55	-
			5,843.68	3,304.34
Others				
Others (Investment in Secured Bonds- Quoted)			649.95	308.75
Investments in Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD) - Unquoted)				
Investments in Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD)			785.78	19.50
TOTAL			7,279.41	3,632.59
Aggregate of unquoted investments:			785.78	19.50
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:			6,493.63	3,613.09
Market value of Quoted Investment:			6,500.87	3,629.59
refer note 38 (2) for classification				

NOTE - 8 : LOANS

Non-Current	As at	As at
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	9.10	8.54
- Unsecured, considered good	86.54	181.46
- Credit impaired	1.94	1.95
	97.58	191.95
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	1.94	1.95
Deferred Asset on Non Interest Bearing Advance	257.75	-
TOTAL	353.39	190.00
CURRENT		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	0.21	0.81
- Unsecured, considered good	-	500.00
TOTAL	0.21	500.81

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)



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NOTE - 09 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS NON-CURRENT

	31.03.2022	As at	31.03.2021
			(₹ in crores)
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	372.19		167.54
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan ²	8,916.38		8,048.44
Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme ³	4,838.28		4,528.94
	14,126.85		12,744.92
Security Deposit	385.66		381.77
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	22.20		22.20
	363.46		359.57
Other Deposit and Receivables	49.05		42.92
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	6.53		7.17
	42.52		35.75
TOTAL	14,532.83		13,140.24

Notes:

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

2. Deposit with bank under Mine Closure Plan

Following the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, an Escrow Account has been opened. Up to 50% of the total deposited amount including interest accrued in the ESCROW account may be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. (Refer Note 21 for Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure).

3. Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme

Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal the company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect.

The subsidiaries of CIL [except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada] are making a contribution of ₹ 6/- per tonne of their respective coal despatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL, till they are disbursed/utilised by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects.

4. Other Deposit and receivables includes advance of ₹ 34.96 crores:

Coal India Ltd. entered into a Consortium Agreement with M/s BEML Ltd and M/s Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) on 08.06.2010 for acquiring specified assets of M/s Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (under liquidation). The agreement, inter alia, provided for formation of a joint venture company with a shareholding pattern of 48:26:26 among BEML, CIL and DVC respectively. CIL has paid its proportionate share towards bid consideration of Rs 100 Crores towards the said acquisition based on the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta. As on 31.03.2022 an amount of ₹ 34.96 (₹34.96 Crores as on 31st March, 2021) was paid towards bid consideration and other miscellaneous expenditure. Further a Company in the name of MAMC Industries Limited (MIL) has been formed and incorporated on 25th August 2010 as a wholly owned subsidiary of BEML for the intended purposes of JV formation. As per terms and condition of the Consortium Agreement, a shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement was to be executed. However shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement are not yet executed.

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Opening Balance in Escrow Account	8,048.44	7,567.93
Add: Balance Deposited during Year	730.20	730.86
Add: Interest Credited during the year (net of TDS)	247.67	331.19
Less: Amount Withdrawn during year	109.93	581.54
Balance in Escrow Account on Closing date	8,916.38	8,048.44
CURRENT	As at 31-03-2022	As at 31-03-2021
Balance with IICM	5.91	7.16
Interest accrued	517.46	436.37
Security Deposit	9.89	3.78
	9.89	3.78
Other Deposit and Receivables	2,166.55	1,840.95
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	75.72	72.61
	2,090.83	1,768.34
TOTAL	2,624.09	2,215.65

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

**NOTE - 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**

(₹ in Crore)

	As at <u>31.03.2022</u>	As at <u>31.03.2021</u>
Capital Advances	3,310.15	1,900.54
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	11.51	10.32
	<u>3,298.64</u>	<u>1,890.22</u>
Other Deposits and Advances	80.33	64.03
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	3.11	2.33
	<u>77.22</u>	<u>61.70</u>
Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred	2,999.14	2,465.31
TOTAL	<u>6,375.00</u>	<u>4,417.23</u>

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

2. Capital Advance includes amount of ₹348.02 Crore as on 31.03.2022 (₹157.04 Crore as on 31.03.2021) given to ECR Railway for construction of Tori-Shivpur Rail Line in Case of CCL.

NOTE - 11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at <u>31.03.2022</u>	As at <u>31.03.2021</u>
Advance payment of statutory dues	2,052.10	1,824.82
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues	0.89	0.89
	<u>2,051.21</u>	<u>1,823.93</u>
Other Deposits and Advances	14,758.07	13,707.95
Less : Allowance for doubtful other deposits and advances	36.28	34.22
	<u>14,721.79</u>	<u>13,673.73</u>
Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred	494.63	527.91
Input Tax Credit receivable	8,899.77	7,336.43
TOTAL	<u>26,167.40</u>	<u>23,362.00</u>

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

2. Other Advances and Deposits includes deposit under protest and refund yet to be received for settled cases for :- Income tax ₹1413.98 Crores (₹ 1413.94 Crores), Sales tax ₹594.11 Crores (₹ 537.12 Crores) Service Tax ₹ 11.18 crores (₹ 11.15 crores) in NCL, and ₹ 7,116.11 crores (₹7,140.42 crores) in SECL.

3. Other Deposit and advances above includes Excess CSR (Refer Annexure to Note - 29 CSR Expenses)

NOTE - 12 : INVENTORIES

	As at <u>31.03.2022</u>	As at <u>31.03.2021</u>
Stock of Coal	5,412.88	7,616.03
Coal under Development	-	3.08
	<u>5,412.88</u>	<u>7,619.11</u>
Stock of Stores & Spares (net)	1,560.46	1,101.43
Add: Stores-in-transit	1.18	23.84
	<u>1,561.64</u>	<u>1,125.27</u>
Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	9.01	8.68
Workshop Jobs, Press Jobs & others	92.15	194.41
	<u>101.16</u>	<u>203.09</u>
TOTAL	<u>7,075.68</u>	<u>8,947.47</u>

Method of valuation : Refer Note No. 2.21 - Significant Accounting Policies on Inventories.



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NOTE - 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at <u>31.03.2022</u>	As at <u>31.03.2021</u>
Trade receivables		
Secured considered good	78.79	88.71
Unsecured considered good	11,288.89	19,534.41
Credit impaired	2,424.53	2,542.73
	<u>13,792.21</u>	<u>22,165.85</u>
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	2,424.53	2,542.73
TOTAL	<u>11,367.68</u>	<u>19,623.12</u>

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(2)(viii)

2. Trade receivables above is net of Coal quality variance of ₹ 986.63 Crores (₹ 1054.97 Crores)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	7,062.28	984.29	1,697.04	1,084.12	1,220.65	12,048.38
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.46	3.94	66.57	70.97
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	31.89	31.89
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	82.10	128.74	301.25	512.09
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	86.91	23.46	8.73	86.96	922.82	1,128.88
Total	7,149.19	1,007.75	1,788.33	1,303.76	2,543.18	13,792.21
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	86.91	23.46	9.19	90.90	2,214.07	2,424.53
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	1%	2%	1%	7%	87%	18%

NOTE - 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at <u>31.03.2022</u>	As at <u>31.03.2021</u>
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts	2,837.43	1,153.38
- interest bearing (CLTD A/c Etc.)	1,951.55	2,137.70
- Non- interest bearing	1,404.66	1,781.03
- in Cash Credit Accounts	0.96	1.05
(b) Bank Balances outside India	0.09	0.10
(c) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	0.02	0.03
(d) Cash on hand	0.02	0.06
(e) Others e-procurement account/GeM account/Imprest balances	82.97	39.05
TOTAL	<u>6,277.70</u>	<u>5,112.40</u>

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

**NOTE - 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES**

	As at <u>31.03.2022</u>	As at <u>31.03.2021</u>
Deposit accounts	22,035.42	11,446.53
Deposit accounts (For specific purposes ¹)	791.35	737.61
Unpaid dividend accounts	12.78	11.29
Dividend accounts	62.20	2.47
TOTAL	<u>22,901.75</u>	<u>12,197.90</u>

Other Bank Balances comprise Deposits - for specific purposes and bank deposits which are expected to realise in cash within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

NOTE - 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at <u>31.03.2022</u>	As at <u>31.03.2021</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital		
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid		
(6,16,27,28,327) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid	6,162.73	6,162.73
TOTAL	<u>6,162.73</u>	<u>6,162.73</u>

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

Name of Shareholder		No. of Shares Held (Face value of 10 each)	% of Total Shares	
Hon'ble President of India	As at 31-03-2022	4075634553	66.13	0.00%
	As at 31-03-2021	4075634553	66.13	
Life Insurance Corporation of India	As at 31-03-2022	678015625	11.00	0.99%
	As at 31-03-2021	684593905	11.11	

2. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:-

Particular	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 01.04.2017	620,74,091,77	6,207.41
Change during FY 2017-18	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2018	6,20,74,091,77	6,207.41
Less: Shares bought back by the company during FY 2018-19	4,46,808,50	44.68
Balance as on 31.03.2019	6,16,27,283,27	6,162.73
Change during FY 2019-20	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	6,16,27,283,27	6,162.73
Change during FY 2020-21	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2021	6,16,27,28,327	6,162.73
Change during period ended	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	6,16,27,283,27	6,162.73

3. Listing of shares of Coal India Ltd. in Stock Exchange. The shares of Coal India Ltd. is listed in two major stock exchanges of India, viz. Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange on and from 4th November, 2010.

The details of disinvestment/Buyback of shares by Govt of India is furnished below:

Financial year of Disinvestment	% of shares disinvested	No. of shares Disinvested	Mode
2010-11	10.00%	631636440.00	IPO
2013-14	0.35%	22037834.00	CPSE-ETF
2014-15	10.00%	631636440.00	OFS
2015-16	0.00%	83104.00	CPSE-ETF
2016-17	1.25%	78842816.00	Buyback
2016-17	0.92%	57156437.00	CPSE-ETF



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Financial year of Disinvestment	% of shares disinvested	No. of shares disinvested	Mode
2017-18	0.31%	19299613.00	Bharat 22-ETF
2018-19	0.23%	13991488.00	Bharat 22-ETF
2018-19	3.19%	198003931.00	OFS
2018-19	2.21%	137311943.00	CPSE-ETF
2018-19	0.01%	681840.00	OFS
2018-19	0.38%	23779267.00	BHARAT 22-ETF
2018-19	1.37%	84592894.00	CPSE-ETF
2018-19	0.19%	44293572.00	Buyback
2019-20	1.70%	104977641.00	CPSE ETF FFO5
2019-20	0.21%	12835528.00	Bharat 22 ETF
2019-20	2.91%	179569059.00	CPSE ETF FFO6

Hence, the number of shares held by Govt of India stood at i.e. 66.13 % of the total 6162728327 number of shares outstanding as on 31-03-2022 .

4. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹ 10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meeting of shareholders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Other Reserves		General Reserve	Retained Earnings ¹	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital Reserve ²				
Balance as at 01.04.2021	1,202.96	1,565.45	16,779.18	11,740.96	(933.92)	30354.63
Total Comprehensive Profit				17358.10	51.31	17409.41
Interim Dividend				(8,627.82)		(8,627.82)
Final Dividend				(2,156.97)		(2,156.97)
Addition during the Period	-	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
Adjustments during the period	-	(1.08)	-	(0.06)	-	(1.14)
Transfer to / from General reserve			862.41	(862.41)		-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	1,202.96	1,566.57	17,641.59	17,451.80	(882.61)	36,980.31
Balance as at 01.04.2020	1,202.96	1,461.52	16,080.17	7,547.95	(298.41)	25,994.19
Total Comprehensive Profit			-	12,699.89	(635.51)	12,064.38
Interim Dividend				(7,703.44)		(7,703.44)
Addition during the Period	-	0.19				0.19
Adjustments during the period		(0.98)		0.29		(0.69)
Transfer to / from General reserve			721.38	(721.38)		-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	104.72	(22.37)	(82.35)	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2021	1,202.96	1,565.45	16,779.18	11,740.96	(933.92)	30,354.63

1. Retained earnings above includes Accumulated Losses of ECL, BCCL, WCL and CIAL as on 31.03.2022 ₹5576.28 Crores (6421.43 Crores)

2. Capital Reserve:

Grant / Funds received under S&T, PRE, EMSC, CCDA etc as an implementing agency and used for creation of assets are treated as Capital Reserve and depreciation thereon is debited to Capital Reserve Account. The ownership of the asset created through grants lies with the authority from whom the grant is received. The balance of grants as on 31.03.2022 and 31.03.2021 is 18.90 crores and 17.78 crores respectively.

Capital Reserve above includes difference between investment in subsidiaries and share capital of subsidiaries recognised on consolidation for issue of bonus shares by subsidiary companies viz. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) during the financial year 2017-18 and during the financial year 2020-21 by CMPDIL.

3. The Board of directors of the company have recommended a final dividend of 3.00 per equity share for the financial year 2021-22 on 25th May, 2022 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company to be held for the financial year 2021-22.

The Company has paid final dividend of 3.50 per share on equity shares for the financial year 2020-21 on and from 23rd September, 2021. The Company has paid interim dividend of 9.00 per share and 5.00 per share on equity shares in December, 2021 and March, 2022 respectively.



NOTE 18: BORROWINGS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Non-Current		
Term Loans		
From Banks	3,284.13	2,517.02
From Others	17.65	171.08
	3,301.78	2,688.10
Secured	3,146.43	2,517.02
Unsecured	155.35	171.08
Current		
From Bank		
- Bank overdrafts	0.18	0.12
- Other loan from banks	-	3,132.08
From Others	-	55.00
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	7.80	7.59
	7.98	3,194.79
Secured	0.18	3,132.20
Unsecured	7.80	62.59

Notes:

Non-Current Loan

1 Loan Guaranteed by Directors & Others:

Particulars of Loan	Amount in ₹ Crores	Nature of Guarantee
Export Development Corp., Canada	151.04	Guarantee executed by the President of India
Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France	4.31	The GOI provided an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee in relation to all our payment obligations.

Current maturities of the long term borrowing for ₹ 7.18 Crore in respect of Export Development Corp., Canada, loan & ₹ 0.62 Crore in respect of Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France, France is also guaranteed as above.

Repayment Schedule :

Export Development Corp. Canada: Repayment of instalments is made semi-annually i.e. on January 31 and on July 31 and loan facilities will be completed on September 30, 2028.

Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France: Repayment under these loan facilities will be completed on September 30, 2030.

2. Non Current Term Loans from Banks :

CERL, a subsidiary of SECL has entered into Term Loan Financing Documents with a Consortium of Banks led by Indian Bank on 24.11.2017 for availment of Rupee Term Loan (RTL) of ₹2443.00 Crore at Interest rate of Indian Bank 1 year MCLR + 0.75 BP. The repayment period of Loan shall be : (i) Principal amount over a period of 14 years after a moratorium period of 2 years; (ii) Interest amount would be paid on monthly basis. Term loan is secured by : (a) First mortgage on all immovable fixed assets (including freehold and lease hold) of the Project, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets; (b) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all tangible movables in relation to the Project, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets ;(c) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all the rights, interest and obligation in relation to the Project including assignment of Insurance Contracts, to the extent covered by the Concession Agreement; (d) A first ranking pari passu charge over all accounts and current assets of CERL in relation to the Project and first charge on the receivables; (e) A first ranking pari passu charge by way hypothecation on all intangible assets of CERL in relation to the Project subject to the extent permissible as per the priority specified in the Concession Agreement and Escrow Agreement; (f) Non Disposal Undertaking for 51% of the aggregate shareholding of the CERL, with a condition that 24% of the aggregate shareholding shall be pledged in favour of Security Trustee upon occurrence of event of default;(g) Project Assets shall not form part of the Security.



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CEWRL has entered into Term Loan Financing with a Consortium of Banks led by State Bank of India on 04.09.2020 for availing Rupee Term Loan (RTL) of 3976.00 Crore at Interest rate of State Bank of India 1 year MCLR +125 BPS. The repayment period of Loan shall be: Principal amount over a period of 14 years in structured quarterly instalments, after a moratorium period of 2 years from SCOD; (ii) Interest amount would be paid on monthly basis. Term loan is secured by (a) a first charge over all immovable properties of the Borrower; both present and future, save and except the Project Assets; (b) a first charge on all tangible moveable assets of the Borrower, including moveable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets; (c) a first charge over all receivables, current assets and accounts of the Borrower, including the Escrow Account and its sub-accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement and the Supplementary Escrow Agreement, or any of the other Project Documents or contracts in relation to the Project, and all funds deposited therein, from time to time, and all receivables and Permitted Investments or other securities; (d) a first charge on all the intangible assets of the Borrower, including but not limited to, goodwill, rights, undertakings of the Borrower, and uncalled capital both present and future, except the Project Assets, provided that, all receivables arising therefrom shall be deposited into the Escrow Account and charge on the same shall be subject to the extent permissible as per the priority specified in the Article 25 of the Concession Agreement and Clause 4 of the Escrow Agreement. Further, a charge on uncalled capital, shall be subject to the provisions of the Concession Agreement; (e) all the rights, title, interest, obligations, benefits, claims and demands, whatsoever, of the Borrower in relation to the Project or in favour of the Security Trustee as nominee, all the rights, title and interest of the Borrower in, to or under all such approvals as are required to be sought from any Governmental Authority, all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands, whatsoever, of the Borrower any letter of credit, guarantee, including contractor guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents; and all of the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands, whatsoever, of the Borrower in, to or under all Insurance Contracts Project Assets shall not form part of the Security.

3. Non Current Term Loans From Others

Loan from IRCON International Ltd.

Loan from IRCON International Ltd. consist ₹ 10.06 Crore (₹ 9.35 Crore) of M/s Chhattisgarh East - West Railway Limited (CEWRL) which are secured by first charge on all infrastructures to be created/ developed and all future receivables of borrowed Repayment period of loan would be of 5 years excluding moratorium period not exceeding five years from the date of signing of Loan Agreement. Rate of interest are @8.65% per annum upto 07.09.2020 and 8.25% per annum w.e.f 08.09.2020 with compounding at quarterly rests.

Loan from CSIDCL

Loan from CSIDCL consist ₹3.88 Crore (₹3.61 Crore) of M/s Chhattisgarh East - West Railway Limited (CEWRL) which are secured by first charge on all infrastructures to be created/ developed and all future receivables of borrowers. Repayment period of loan would be of 5 years excluding moratorium period not exceeding five years from the date of signing of Loan Agreement. Rate of interest are @8.65% per annum upto 07.09.2020 and 8.25% per annum w.e.f 08.09.2020 with compounding at quarterly rests.

3. In case of security on current assets:

Quarterly returns/statements of current assets filled by the company with banks/financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

NOTE - 19 :TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Current		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	42.54	27.47
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	8,549.24	8,445.67
TOTAL	8,591.78	8,473.14

Trade Payables aging schedule	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i) MSME	42.54	-	-	-	42.54
ii) Others	7,659.80	375.39	137.08	295.31	8,467.58
iii) Disputed dues -MSEM	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	81.66	81.66
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-

**NOTE - 20 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

(₹ in Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Non Current		
Security Deposits	2,466.19	1,324.15
Earnest Money	279.19	224.92
Others	78.81	40.95
TOTAL	2,824.19	1,590.02
CURRENT		
Current Account of IICM	0.91	-
Unpaid dividends	15.18	13.76
Security Deposits	1,828.51	1,554.09
Earnest Money	475.51	489.51
Payable for Capital Expenditure	3,757.12	3,221.08
Liability for Employee Benefits	3,786.68	3,547.26
Others	1,415.44	1,681.38
TOTAL	11,279.35	10,507.08

*No amount is due for payment to Investor Education & Protection Fund.

- During the FY 2021-22, an amount of ₹0.71 crore in respect of interim dividend of FY 2014-15 has been transferred to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) as the same remained unpaid and unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer of such dividend to unpaid dividend account.
- Other financial liabilities - Current includes ₹656.54 Crore (₹634.64 Crore) relating to amount realized from customers and employees on account of cases pending before various courts/arbitration with interest earned on bank deposits related to such liabilities in South Eastern Coalfields Limited.
- Others above includes unspent CSR expenses (Refer Annexure to Note - 29 CSR Expenses)

Refer note 38 (2) for classification

NOTE - 21 : PROVISIONS

	As at	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	2,376.24	3,073.31
Leave Encashment	1,088.28	2,058.69
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	2,273.07	2,218.05
Other Employee Benefits	300.80	552.74
	6,038.39	7,902.79
Other Provisions		
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	7,238.71	6,731.50
Stripping Activity Adjustment	52,666.89	48,906.04
Others	0.01	0.26
TOTAL	65,944.00	63,540.59
CURRENT		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	1,306.44	1,883.90
Leave Encashment	298.78	389.48
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	171.66	220.41
Ex- Gratia	1,785.09	1,714.80
Performance Related Pay	1,434.27	1,027.07
Other Employee Benefits	1,080.25	245.15
	6,076.49	5,480.81
Other Provisions		
Others	18.19	41.47
TOTAL	6,094.68	5,522.28



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1. **Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure** : The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The estimate of obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate (@8%) that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses. In reference to above guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan, an escrow account has been opened. (Refer Note - 9)

Reconciliation of Reclamation of Land/ Site restoration /Mine Closure :

(₹ in Crore)

	<u>As at 31.03.2022</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2021</u>
Site restoration provision on opening date	6,731.50	6,820.43
Addition of further Site restoration Provision	422.67	226.73
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged during the period	449.99	370.75
Less: Withdrawal during the period	365.45	686.41
Mine Closure Provision	<u><u>7,238.71</u></u>	<u><u>6,731.50</u></u>

NOTE - 22 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	<u>As at 31.03.2022</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2021</u>
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	5,291.75	4,935.57
Deferred Income	653.97	750.11
Others	37.46	-
TOTAL	<u><u>5,983.18</u></u>	<u><u>5,685.68</u></u>

1. Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund

Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal the company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect.

The subsidiaries of CIL [except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada] are making a contribution of ₹ 6/- per tonne of their respective coal despatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL, till they are disbursed/utilised by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects. Refer Note: 9

NOTE - 23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	<u>As at 31.03.2022</u>	<u>As at 31.03.2021</u>
Statutory Dues	7,888.98	6,953.77
Advance from customers / others	20,258.63	13,276.57
Cess Equalization Account	2,645.38	2,129.80
Others liabilities	591.67	529.24
TOTAL	<u><u>31,384.66</u></u>	<u><u>22,889.38</u></u>

- In case of BCCL, Statutory Dues include Bazaar Fee amounting to ₹ 150.44 Cr. as on 31.03.2022 (P/Yr ₹ 129.00 Cr) which includes (i) total liability accrued except SAIL during the period from Jan -Mar 2022 amounting to ₹ 23.63 Crore and (ii) un-realised amount of Bazaar Fee upto Mar, 2022 from SAIL not yet paid ₹ 126.81 Crore.
- In case of ECL in the process of making payment of Cess on the annual value of coal bearing land based on the average production of preceding two years valuing at a rate prevailing as on 1st April of each year and realisation made from customers on the value of despatches of Coal considering the sale price prevailing on 31st March of the previous financial year, there remains a balance payable amounting to ₹1853.29 Crores (₹ 2073.21 Crores) which has been shown under Cess Equalisation Account."

**NOTE - 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Sales of Coal		
Sales of Coal	152,667.14	126,786.13
Less: Statutory Levies	52,043.77	44,075.81
Sales (Net) (A)	100,623.37	82,710.32
Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	1.46	8.31
Loading and additional transportation charges	5,498.26	4,663.91
Less : Statutory Levies	261.87	220.96
	5,236.39	4,442.95
Evacuation Facility Charges	3,749.72	2,439.53
Less: Statutory Levies	178.45	117.88
	3,571.27	2,321.65
Revenue from services	325.20	631.89
Less: Statutory Levies	44.19	89.11
	281.01	542.78
Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)	9,090.13	7,315.69
Revenue from Operations (A + B)	109,713.50	90,026.01

1. Net sales (net of levies) includes ₹349.36 crore (₹ 296.09 crore) on sale of 27.13 Lakh Te (32.41 Lakh Te) coal related to Gare Palma IV/2&3 Mine and Nil (₹1.06 crore) on sale of 0.00 Lakh Te (0.00 Lakh Te) coal of Gare Palma IV/1 for which Coal India Ltd. has been appointed custodian akin to a designated custodian w.e.f 01.04.2015 through SECL.
2. Revenue from services mainly includes consultancy and other services provided by CMPDIL, a subsidiary of CL.
3. Sale of Coal above has been increased/(decreased) by estimated Coal Quality variance (Net of reversal) of ₹73.9 (PY ₹-430.55 Crores)

NOTE - 25 : OTHER INCOME

	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Interest Income ¹	1,633.49	1,509.47
Dividend Income from Mutual funds	11.01	3.94
Other non-operating income		
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	6.31
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	138.42	58.02
Lease Rent	31.08	42.24
Liability/Provision Written Back	1,186.15	1,413.96
Fair value changes (net)	109.07	7.24
Miscellaneous Income	795.30	701.65
TOTAL	3,904.52	3,742.83

1. Includes interest on income tax refund ₹ 446.05 crores (PY ₹36.53 crores)

NOTE - 26 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Explosives	3,120.07	2,008.22
Timber	14.48	19.07
Oil & Lubricants	4,298.74	3,264.90
HEMM Spares	1,083.51	1,324.09
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	925.38	972.26
TOTAL	9,442.18	7,588.54



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

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Change in Inventory of coal		
Opening Stock of Coal	7,616.03	5,160.74
Opening Stock brought to Revenue	3.08	70.63
Closing Stock of Coal	5,412.88	7,616.03
Change in Inventory of workshop	2,206.23	(2,384.66)
Opening Stock of Workshop made finished goods ,WIP and Press Jobs	194.41	227.81
Closing Stock of Workshop made finished goods and WIP and Press Jobs	92.15	194.41
	102.26	33.40
TOTAL	2,308.49	(2,351.26)

1. Opening Stock of Coal in mines under development have been transferred to revenue during the current period as certain mines under development in WCL have become operational as per policy of the company.

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NOTE 28 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)	30,587.18	28,634.74
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	7,813.43	7,753.70
Staff welfare Expenses	2,300.21	2,203.98
TOTAL	40,700.82	38,592.42

NOTE 29 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSE

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
CSR Expenses	548.98	449.31
TOTAL	548.98	449.31



Annexure to Note 29 : CSR Expenses

(₹ in Crore)

A. CSR required to be spent and CSR Expenditure Break-up	2021-22	2020-21
(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year	459.27	434.51
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	648.98	1120.61
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	250.05	172.67
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	336.16	381.18
Total	586.21	553.85

B. Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised and CSR Expenses spent	2021-22	2020-21
CSR Expenses Spent	586.21	553.85
Less: Excess carried forward/(Utilised) during the year	52.53	145.63
Add: Unspent CSR expense on ongoing projects	15.30	-
Add: Unspent CSR expense on other than ongoing	-	41.09
Amount recognised in P&L	548.98	449.31

C. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5)]	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Balance	-	-
Deposited in specific fund of sch. VII within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	-
Amount Spent During the year	-	-

D. Excess amount spent [Section 135(5)]	2021-22	2020-21
Year wise Details		
Opening Balance	145.63	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	432.20	341.60
Amount spent during the year	484.73	487.23
Closing Balance	198.16	145.63

E. Unspent Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)] (year-wise)	2021-22	2020-21	
Opening balance	With Company	-	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-	41.09
Amount required to be spent during the year	50.25	-	
Amount spent during the year	from companies bank account	34.95	-
	In Separate CSR Account	-	10.48
Closing balance	With Company	-	-
	In Separate CSR Account	15.30	30.61

Provision for Liability of CSR Expenses	2021-22
Opening Balance	69.39
Addition during the period	74.22
Adjustment during the year	51.16
Closing Balance	92.45



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(₹ in Crore)

NOTE 30 : REPAIRS

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Building	628.65	628.10
Plant & Machinery	845.15	838.46
Others	29.00	78.29
TOTAL	1,502.80	1,544.85

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 31 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Transportation Charges	4,569.42	3,914.52
Wagon Loading	276.11	235.70
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	13,598.38	11,257.06
Other Contractual Work	422.95	638.63
TOTAL	18,866.86	16,045.91

NOTE 32 : FINANCE COST

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	456.81	446.46
Fair value changes (net)	53.50	-
Other Borrowing Costs	31.18	195.78
TOTAL	541.49	642.24

NOTE 33 : PROVISIONS

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Doubtful debts	106.74	961.71
Doubtful Advances & Claims	5.73	8.00
Stores & Spares	42.54	7.87
Others	17.76	39.82
TOTAL	172.77	1,017.40



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 34 : WRITE OFF (NET OF PAST PROVISIONS)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	(₹ in Crore) For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Doubtful debts	16.58	245.93
Less :- Provided earlier	16.58	245.93
	-	-
Doubtful advances	4.08	-
Less :- Provided earlier	3.94	-
	0.14	-
Others	11.43	5.82
Less :- Provided earlier	0.01	0.01
	11.42	5.81
TOTAL	11.56	5.81

NOTE 35 : OTHER EXPENSES

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	(₹ in Crore) For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Travelling expenses	112.32	97.10
Training Expenses	44.06	36.21
Telephone & Postage	76.02	64.56
Advertisement & Publicity	26.70	22.94
Freight Charges	28.51	12.00
Demurrage	88.65	86.50
Security Expenses	1,210.86	1,124.49
Hire Charges	503.24	396.99
Legal Expenses	21.62	19.49
Consultancy Charges	60.22	47.81
Under Loading Charges	593.82	467.27
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	15.48	1.02
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
For Audit Fees	2.95	3.01
For Taxation Matters	0.24	0.23
For Other Services	1.39	1.67
For Reimbursement of Expenses.	1.46	1.43
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	22.68	19.92
Rehabilitation Charges	397.16	344.87
Lease Rent	4.57	9.30
Rates & Taxes	513.49	534.17
Insurance	7.66	5.26
Loss on Exchange rate variance	7.17	-
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses	48.66	42.48
Dead Rent/Surface Rent	12.49	7.61
Siding Maintenance Charges	88.47	99.00
R & D expenses	31.82	27.52
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	254.53	160.91
Donations	4.70	12.33
Miscellaneous expenses	784.71	600.09
TOTAL	4,965.65	4,246.18



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED NOTE 36 : TAX EXPENSE

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Current Year	6,235.80	5,408.74
Deferred tax	(19.26)	(72.46)
Earlier Years	21.32	(59.18)
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	29.97
TOTAL	6,237.86	5,307.07
Reconciliation of Tax Expenses:		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	23616.28	18009.24
At income tax rate of 25.168% (31.03.2021: 25.168%)	5,943.75	4,532.57
Less: Tax on exempted Income	16.08	18.23
Add: Tax on non-deductible expenses/(Additional expenses allowed for tax purpose)	288.87	821.94
Adjustment for Tax under MAT provisions	-	29.97
Adjustment for earlier year tax	21.32	(59.18)
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit & Loss	6,237.86	5,307.07
Effective income tax rate :	26.41%	29.47%
Reconciliation of DTA/DTL		
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims & Debts	1,043.93	909.80
Employee Benefits	2,169.55	2,000.04
Others	1,678.55	2,001.02
TOTAL OF (A)	4,892.03	4,910.86
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Related to Fixed Assets	1,392.88	1,163.83
Others	235.30	409.67
TOTAL OF (B)	1,628.18	1,573.50
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (A-B)	3,263.85	3,337.36
D. Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan DTL(+)/DTA(-)	63.22	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset (E=C+D)	3,327.07	3,337.36

NOTE 37 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans ¹	90.28	(769.73)
	90.28	(769.73)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(39.19)	134.70
	(39.19)	134.70
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	0.22	(0.48)
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
	0.22	(0.48)
TOTAL	51.31	(635.51)

1. Includes for Gratuity ₹ 110.11 crores (PY ₹ -769.73 crores) and for post retirement medical benefits ₹ - 19.83 crores. (Py ₹ Nil)



NOTE – 38: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2022 - CONSOLIDATED

1. Unrecognized items

a) Contingent Liabilities

I. Claims against the group not acknowledged as debt

(₹ in Crore)

	Central Govt.	State Govt. and Local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2021	34,396.39	55,917.03	50.31	4,026.38	94,390.11
Addition during the period	3,901.27	1,783.27	-	742.32	6,426.86
Claim settled during the period:	-	-	-	-	-
a. From Opening Balance	1,240.96	176.80	-	129.86	1,547.62
b. Out of addition during the period	0.01	43.63	-	-	43.64
Closing as on 31-03-2022	37,056.69	57,479.87	50.31	4,638.84	99,225.71

(₹ in Crore)

Contingent Liability			
Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
1	Central Government		
	Income Tax	27,156.15	25,823.54
	Central Excise	5,033.94	4,856.30
	Clean Energy Cess	2,444.65	1,561.44
	Central Sales Tax	1,780.11	1,437.96
	Service Tax	634.04	715.88
	Others	7.80	1.27
	Sub-Total	37,056.69	34,396.39
2	State Government and Local Authorities		
	Royalty	4,024.31	3,252.75
	Environment Clearance	46,188.70	46,188.70
	Sales Tax/VAT	3,091.71	3,038.21
	Entry Tax	764.69	704.60
	Electricity Duty	114.34	122.07
	MADA	475.36	421.48
	Others	2,820.76	2,189.22
	Sub-Total	57,479.87	55,917.03
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises		
	Arbitration Proceedings	1.13	-
	Suit against the company under litigation	0.15	1.28
	Others	49.03	49.03
	Sub-Total	50.31	50.31
4	Others:		
	Miscellaneous - Land & Others	3,744.20	3,183.52
	Employee Related & Etc.	894.64	842.86
	Sub-Total	4,638.84	4,026.38
	Grand Total	99,225.71	94,390.11



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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The management of the group believes that the outcome of the above will not have any material adverse effect on the group.

Coal India Limited - Consolidated

The Competition Commission of India (CCI), on the basis of complaints by few coal customers (called as 'informant' in the case) against certain conducts of M/s Coal India Limited, M/s Western Coalfields Limited, M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited, M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (called as 'opposite' party in the case) heard the case and vide its order dated 09.12.2013, had inter-alia imposed a penalty of ₹ 1773.05 Crores. The appeal against the above order was filed with Competition Appellate Tribunal and as per their judgement dated 17.05.2016 appeal of Coal India Limited has been allowed, impugned orders of CCI have been set aside and the matters are remitted back to the Commission for deciding the issues arising out of the information afresh. The CCI passed the fresh impugned Order on 24th March, 2017 with a reduction of penalty to ₹ 591.01 Crores. Coal India Ltd. has filed appeal before the NCLAT against the Fresh Impugned Order and a stay has been granted on the operation of Impugned Order

Eastern Coalfields Limited

"Demand of State of Jharkhand and District Mining Officer Dhanbad as penalty for illegal or unlawful Mined Mineral under MMDR Act 1957 on the basis of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court: Government of Jharkhand has raised a demand under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 as a penalty for illegally or unlawfully mined mineral of ₹ 2,178.14 Crore. State of Jharkhand and District Mining Officer, Dhanbad had issued 11 Demand notices to Rajmahal area, S.P Mines and Mugma area claiming the penalty mentioned above. CGM (GM I/C), Rajmahal, SP Mine, Mugma Area of ECL have filed 11 Revision Application challenging the Demand notices issued by the State of Jharkhand regarding alleged violation before the Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal, Government of India. "Revisional Authority, Hon'ble Coal tribunal, Ministry of Coal vide order dated 22.01.2018, has stayed the demand notices, till further order. Further, Revisional Authority, Hon'ble Coal tribunal, Ministry of Coal has directed that no Coercive action shall be taken against the Applicant by the respondents pursuant to the impugned demand notices. "Counter affidavit was submitted to Govt. of Jharkhand in this matter and hearing was held on 12.04.2022 by the Revisional Authority, Hon'ble Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal. Decision of the Revisional Authority, Hon'ble Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal is awaited."

Bharat Coaking Coal Limited

- i) Demand notices amounting to ₹17344.46 crore have been issued in respect of 47 Projects/Mines/Collieries of the Company by State Government in pursuance of the judgment dated 02.08.2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide W.P. (C) No. 114 of 2014 in Common Cause vs. Union of India &Ors. It has been alleged that Coal Production have been undertaken either without Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance, Consent to operate and/or NOC/Consent to Establish or beyond the approved limits of production given under such clearances. The execution of the above demand notices is stayed in exercise of the power under rule 55(5) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 read with Sec 30 of the MMDR Act, till further order. Accordingly, the above amount has been shown as Contingent Liability.
- ii) In BCCL, due to dispute on Lease Agreement of Captive Power Plant (WJ Area), the Service Tax on outstanding Lease Rent from 2nd Year of 2014-15 (Service Tax for the 1st Year of 2014-15 on the corresponding outstanding Lease Rent already paid) to 3rd Year of 2015-2016 (Plant handed over to the Company on 15.12.2016) amounting to ₹1.06 Crore has been shown under Contingent Liability.
- iii) BCCL has preferred a writ petition bearing no. WP(T)3583 of 2015 before Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court against Demand Notice from Dhanbad Municipal Corporation for payment of Holding Tax amounting to ₹252.23 Crore. Since the matter is sub-judice the same has been shown as Contingent Liability under the head "Holding Tax".
- iv) As per the terms of Agreement, there are Receivables from DLF against cost of supply of (i) rejects and (ii) start-up/back up / emergency power by Madhuban Coal Washery (MCW) to DLF and Payables to DLF for Energy received by MCW from Captive Power Plant (CPP) installed by DLF. The matter is sub-judice-one at Dhanbad Court and another at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi-on account of disputes over price/quality of rejects vis-à-vis below guaranteed performance of CPP. Accordingly, Interest receivable/payable on net outstanding has not been accounted for at this stage. However, the net interest @ 18% p.a simple upto 31st March, 2022 comes to ₹33.54 Crore (upto 31st March, 2021 ₹ 31.83 Crore) payable to DLF and has so been considered as Contingent Liability.

Central Coalfields Limited

"Following the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Common Cause vs. UOI and Others (W.P. (C) No. 114 of 2014), certain District Mining Officers of Jharkhand, issued demand notices in 42 projects, alleging the production in these projects exceeding the available Environmental Clearances limits. "The Company has duly filed revision petition against the above demands, before the Hon'ble Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India, the adjudicating authority under the MMDR, Act. The Revisional Authority Ministry of Coal Govt. of India in their interim order dated 16.01.2018 has admitted the revision application and stayed the execution of the demand order of ₹13568.50 (₹13568.50 Crores) till further order. "The demand notice was issued in favour of CCL on behalf of 42 projects and the issue is dealt by Environmental Department of CCL, hence, the same is kept at HQ. and shown under contingent liability of CCL."

South Eastern Coalfields Limited

Collector –Raigarh & Korba and Koriya have issued show cause / demand notices demanding ₹10182.64 Crore for excess production beyond the limit of Environment clearance, Mining plans and Section 21(5) of the MMDR Act etc. Replies /Appeal to some notices has been submitted to respective collectors and some replies are under process for legal vetting.

II. Guarantee

As on 31-03-2022 Bank guarantee issued is ₹4139.27Crore (P.Y. ₹ 4856.97 Crore).

III. Letter of Credit

As on 31-03-2022 outstanding letter of credit is ₹ 2268.39 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 1106.24 Crore).

b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: ₹ 15320.12 Crore (P.Y. ₹ 10680.18 Crore).

Other Commitments: ₹56521.66 Crore (P.Y. ₹54735.77 Crore).



2 Related Party informations

a) Group Information

i) Subsidiary Companies

S.No.	Name of Subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
				31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
2	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
3	Central Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
4	Northern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
5	Western Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
6	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
7	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
8	CMPDI Limited	Consultancy support in Coal and Mineral exploration	India	100%	100%
9	Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique (CIAL)	Coal mining	Mozambique	Quota Capital	Quota Capital
10	CIL Solar PV Limited	Solar Energy	India	100%	100%
11	CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited	Renewable Energy	India	100%	100%

ii) Joint Venture Companies

S.No.	Name of the Company	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
				31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	International Coal Venture Private Limited (ICVL)	Coal	India	0.19%	0.19%
2	CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited	Energy	India	50.00%	50.00%
3	Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)	Fertiliser	India	33.33%	33.33%
4	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL)	Fertiliser	India	33.33%	33.33%
5	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	Energy	India	50.00%	50.00%

iii) Post Employment Benefit Funds and others

S.No.	Name	Nature	Country of Incorporation
1	Coal India Employees Gratuity Fund	Trust	India
2	Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)	Statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, GoI	India
3	Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust	Trust	India
4	Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non-Executives Modified	Trust	India
5	CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust	Trust	India
6	Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM)	Registered Society	India
7	Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA)	Registered Society	India



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iv) Key Managerial Personnel Coal India Limited		
Name	Designation	W.e.f
Mr. Pramod Agrawal	"Chairman-Cum-Managing Director"	"01.02.2020"
	Director (Finance) - Add. Charge	29.12.2021
Mr. Binay Dayal	Director (Technical)	11.10.2017 - 31.01.2022
Mr. B. Veera Reddy	Director (Technical)	01.02.2022
Mr. S. N. Tiwari	"Director(Marketing)"	01.12.2019
	Director(Personnel) (Addl. Charge)	01.02.2021 - 25.07.2021
Mr. Sanjeev Soni	"Director(Finance)"	10.07.2019 - 30.06.2021
Mr. Samiran Dutta	Director(Finance) (Addl. Charge)	01.07.2021 - 29.12.2021
Mr. Vinay Ranjan	Director(Personnel)	28.07.2021
Prof. G. Nageswara Rao	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Dr. Arun Kumar Oraon	Independent Director	05.11.2021
Mr. Kamesh Kant Acharya	Independent Director	02.11.2021
Mr. Denesh Singh	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Mr. Makwana P Kalabhai	Independent Director	02.11.2021
Mr. B. Rajeshchandar	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Mr. V. K. Tiwari	Govt. Nominee Directors	29.11.2019
Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Govt. Nominee Directors	24.08.2020 - 27.04.2021
Mr. Anil Kumar Nayak	Govt. Nominee Directors	27.04.2021 - 15.06.2021
Ms. Nirupama Kotru	Govt. Nominee Directors	15.06.2021
Mr. M Viswanathan	Company Secretary	14.12.2011
Mr. S G Chowdhury	CFO	01.07.2021 - 31.12.2021
Mr. S.K. Mehta	CFO	01.01.2022
Eastern Coalfields Limited		
Shri Ambika Prasad Panda	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.02.2022
Shri Prem Sagar Mishra	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	20.08.2018
Shri Jaiprakash Gupta	Director (Technical) P&P	18.06.2018
Shri Vinay Ranjan	Director (Personnel)	upto 27.07.2021
Shri B.Veera Reddy	Director (Technical/Operations)	01.01.2020
Shri Gautam Chandra De	Director (Finance)	03.03.2020
Shri Animesh Bharti	Economic Adviser, MoC, Part-time Official Director	17.03.2020
Shri Sanjiv Soni	Director (Finance)	29.10.2019 - 30.06.2021
Shri S. N. Tiwari	Director (Marketing)	05.07.2021
Shri Pravin Kant	Independent Director	13.12.2018-12.12.2021
Shri Anil Kumar Ganeriwala	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Smt. Dharmshila Gupta	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Smt. Shiv Narayan Pandey	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Shiv Tapasya Paswan	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Sarad Kumar Somani	CFO	04.02.2022
Shri Rambabu Pathak	Company Secretary	02.07.2018
Bharat Coking Coal Limited		
Shri P.M.Prasad	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.02.2021-28.12.2021
Shri Samiran Dutta	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	28.12.2021
Shri P.V.K.R. Mallikarjuna	Director (Personnel)	01.06.2020
Shri Samiran Dutta	Director (Finance)	18.07.2019
Shri J. P. Gupta	Director (Technical/P&P)	01.04.2021 - 05.02.2022
Shri Sanjay Kumar Singh	Director (Technical/P&P/OP)	05.02.2022
Shri Chanchal Goswami	Director (Technical/OP)	04.11.2019 - 28.02.2022
Lt. General Narendra Singh	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri B. Veera Reddy	Part time Director (D(T) CIL	24.02.2022
Shri Anandji Prasad	Part time Director (Project Advisor, MOC, Govt. Nominee)	03.01.2022
Shri Binay Dayal	Part time Director (DT CIL)	09.11.2017 - 31.01.2022
Shri B P Pati	Part time Director (J S MOC, Govt. Nominee)	03.10.2018-03.01.2022
Smt. Sashi Singh	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Alok Kumar Agarwal	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Satyabrata Panda	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Ram Kumar Roy	Independent Director	31.12.2021
Shri B.K. Parui	Company Secretary	30.08.2013



Name	Designation	W.e.f
Central Coalfields Limited		
Shri Mallikharjuna Prasad Polavarapu	"Chairman-cum-Managing Director" Director (Technical/ Operation) (Addl. Charge)"	"01.09.2020" 01.01.2022"
Shri K R Vasudevan	Director (Finance)	01.07.2021
Shri PVKR Mallikarjuna Rao	Director (Personnel)	23.07.2021
Shri S K Gomasta	Director (Technical/P&P)	01.11.2021
Ms. Santosh, Dy. Director General, MoC	Government Director	03.01.2022
Shri Harbans Singh	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Smt. Jajula Gowri	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri Ravi Prakash	Company Secretary	13.07.2017
Shri Ramesh Kumar Soni	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Vinay Ranjan	Government Director	05.08.2021
Shri Shashank Shekhar Jha	Director	15.06.2018
Ramesh Kunar Jha	Director	01.01.2022
Abhijit Narendra	Director	20.01.2020
Ravi Shankar Bidartha	Director	02.03.2020
Ashok Kumar Goyal	Director	01.10.2021
Pranav Kumar	Director	12.10.2021
Pradip Kumar Singh	CFO	29.01.2022
Western Coalfields Limited		
Shri Manoj Kumar	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.01.2021
Dr. Sanjay Kumar	Director (Personnel)	23.07.2015
Shri Jai Prakash Dwivedi	Director (Technical)	04.02.2022
Shri Ajit Kumar Chowdhary	Director (Technical)	14.12.2018 - 31.01.2022
Shri Rajendra Prasad Shukla	Director (Finance)	31.07.2020-31.12.2021
Shri Baban Singh	Director (Technical)	08.02.2021-30.11.2021
Shri Rameher	Company Secretary	"01.02.2008 - 30.09.2021"07.10.2021"
Shri Bhabani Prasad Pati	Govt. Nominee Directors	17.03.2020
Shri Satyendra Nath Tiwary	Govt. Nominee Directors	11.02.2021-04.08.2021
Shri Vinay Ranjan	Govt. Nominee Directors	05.08.2021
Dr. Darshan C Deshmukh	Independent Director	25.07.2019
Shri Bhag Chand Agarwal	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Kantilal Chaturbhai Patel	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Balram Nandwani	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Binod Bihari Dash	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Northern Coalfields Limited		
Shri Bhola Singh	Chairman-cum Managing Director	01.01.2022
Shri P.K. Sinha	Chairman-cum Managing Director	22.12.2017-31.12.2021
Shri M. Nagaraju	Official Part Time Director	17.03.2020 -02.01.2022
Shri S.N.Tiwary	Official Part Time Director	23.12.2019



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Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri V K Tiwari	Official Part Time Director	03.01.2022
Shri B. P. Pandey	Independent Director	13.12.2018 - 12.12.2021
Shri Tilakram Bijal Chhanga	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Smt Subeena Bansal	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Sanjeev Jha	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Bimlendu Kumar	Director (Personnel)	25.02.2020-31.07.2021
Dr. Anindya Sinha	Director (T/O)	30.04.2020
Shri R.N. Dubey	"Director (Finance) & C F O" Director (Personnel) (Addl. Charge)"	"01.06.2020"01.08.2021"
Sri S. S. Sinha	Director (Technical/ P&P)	01.08.2020
Shri Harsh Chauhan	Company Secretary	28.01.2019
South Eastern Coalfields Limited		
Dr. P. S. Mishra	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	28.01.2022
Shri A. P. Panda	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	28.12.2018 - 28.01.2022
Shri M.K.Prasad	"Director (Technical) Operations" Director (Personnel) (Addl. Charge)"	"01.11.2020"01.01.2022"
Shri S.M.Choudhary	"Director (Finance) "Director (Personnel) (Addl. Charge)"	"12.10.2019"01.02.2021-31.12.2021"
Shri S. K. Pal	Director (Technical) /P& P	15.12.2020
Ms. Vismita Tej	Govt. Nominee Director	30.12.2020
B. Veera Reddy	Govt. Nominee Director	30.12.2020
Shri Binay Dayal	Govt. Nominee Director	05.07.2021-31.01.2022
Sanjiv Soni	Govt. Nominee Director	29.10.2019-30.06-2021
Shri S.K.Deshpande	Independent Director	25.07.2019
CS (Dr.) Shyam Agarwal	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri Tankadhar Tripathy	Independent Director	01.11.2021
Shri. S.M. Yunus	Company Secretary	17.08.2010
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited		
Shri P. K. Sinha	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.11.2020-31.12.2021
Shri O. P. Singh	"Chairman-cum-Managing Director" Director (Technical-operation)"	"01.01.2022"01.09.2016"
Shri K. R. Vasudevan	Director (Finance)	04.02.2018
Shri Baban Singh	Director (Technical-P&P)	29.04.2020-30.11.2021
Shri S. K. Pal	Director (Technical-P&P)	01.12.2021
Shri K.Rao	Director (Personnel)	18.12.2019
Shri A. K. Singh	Company Secretary	19.11.2012-15.11.2021
Shri S K Behera	Company Secretary	15.11.2021
Shri S. N. Tiwary	Part-Time Official Director	23.12.2019
Shri Nagaraju Maddirala	Part-Time Official Director	17.03.2020
Shri S.Mohan	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Dr. Asha Lakda	Independent Director	01.11.2021
CMPDIL		
Shri Manoj Kumar	Chairman Cum Managing Director (Addl. Charge)	04.10.2021
Shri Binay Dayal	Director	09.11.2017 - 31.01.2022
Shri B Veera Reddy	Director	24.02.2022
Shri R N Jha	Director Technical	30.01.2019
Shri A.K Rana	Director Technical	01.08.2019 - 28.02.2022
Shri Satendra Kumar Gomasta	Director Technical	25.02.2020
Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Smt.Alka Panda	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri Mukesh Choudhary	Govt. Nominee Director	26.05.2020
Shri Pramod Singh Chauhan	Independent Director	16.10.2019
Shri P. K. Prasad	Chief Financial Officer	01.04.2021
Shri Abhishek Mundhra	Company Secretary	18.02.2016



v) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
	Gross Salary	16.32	22.86
	Medical Benefits	0.37	0.23
	Perquisites and other benefits	4.00	8.62
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits		
	Contribution to P.F. & other fund	3.63	4.75
iii)	Termination Benefits	3.85	1.51
	TOTAL	28.17	37.97

Note:

- (i) Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed to use of cars for private journey upto a ceiling of 1000 KMs on payment of ₹2000 per month as per service conditions.

vi) Payment to Independent Directors

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to Independent Directors	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
i)	Sitting Fees	1.30	1.19

vii) Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
i)	Amount Payable	0.44	Nil
ii)	Amount Receivable	Nil	Nil

- VIII) No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member.

3 Misc. Informations

a) Significant accounting policy

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

- b) Change in accounting policy For better understanding of the users of the financial statements, Significant Accounting Policy has been modified/rephrased in section 2.12 Intangible Assets and 2.18 Employee Benefits 2.24.2. Estimates and Assumptions. However, there is no financial impact of the aforesaid change.
- c) Recent pronouncements Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA vide GSR 255(E) amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.
- d) Others
- Previous period/year's figures have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.
 - Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 23 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2022 and 24 to 37 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date. Note – 38 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.



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4. Principles of Consolidation and Financial Reporting of Interest in Jointly Controlled Entities and Subsidiaries

- i) The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e. for the year ended 31.03.2022
- ii) "a) The consolidated financial statements relate to Coal India Limited, its wholly owned subsidiary companies, namely, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Coal India Africana Limitada (Overseas Subsidiary), ; joint venture companies, namely, CIL- NTPC Urja Pvt. Limited, International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (ICVL), Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL), Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) and Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL). b) The consolidated financial statements includes also the two wholly owned subsidiaries viz. CIL Solar PV Limited for manufacturing of solar value chain (Ingot-wafer-Cell Module) and CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited for renewable energy which were incorporated on 16th April, 2021 ."
- iii) CIL NTPC Urja Pvt. Ltd., a 50:50 joint venture company was formed on 27th April, 2010 between CIL & NTPC and CIL has invested ₹0.08 Crore upto the period ended 31.03.2022. The audited financial statement of the above joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method.
- iv) A joint venture company named Talcher Fertilizers Limited (formerly known as Rashtriya Coal Gas Fertilizers Limited) was incorporated on 13th November, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 by virtue of a joint venture agreement dated 27th October, 2015 among Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, GAIL (India) Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. The joint venture company has authorised share capital of ₹4200 Crore and issued capital of ₹2416.45 Crore out of which Coal India Ltd. owns 805480826 shares worth ₹805.48 Crore face value of equity shares as on 31.03.2022. The management certified financial statement of the joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method.
- v) CIL had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (vide approval from its Board in 237th meeting held on 24th November, 2007) regarding formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through joint venture involving CIL/SAIL/RINL/NTPC & NMDC for acquisition of coking coal properties abroad. The formation of the SPV had been approved by the Cabinet, Govt. of India, vide its approval dated 8th November, 2007. The aforesaid SPV viz. International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. has been formed by incorporation under erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 on 20th May, 2009 with an authorised capital of ₹1.00 Crore and paid up capital of ₹0.70 Crore. The authorised Capital and paid up Capital as on 31.03.2022 stood at ₹3500 Crore and ₹1460.29 Crore respectively. Out of above paid up capital, Coal India Ltd. owns 0.19% share i.e. worth ₹2.8 Crore face value of equity shares. The management certified financial statement of the joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method.
- vi) "A joint venture agreement between Coal India Limited (CIL) and NTPC Limited for revival of Sindri& Gorakhpur Fertilizer units of FCIL was executed on 16th May, 2016. Accordingly, a joint venture company named Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL) was incorporated on 15th June, 2016 under the Companies Act, 2013. Thereafter, a Supplemental Agreement was executed dated 31st October, 2016 among Coal India Limited (CIL), NTPC Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) for revival of Sindri& Gorakhpur Fertilizer units of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL through HURL. The joint venture company has authorised share capital of ₹5300 Crore divide into 530 crore equity shares of ₹10 each. It is agreed in line with cabinet approval dated 13.07.2016 that FCIL and HFCL shall together hold 10.99% equity shareholding in the company at the time of commencement of commercial production of the Project and the other three parties i.e. CIL, NTPC and IOCL shall have equal equity shareholding after providing shares to FCIL and HFCL together." "The joint venture company has issued and paid up share capital of ₹4888.27 Crore out of which Coal India Ltd. owns 1629415000 shares worth ₹1629.42 Crore face value of equity shares as on 31.03.2022. The audited financial statement of the joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method."
- vii) Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL) is a joint venture company between Coal India Limited (50%) and NLC India Limited (50%) incorporated on 10th November, 2020 under a joint venture agreement dated 08th October, 2020 with NLCIL as joint venture partner. The authorised share capital of the company is ₹ 0.10 Crore and issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital is ₹ 0.02 crores. Presently Coal India Limited has invested ₹ 0.01 Crore (i.e. 50%) in the joint venture company. The management certified financial statement for the year 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation using Equity method.
- viii) **Joint Operations:**
"CIL and ONGC have entered into agreement for CBM development and operation in Jharia and Raniganj North CBM Blocks as joint operation as per GoI CBM policy under the aegis of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH)." 1. The Development Plan of Jharia CBM Block (Stage-I) is already approved by CIL as well as ONGC, however acceptable start date of Development Phase is subject to clarification from DGH. As on 31.03.2022 Participating Interest (PI) of CIL is 26%." 2. The CBM development and operation project in Raniganj North CBM Block is under consideration of CIL and ONGC management." 3. Management certified provisional billing statement of CBM Jharia Block has been considered for FY 2021-22."
- ix) **The financial statements of Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) have been consolidated with its four subsidiary companies given as under:**
On incorporation of subsidiaries on the basis of joint venture agreement as per directives from the Ministry of Coal, MCL has deposited money / transferred debits for capital and other expenditure.



The position of subsidiaries as at 31.03.2022 is as under:-

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)		Non-Controlling Interest (₹ in crores)	
			31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
1) MNH Shakti Ltd.	Ananda Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur	16.07.2008	70.00%	70.00%	12.62	27.36
2) MJSJ Coal Ltd.	House No. 42,1st Floor, Anand Nagar, Hakim Para, Angul	13.08.2008	60.00%	60.00%	30.06	30.02
3) Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	Plot No. G-3, Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhubaneswar	02.12.2011	100.00%	100.00%	0.00	0.00
4) Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	MDF Room, Corporate Office, MCL HQ, JagritiVihar, Burla, Sambalpur	31.08.2015	71.11%	64.00%	25.74	(0.30)

The audited financial statements of the above subsidiary company upto the year ended 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation.

- x) **The financial statements of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) have been consolidated with its two subsidiary companies given as under:**

On incorporation of subsidiaries, in terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed on 03.11.2012 between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON International Limited (IRCON) and the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) for establishment of two Railway Corridors viz., East Corridor and East West Corridor, 2 (two) Subsidiary Companies of SECL have been incorporated under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 viz., M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL) and M/s Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited (CEWRL) has deposited money/transferred debits for capital and other expenditure.

The position of subsidiaries as at 31.03.2022 is as under:-

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)		Non-Controlling Interest (₹ in crores)	
			31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
1) M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited	MahadeoGhat Road, Raipura Chowk, Raipur-492013	12.03.2013	64.71%	70.56%	299.19	179.24
2) M/s Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited	MahadeoGhat Road, Raipura Chowk, Raipur-492013	25.03.2013	65.12%	64.06%	206.73	180.84
Total					505.92	360.08

The audited financial statements of the above subsidiary company upto the year ended 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation.

- xi) **The financial statements of Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) have been consolidated with its one subsidiary company given as under:**

In terms of Memorandum of Understanding signed on 07.05.2015 between Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), IRCON International Limited (IRCON) and the Govt. of Jharkhand for development, financing and implementation of Railway Infrastructure works in the State of Jharkhand, a Subsidiary Company named as Jharkhand Central Railway limited (JCRL) has been incorporated on 31.08.2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 with an authorised share capital of ₹5 Crore, which has subsequently been increased to ₹500 Crores. The committed equity share holding pattern, as per MOA of CCL, IRCON International Limited and Govt. of Jharkhand are 64%, 26% and 10% respectively. As on Balance sheet date, JCRL has allotted shares to the value of ₹64.63 Crores to the company, ₹13.00 Crores to IRCON International Limited and ₹10.10 Crores to Government of Jharkhand and thus the paid-up capital of JCRL as on 31.03.2022 is ₹87.73 Crores.)

The position of subsidiary as at 31.03.2022 is as under:-

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)		Non-Controlling Interest (₹ in crores)	
			31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
1) M/s Jharkhand Central Railway Limited	Darbhangha House, Ranchi	31.08.2015	73.67%	73.67%	24.45	23.87

The audited financial statements of the above subsidiary company upto the year ended 31.03.2022 have been considered in consolidation.

- xii) **Investment in Overseas Subsidiary**

Coal India Ltd., formed a 100% owned subsidiary in Republic of Mozambique, named "Coal India Africana Limitada" (CIAL). The initial paid up capital on such formation (known as "Quota Capital") was ₹0.053 Crore. The financial statements upto 31.03.2022 of CIAL has been prepared in accordance with General Accounting Plan for small entities in Mozambique (PGC-PE) and has been audited by the auditor of Mozambique which have been considered for consolidation. Adjustment for difference with Indian GAAP, if any, being insignificant has not been considered.

- xiii) Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements are intended to serve as a means of informative



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disclosure and a guide for better understanding the consolidated position of the group. Recognizing this purpose, the Group has disclosed only such Policies and Notes from individual financial statements, which fairly present the needed disclosure.

xiv) **Additional information relating to Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures (As per schedule III of Companies Act, 2013)**

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., Total Assets minus Total Liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Income	Amount (₹ in Crore)
Coal India Limited	5.84	2,559.39	2.90	503.64	87.84	45.07	3.15	548.71
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	4.14	1,813.71	(6.10)	(1,060.66)	(127.50)	(65.42)	(6.46)	(1,126.08)
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	7.47	3,273.77	0.64	111.62	142.94	73.34	1.06	184.96
Central Coalfields Ltd.	19.43	8,515.23	9.77	1,698.41	(100.16)	(51.39)	9.45	1,647.02
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	17.96	7,871.34	27.95	4,857.05	(10.58)	(5.43)	27.84	4,851.62
Western Coalfields Ltd.	3.44	1,505.82	5.42	942.41	28.32	14.53	5.49	956.94
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	13.65	5,979.56	9.13	1,587.42	41.79	21.44	9.23	1,608.86
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	18.75	8,215.55	48.61	8,448.51	(1.93)	(0.99)	48.47	8,447.52
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	2.32	1,014.52	1.62	282.12	38.86	19.94	1.73	302.06
CIL Solar PV Limited	0.00	0.05	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CIL Navikaraniya Urja Limited	0.00	0.05	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign								
Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique	(0.07)	(32.84)	(0.02)	(3.83)	0.00	0.00	(0.02)	(3.83)
Non Controlling Interest in all Subsidiaries	1.54	673.79	0.12	20.32	0.00	0.00	0.12	20.32
Total (A)	94.46	41,389.94	100.05	17,387.01	99.57	51.09	100.05	17,438.10
Joint Ventures (Investment as per the Equity Method)								
Indian								
International Coal Ventures Private Ltd.	0.02	7.75	0.00	(0.04)	0.43	0.22	0.00	0.18
CIL NTPC Urja Private Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Talcher Fertilizers Ltd.	1.82	798.09	(0.01)	(2.33)	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	(2.33)
Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited	3.70	1,620.64	(0.04)	(6.61)	0.00	0.00	(0.04)	(6.61)
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Total (B)	5.54	2,426.89	(0.05)	(8.59)	0.43	0.22	(0.05)	(8.37)
Total (A + B)	100.00	43,816.83	100.00	17,378.42	100.00	51.31	100.00	17,429.73

5 **Fair Value Measurement**

(a) **Financial Instruments by Category**

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2022		31.03.2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial Assets				
Investments* :				
Secured Bonds		649.95		958.70
Co-Operative Shares		0.08		0.08
Mutual Fund/ICD	6,629.46		3,323.84	
Loans		353.60		690.81
Deposits & receivable		17,156.92		15,355.89
Trade receivables**		11,367.68		19,623.12



	31.03.2022		31.03.2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Cash & cash equivalents		6,277.70		5,112.40
Other Bank Balances		22,901.75		12,197.90
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings & Lease Liabilities		3,513.64		5,884.23
Trade payables		8,591.78		8,473.14
Security Deposit and Earnest money		5,049.40		3,592.67
Other Liabilities		9,054.14		8,504.43

* Investment in Equity Shares in Joint Ventures are measured using Equity method which stands at ₹2426.89 Crore as on 31.03.2022 (₹1667.61 Crore as on 31.03.2021) and are not included above.

** Allowance for Coal Quality Variance deducted from Trade Receivable.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) 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 group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. **(₹ in Crore)**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31.03.2022		31.03.2021	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund/ICD	6629.46		3323.84	

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	31.03.2022		31.03.2021	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Secured Bonds		649.95		958.70
Co-Operative Share		0.08		0.08
Loans		353.60		690.81
Deposits & receivable		17,156.92		15,355.89
Trade receivables		11,367.68		19,623.12
Cash & cash equivalents		6,277.70		5,112.40
Other Bank Balances		22,901.75		12,197.90
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		3,513.64		5,884.23
Trade payables		8,591.78		8,473.14
Security Deposit and Earnest money		5,049.40		3,592.67
Other Liabilities		9,054.14		8,504.43

A brief of each level is given below:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investments, security deposits and other liabilities included in level 3.



(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

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

(d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

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

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Group considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. 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 group, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

6. Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group'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 Group. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group'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 Group risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms.

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the group enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities ("PPUs") and independent power producers ("IPPs");
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants ("CPPs")); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.



E-Auction Scheme

"The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who were not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Coal. "Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group."

Provision for expected credit loss: The Group provides for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/ credit impaired assets, by lifetime expected credit losses (Simplified approach). Refer Note - 13, Trade Receivables.

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting year.

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, Group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

"Management monitors forecasts of the group'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 group. The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL is ₹430.00 Crore, of which fund based limit is ₹140.00 Crore and non-fund based limit is ₹290.00 crore. Further, ₹5000.00 crore (₹5000.00 Crore) was set up as non-fund based limit outside consortium in order to facilitate import of HEMM. Coal India Limited is contingently liable to the extent such facility is actually utilised by the Subsidiary Companies." "CIL has been sanctioned a term loan of ₹364.30 crores from HDFC bank Limited secured by creating exclusive charge on plant and equipment and movable assets of the 100 MW Solar Project of the Company in Gujarat."

Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (INR). The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Group also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Group has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from bank deposits with change in interest rate exposes the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Group policy is to maintain most of its deposits at fixed rate.

Group manages the risk using guidelines from Department of public enterprises (DPE), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

Capital management

The Group 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 Group is as follows:

	(₹ in Crore)	
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Equity Share capital	6162.73	6162.73
Long term debt	3301.78	2688.1

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

Defined Benefit Plans :

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. The Gratuity Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India, wherein employer contribution is 2.01% of basic salary and dearness allowances. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of more than 5 years or more is entitled to receive gratuity amount equal to 15 days salary for each completed years of service computed as (15 days/26 days in a month* last drawn salary and dearness allowance* completed years of service) subject to maximum of Rs 0.20 crores at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from



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experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives and their spouses in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

c) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

"As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post-Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE) to provide medical care to the non-executives and their spouses and Divyang Child(ren) in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time or resigns from the company at the age of 57 Years or above or on death to the spouse and Divyang Child(ren). The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired non-executives, spouse and Divyang Child(ren) taken together jointly or severally is Rs 8 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date."

Defined Contribution Plans

a) Provident Fund and Pension

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary i.e. 12% and 7% of Basic salary and Dearness Allowance towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively. These funds are governed by a separate statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, Government of India, named Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO). The contribution towards the fund for the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as "CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007" (NPS). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, Leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

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

c) Settlement Allowances

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of Rs 12000/- is paid to all the non-executive cadre employees governed under NCWA on their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010 as settling-in allowance. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

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



personal accident known as “Coal India Executives Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme” (GPAIS). GPAIS covers all types of accident on 24 hour basis worldwide. Premium for the scheme is borne by the Company.

e) Leave Travel Concession (LTC)

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for “Bharat Bhraman” once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs 8000/- and Rs 12000/- is paid for visiting Home town and “Bharat Bhraman”, respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

f) Compensation to Dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the company provide the benefits admissible under The Employee’s Compensation Act, 1923. An amount of Rs 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. The expected cost of the benefits is recognised when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

Funding status of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits plans are as under:

(i) Funded

- o Gratuity
- o Leave Encashment
- o Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)
- o Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

(ii) Unfunded

- o Life Cover Scheme
- o Settlement Allowance
- o Group Personal Accident Insurance
- o Leave Travel Concession
- o Compensation to dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

Actuarial Provisions ₹29949.47 crores as on 31-03-2022 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2021	Incremental Liability during the period	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31-03-2022
Gratuity	21,191.64	(590.06)	20,601.58
Leave	4,491.75	(87.76)	4,403.99
Settlement Allowance	193.72	(8.71)	185.01
Leave Travel Concession	270.53	(36.92)	233.61
Post Retired Medical Benefits	2,621.96	1,903.32	4,525.28
Total	28,769.60	1,179.87	29,949.47

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY BENEFIT AS AT 31-03-2022 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost For the Year Ended 31-03-2022

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Current service cost	963.59	996.47
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
3	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5	Service cost	963.59	996.47
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	250.60	176.11
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit	-	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	1,214.19	1,172.58



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B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(113.36)	1,087.97
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	66.00	(362.98)
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(47.36)	724.99
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(62.75)	44.78
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(110.11)	769.77

C	Defined Benefit Cost	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Service cost	963.59	996.47
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	250.60	176.11
3	Actuarial (gains)/ loss	(110.11)	769.77
4	Immediate recognition	-	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	1,104.08	1,942.35

D	Assumptions	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Discount Rate	6.80%	6.85%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
3	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%
4	Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31-03-2022

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(20,601.58)	(21,191.64)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	16,988.96	16,383.39
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(3,612.62)	(4,808.25)
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(3,612.62)	(4,808.25)

B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(4,808.25)	(4,034.04)
2	Service cost	(963.59)	(996.47)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(250.60)	(176.11)
4	Amount recognised in OCI	110.11	(769.77)
5	Employer contributions	1,967.30	1,168.14
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	332.41	-



7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(3,612.62)	(4,808.25)

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31-03-2022

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	DBO at end of prior period	21,191.64	21,054.43
2	Current service cost	963.59	996.47
3	Interest cost on the DBO	1,353.67	1,342.00
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	(113.36)	1,087.97
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	66.00	(362.98)
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	(332.41)	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(2,527.55)	(2,926.25)
13	DBO at end of current period	20,601.58	21,191.64

B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	16,383.39	17,020.39
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	1,103.07	1,165.90
4	Employer contributions	1,967.30	1,168.14
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	62.75	(44.78)
6	Benefits paid	(2,527.55)	(2,926.25)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	16,988.96	16,383.40

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
1	March 31, 2023	2,229.94
2	March 31, 2024	2,159.61
3	March 31, 2025	2,249.59
4	March 31, 2026	2,221.07
5	March 31, 2027	2,194.78
6	March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032	10,024.71
7	Beyond 10 years	15,430.81
B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2023	495.82
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	7 Years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31-03-2022	15,648.42
E	Plan Asset Information as at 31-03-2022	Percentage
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0%



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Equity shares of listed companies	0%
Property	0%
Cash (including Special Deposits)	0%
Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100%
Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0%
Other	0%
Total	100%

F	Current and Non Current Liability Breakup	31-03-2022
1	Current Liability	2,157.79
2	Non Current Liability	18,443.79
3	Liability as at 31-03-2022	20,601.58

Sensitivity Analysis

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2022	20,601.58
A	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate as at 31-03-2022	6.80%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(641.41)
	Percentage Impact	-3%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	684.17
	Percentage Impact	3%

B	Salary Escalation Rate	
	Salary Escalation Rate as at 31-03-2022	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation	309.04
	Percentage Impact	2%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation	(326.37)
	Percentage Impact	-2%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE BENEFIT AS AT 31-03-2022 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost For the Year Ended 31-03-2022

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Current service cost	675.34	588.81
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
3	Curtailed cost / (credit)	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
5	Service cost	675.34	588.81
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	109.85	107.97
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit	(161.68)	940.68
8	Cost recognised in P&L	623.51	1,637.46

B	Defined Benefit Cost	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Service cost	675.34	588.81
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	109.85	107.97
3	Actuarial (gains)/ loss	-	-
4	Immediate recognition	(161.68)	940.68
5	Defined Benefit Cost	623.51	1,637.46



C	Assumptions	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Discount Rate	6.80%	6.85%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
3	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%	0.30%
4	Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31-03-2022

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(4,403.99)	(4,491.76)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	3,020.78	2,044.23
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(1,383.21)	(2,447.53)
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(1,383.21)	(2,447.53)
B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
1	Net defined benefit asset/(liability) at end of prior period	(2,447.53)	(2,337.21)
2	Service cost	(675.34)	(588.81)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(109.85)	(107.97)
4	Actuarial (losses)/gains	161.68	(940.68)
5	Employer contributions	1,346.06	1,527.14
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	341.77	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(1,383.21)	(2,447.53)

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31-03-2022

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	DBO at end of prior period	4,491.76	4,243.03
2	Current service cost	675.34	588.81
3	Interest cost on the DBO	277.33	238.52
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-



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8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	(172.93)	1,041.16
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	18.83	(97.81)
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	(341.77)	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(544.57)	(1,521.96)
13	DBO at end of current period	4,403.99	4,491.75

B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	2,044.23	1,905.82
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	167.48	130.55
4	Employer contributions	1,346.06	1,527.14
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	7.58	2.67
6	Benefits paid	(544.57)	(1,521.96)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	3,020.78	2,044.22

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
1	March 31, 2023	371.56
2	March 31, 2024	397.78
3	March 31, 2025	436.38
4	March 31, 2026	431.69
5	March 31, 2027	418.27
6	March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032	1,924.18
7	Beyond 10 years	5,835.75

B	Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2023	954.32
C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	9 Years
D	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31-03-2022	2,685.25

E	Plan Asset Information as at 31-03-2022	Percentage
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0%
	Property	0%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0%
	Other	0%
	Total	100%

F	Current and Non Current Liability Breakup	31-03-2022
1	Current Liability	359.54
2	Non Current Liability	4,044.46
3	Liability as at 31-03-2022	4,403.99



Sensitivity Analysis

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2022	4,403.99
A	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate as at 31-03-2022	6.80%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(181.44)
	Percentage Impact	-4%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	197.31
	Percentage Impact	4%
B	Salary Escalation Rate	
	Salary Escalation Rate as at 31-03-2022	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation	195.45
	Percentage Impact	4%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation	(181.52)
	Percentage Impact	-4%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF POST RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT AS AT 31-03-2022 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost For the Year Ended 31-03-2022

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Current service cost	101.57
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	1,550.52
3	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-
5	Service cost	1,652.09
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	162.32
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	1,814.41
B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(91.31)
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	239.71
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	148.40
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(128.57)
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	19.83
C	Defined Benefit Cost	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Service cost	1,652.09
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	162.32
3	Actuarial (gains)/ loss	19.83
4	Immediate recognition	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	1,834.24
D	Assumptions	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Discount Rate	6.80%
2	Medical Inflation rate	0.00%



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3	Withdrawal Rate	0.30%
	Mortality Rate - Inservice	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
4	Mortality Rate - Post retirement	Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)
	Average Medical Cost (INR)	Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit - INR 36,000 p.a. Hospitalisation Benefit - INR 35,000 p.a. Non Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit + Hospitalisation Benefit combined - INR 18,000 p.a.
5	Spouse Age Difference	Spouse is 5 years younger than Member

Specimen Mortality rates : Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ultimate table

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Specimen Mortality Rates: Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)

Age	Rates
60	0.006349
65	0.01007
70	0.016393
75	0.027379
80	0.04673

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31-03-2022

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31-03-2022
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(4,525.28)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	2,081.12
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(2,444.16)
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(2,444.16)
B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31-03-2022
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(1,803.49)
2	Service cost	(1,652.09)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(162.32)
4	Amount recognised in OCI	(19.83)
5	Employer contributions	1,115.76
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	77.80



7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-
8	Divestitures	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(2,444.17)

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets over the Year ending 31-03-2022

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	DBO at end of prior period	2,621.96
2	Current service cost	101.57
3	Interest cost on the DBO	254.08
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	1,550.52
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	(91.31)
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	212.20
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	27.51
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	(77.80)
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(73.45)
13	DBO at end of current period	4,525.28

B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	818.47
2	Acquisition adjustment	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	91.76
4	Employer contributions	1,115.76
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	128.57
6	Benefits paid	(73.45)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	2,081.11

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
1	March 31, 2023	190.75
2	March 31, 2024	217.75
3	March 31, 2025	243.29
4	March 31, 2026	268.32
5	March 31, 2027	289.53
6	March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032	1,707.98
7	Beyond 10 years	9,563.73

B	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	13 Years
C	Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31-03-2022	4,525.28

Sensitivity Analysis

	DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2022	4,525.28
A	Discount Rate	
	Discount Rate as at 31-03-2022	6.80%



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1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(263.29)
	Percentage Impact	-6%
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	290.92
	Percentage Impact	6%

8 Other Information

a) Provisions

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 for the year ended 31.03.2022 are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2021	Addition during the period	Write back/ Adj./Paid during the period	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2022
Note 3:- Property, Plant and Equipments :				
Impairment of Assets :	205.79	57.82	-	263.61
Note 4:- Capital Work in Progress :				
Against CWIP :	54.52	86.07	-	140.59
Note 5:- Exploration And Evaluation Assets :				
Provision and Impairment :	9.29	18.52	-	27.81
Note 8:- Loans :				
Other Loans - Non current	1.95	-	0.01	1.94
Other Loans - Current	-	-	-	-
Note 9:- Other Financial Assets:				
Non Current				
Security Deposits	22.20	-	-	22.20
Other Deposits and Receivables	7.17	-	0.64	6.53
Current				
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits and Receivables	72.61	3.11	-	75.72
Note 10:- Other Non-Current Assets :				
Capital Advances	10.32	1.19	-	11.51
Other Deposits and Receivables	2.33	0.78	-	3.11
Note 11:- Other Current Assets:				
Advance for Revenue (goods & services)	-	-	-	-
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.89	-	-	0.89
Other Advances and Deposits	34.22	2.06	-	36.28
Note 13:-Trade Receivables :				
Provision for bad & doubtful debts :	2,542.73	-	118.20	2,424.53
Note 21 :- Non-Current				
Employee Benefits				
Gratuity	3,073.31	-	697.07	2,376.24
Leave Encashment	2,058.69	-	970.41	1,088.28
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	2,218.05	55.02	-	2,273.07
Other Employee Benefits	552.74	-	251.94	300.80
Other Provisions				
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	6,731.50	507.21	-	7,238.71



Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2021	Addition during the period	Write back/ Adj./Paid during the period	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2022
Stripping Activity Adjustment	48,906.04	3,760.85	-	52,666.89
Others	0.26	-	0.25	0.01
Current				
Employee Benefits				
Gratuity (net of fund)	1,883.90	-	577.46	1,306.44
Leave Encashment (net of fund)	389.48	-	90.70	298.78
Post Retirement Medical Benefits (net of fund)	220.41	-	48.75	171.66
Ex- Gratia	1,714.80	70.29	-	1,785.09
Performance Related Pay	1,027.07	407.20	-	1,434.27
Other Employee Benefits	245.15	835.10	-	1,080.25
Other Provisions				
Site Restoration/ Mine Closure	-	-	-	-
Others	41.47	-	23.28	18.19

b) Segment Reporting

The Group is primarily engaged in a single segment business of production and sale of Coal. The income from interest and other income is less than 10% of the total revenue; hence no separate segment is recognized for the same.

c) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders	17358.1	12699.89
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	6,162,728,327	6162728327
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹10/- per share)	₹28.17	₹20.61

d) Leases

- i) "South Eastern Coalfields Limited in terms of License Agreement dated 19th day of March 2001 executed with M/s Apollo Hospital Enterprises Ltd., Chennai has granted the latter a right to occupy and use the fully constructed main hospital building measuring 2,97,099.74 Sq. Ft. (27611.50 Sqm) and the residential quarters measuring 55,333 Sq. Ft. (5142.47 Sqm) together with superstructures on the land such as substation building, sewerage treatment plant and pump house. The license agreement provides for a lease year of 30 years from the effective date of the commencement of the lease i.e. November 2001.

The lease rental payable by the Apollo Hospital is accounted for as per the agreement. As per the agreement, the lease rental receivable from Apollo Hospital on the Balance Sheet date, for main hospital building is ₹4/- per Sq. Ft. per month (₹4/- per Sq. Ft. per month) ₹1.43 Crore per annum or 1/3rd of net profit arrived from the operation of this division of the hospital of the licensee, whichever is more and for residential quarters the rate is ₹2/- per Sq. Ft. per month (₹2/- per Sq. Ft. per month) ₹0.13 Crore per annum. The lease rental by Apollo Hospital for the year ended on Balance Sheet date accounted for is ₹1.17 Crore (₹1.56 Crore) towards minimum rental.

The cost of the gross assets leased to Apollo Hospital Enterprises Ltd. furnished under the schedule of Fixed Assets is ₹31.32 Crore (₹31.32 Crore) accumulated depreciation as on Balance Sheet date is ₹12.34 Crore (₹11.92 Crore), the depreciation recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended is ₹0.56 Crore (₹0.56 Crore).

The future minimum lease receivable in the aggregate as on 31.03.2022 is ₹14.01 Crore (₹15.57 Crore) for each of the following years is as under :

		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
(I)	Not later than one year	1.56	1.56
(II)	Later than one year and not later than five years	6.23	6.23
(III)	Later than five years and till the year of lease	6.22	7.78

No Contingent rents are recognized as income in Profit and Loss Account.



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- ii) a) SECL in terms of License Agreements dated 03.01.2007 and 16.05.2008 executed with M/s Aryan Coal Beneficiations Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding Junadih No.3 at Gevra Area on lease for a year of 20 years with effect from 23.05.2006. Lease Rent ₹1.99 Crores (₹1.99 Crores) received / receivable for the current period/ year.
- b) SECL in terms of License Agreements dated 03.01.2007 and 16.05.2008 executed with M/s Aryan Coal Beneficiations Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding Junadih No.4 at Gevra Area for a lease year of 20 years w.e.f.23.08.1999. Lease Rent ₹2.02 Crores (₹2.02 Crores) received / receivable for the current period/year. Renewal of Lease Agreement is under process.
- c) SECL in terms of Lease Agreements dated 15.10.2007 executed with M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding line no. 2 Dipka Area for an applied lease year of 30 years w.e.f Oct 2007 vide letter no. 13-14/81 dated 18.07.14. Lease Rent ₹2.53 Crores (₹2.30 Crores) received/ receivable for the current period/year.
- d) Leased out Assets (Line No-2) to M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) ₹19.23 Crores and accumulated depreciation as on Balance Sheet date is ₹14.84 Crores (₹14.33 crores).

The future minimum lease rental receivable in the aggregate at the end of the year is ₹112.17 Crores (₹114.04 Crores) for each of the following periods is as under:

(₹ in Crores)

Year	31.03.2022				31.03.2021
	Junadih Sdg - 3(a)	Junadih Sdg - 4*(b)	Line No. 2(d)	Total	
Not later than one year	4.61	4.67	2.78	12.06	8.74
Later than one year and not later than five year	9.29	0.00	14.19	23.48	24.10
Later than five years and till the period of lease	0.00	0.00	76.63	76.63	81.20
Total	13.90	4.67	93.60	112.17	114.04

No contingent rents are recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account.

- iii) SECL in terms of License agreement with M/s Gujarat State Electricity Board, Vadodara, Gujarat dated 17.10.2005 has granted the later a right to use land for construction & operation of Railway siding Junadih line no 5 at Gevra area for a year of 20 years with effect from 17.10.2005. Lease Rent ₹1.34 Crores (₹1.34 Crores) has been received for the current period/year.

The Company in terms of Lease Agreements executed with M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) has granted the later a right to use the land for construction of washery and siding facilities at Dipka Project on lease for a year of 30 years with effect from 01.11.1996. Lease Rent ₹3.89 Crore (₹3.53 Crore) received/receivable during the current period/year.

Leased out Assets to M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) valued ₹0.98 Crore (₹0.86 Crore) for Land and accumulated depreciation as on Balance Sheet date is ₹0.59 Crore (₹0.54 Crore).

The future minimum lease rental receivable in the aggregate at the end of the year is ₹30.03 Crores (₹35.14 Crores) for each of the following periods is as under:

(₹ in Crores)

Year	31.03.2022			31.03.2021
	Land for Junadih Sdg -5 (a)	Land for Washery & Siding (b)	Total (a + b)	
Not later than one year	2.83	4.28	7.11	6.46
Later than one year and not later than five year	4.5	18.42	22.92	25.83
Later than five years and till the period of lease	0	0	0	2.85
Total	7.33	22.7	30.03	35.14

No contingent rents are recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account.

- iv) ECFD in its 67th meeting held on 12.11.2020 has approved for termination of contract agreement between CCL & M/s Imperial Fasteners Private Limited dated 14.10.2005 for operation & maintenance of Kathara Captive power plant of 2X10 MV capacity.



- v) CCL in terms of lease agreement with Punjab State Electricity Board, has granted a right to use 15.50 acres of land of the company. The cost of gross carrying amount of the asset is ₹7.90 Crores (PY ₹7.90 Crores) and progressive depreciation there on is ₹7.90 Crores (PY ₹7.90 Crores) and WDV is Nil (PY Nil). The future minimum lease payment receivable in aggregate for balance period of lease is ₹2.79 Crores. The details of future lease payments receivable are as under:-

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
(I)	Not later than one year	0.19	0.19
(II)	Later than one year and not later than five years	0.77	0.77
(III)	Later than five years and till the year of lease	1.83	2.02
	Total	2.79	2.98

- vi) EIPL, in terms of lease agreement, has been granted a right to occupy and use the Land of the company. The cost of gross carrying amount of the asset is ₹4968 (PY ₹4968) and progressive depreciation there on is ₹4968 (PY ₹4968) and WDV is Nil (PY ₹ Nil). The future minimum lease payment receivable in aggregate for balance period of lease is 0.96 Lakhs. The details of future lease payments receivable are as under:-

Particulars		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
(I)	Not later than one year	0.12	0.12
(II)	Later than one year and not later than five years	0.48	0.48
(III)	Later than five years and till the year of lease	0.36	0.48
	Total	0.96	1.08

- vii) CCL has entered Lease agreement with M/s. IFPL was entered in the year 2005 for a period of 20 years, and is valid up to 2025. As per Agreement, the company will supply washery rejects and IFPL will generate power and supply to Kathara Area. As per the provisions of Lease agreement, IFPL will pay ₹32 Lakhs per month as Lease rent. IFPL has suspended operation from July 2018 and also not making payment of Lease rent. As a result, a provision to the tune of ₹1.60 Crores has been made during the year 2018-19 towards the differential amount of lease rental receivables amounting to ₹4.02 Crores and Power expenses payable to IFPL for ₹2.42 Crores. Further provision of ₹6.72 Crores has been made towards Lease rental receivable.
- viii) CCL has entered into a Lease Agreement with East Central Railway for use of Railway Land in for construction of Konar Siding under Bokaro & Kargali Area vide Agreement No. W466/Land lease/Konar Siding Dt. 05/06/2017. The Lease Agreement is for a period of 35 years from 01.04.2016. CCL has deposited one time Lease rental for entire period amounting to ₹27.19 Crores to E.C. Railway. The amount paid as Lease rentals is shown under the head 'Railway Siding' in Note 3, Property, Plant & Equipment as per the requirement of Ind As 116.
- ix) CCL has entered into a Lease Agreement with East Central Railway for use of Railway Land for construction and operation of Kuju Siding under Kuju Area vide Agreement No. W466/Land leasing/KUJU SIDING Dhanbad Dt. 25/02/2021. The Lease Agreement is for a period of 35 years from 01.04.2017. One time Lease rental for entire period amounting to ₹95.34 Crores payable by CCL has been adjusted by E.C. Railway. The amount paid as Lease rentals is shown under the head 'Right to Use (Lease)' in Note 3, Property, Plant & Equipment as per the requirement of Ind As 116.
- x) BCCL (CV Area) had leased out 2nd line of Damagoria Railway Siding to Maithon Power Limited (MPL) for the extended period from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022 at a Lease Rent of ₹4.60 Crore. Details of the said asset under lease as on 31/03/2022 are given below:-

(₹ in Crores)

Sl No	Particulars	Gross Block	Depreciation Current Year	Impairment Current Year	Progressive Depreciation	Progressive Impairment
1	Damagaria Railway Siding	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00

Depreciation on these assets under lease, being property of the company is charged as per Accounting policy of the company.

- xi) The Company (Washery Construction Division) had taken railway land measuring about 10.647 acre vide lease agreement dated 12.06.2020 for construction and operation of private siding at 5MTPA PEH under Dhanbad Division for 35 years from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2053 for ₹23.24 crore paid upfront on 07.08.2019.
- xii) BCCL (Sijua Area) had taken railway land measuring about 9.55 acre vide lease agreement dated 22.03.2022 for opencast project to control coal fire at Loyabad station under Adra Division for 35 years from 22.03.2022 for ₹25.09 crore paid upfront on 22.03.2022.
- xiii) The company has entered into Lease agreement for Hiring of Vehicles/Telecommunications. The lease agreement will be for a period ranging from 3 to 5 years.



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The disclosure requirements as per Ind AS are as follow:-

(₹ in Crores)

SI No	Particulars	Gross Block	Progressive Amortisatio	Written Down	Lease Liability	Finance Cost
1	Vehicles	13.25	3.62	9.63	200.28	10.98
2	Telecommunications	181.42	24.19	157.23		

The future minimum lease amount payable in aggregate during the period of lease is ₹200.28 Crore. The details of future lease payment payable are as under:-

SI No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
1	Not later than one year	43.93	-
2	Later than one year and not later than three years	48.82	-
3	Later than three years and till the year of lease	107.53	-
	Total	200.28	-

xiv) Captive Power Plant of WJ Area: In BCCL, as per lease agreement dated 18th march 2010 lease rent @ ₹6.60 Crore per annum (inclusive of Taxes) was receivable from the lessee M/s OSD Coke (Consortium) Pvt. Ltd. towards lease of Captive power plant of Western Jharia area. The lease was valid for 20 years. But the lessee has filed a writ petition in the Jharkhand high Court on disputes over tariff valuation etc. and has stopped operating the power plant as well as payment of lease rent. The Plant has been handed over to BCCL from 16th Dec'2015 as per decision of Arbitrator appointed by Jharkhand High Court. In view of the above, the outstanding lease rent amounting to ₹6.60 Crore for the year 2014-15 and ₹4.67 Crore for the year 2015-16 (upto 15th Dec'2015) has not been accounted for.

e) Insurance and escalation claims

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

f) Provisions made in the Accounts

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

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. Provision is taken against all doubtful unconfirmed balances.

j) Other Matters reported in the financial statements of subsidiary companies

Eastern Coalfields Limited

i) Fund under Master Plan: Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) receives fund under Master Plan for dealing with rehabilitation of persons dwelling in coal bearing / fire affected area of the Company leasehold. Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) is the implementing agency for rehabilitation of persons dwelling in non-ECL houses, for which the Company acts as a nodal agency. Fund received as nodal agency is advanced to ADDA and such Advance (shown under Other Advance in Note-11) as well as the relevant Fund, both are adjusted on the basis of utilization statement submitted by ADDA. There is an unutilised fund of ₹11.44 Crore as on 31st March, 2022 (as on 31st March, 2021 ₹11.44 Crore) awaiting utilization certificate from ADDA for their adjustment.

[₹ in Crore]

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Opening balance of unutilized fund under Master Plan at the beginning of the period / year	11.44	204.35
Fund Received during the period / year	0.00	0.00
Utilization /adjustment during the period / year	0.00	192.91
Closing balance of unutilized fund	11.44	11.44



- ii) An amount of ₹8.00 Crore was paid as advance for restoration of power supply to Dissergarh Power Supply Corporation Limited (presently India Power Corporation Limited) as per the direction of Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta in A.S.T. No.- 617 of 2011, dated 26.08.2011.
- iii) An adhoc advance amount of Rs. 3.96 Crore was paid to IPCL in view of disconnection notice served by them which is pending in appeal proceedings before the Hon'ble Ombudsman, WBERC. The said amount has been shown under Note-11 (Other Current Asset).
- iv) An amount of Rs. 39.19 Cr. has been paid as security deposit for Power Bill to IPCL as per the direction of Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta in A.S.T. no. 1904/2011, dated: 21.12.2011. The said amount has been shown under Note-10 (Other Non- Current Asset). The above matters was put up before Arbitrator appointed by Hon'ble Supreme Court for resolution of dispute. Arbitrator vide his order dated 15th February 2021 has given the decision that as the issue raised is subject matter of a Writ Petition pending in Calcutta High Court, therefore the issue cannot be decided in present Arbitration.

Appeal has been filed under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before Hon'ble High Court, Delhi, (The Appellate Jurisdiction) in respect of the above matter. The said appeal was dismissed by Hon'ble High Court, Delhi vide order dated 29th October 2021.

In respect of matter no. (ii) and (iii), ECL has engaged Advocate/Senior Counsel to take up the issue before the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court and in respect of matter no. (iv) ECL has filed application under Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Hon'ble Division Bench, Delhi High Court.

Bharat Coaking Coal Limited

- i) Possession of Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine: Allocation of Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine (Bokaro) in 2006 by Government of India (GOI) to Electro steel Casting Limited stood de-allocated w.e.f. 31.03.2015 and thereafter Govt. of India (GOI) assigned the said mine to the designated Custodian i.e. 'Chairman, CIL' in terms of the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 (DO No. 13016/36/2015-CA-III dated 31.03.2015 issued by the Joint Secretary MOC). Chairman CIL, in turn, authorized 'CMD, BCCL' to act on his behalf (CIL/CH/CUSTODIAN/27/1608 dated 31.03.2015). Accordingly, Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine was placed under the administrative control of Eastern Jharia Area (Dhanbad) of the Company (Office Order No. the Company: CS: F17 (A):138 dated 03/04/2015 issued by Company Secretary the Company).

Now, vide Office Memorandum No.13016/77/2015-CA-III dated 06.10.2015 of GOI, MOC, Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine has been allotted to M/s SAIL and the Designated Custodian i.e. Chairman, CIL has been advised to hand over possession of the mine to SAIL. Accordingly, it has been handed over to SAIL as confirmed by GM, Eastern Jharia Area vide his Letter No. BCCL/GM/EJA/2016/1429 dated 28.07.2016 enclosing there with charge hand-over and take-over report. Further, the Company has spent ₹5.08 Crore up to 28.07.2016 (Power bill ₹4.04 Crore, Repair & Maintenance and others ₹1.04 Crore) on maintaining the possession of the mine as custodian which has been booked as 'Receivable' in the Financial Statement.

It is updated that as against BCCL claim of ₹5.08 Crore, SAIL has also claimed ₹17.00 Crore towards de-watering of mine etc. which was not reasonably accepted by BCCL management.

Again GOI appointed Chairman, CIL to manage and operate the said mines vide notification in the Gazette of India F. No. CBA2-13016/1/2018-CBA2 dated 13th Feb, 2020. Chairman CIL, in turn, authorized 'CMD, BCCL' to act on his behalf to manage and operate the said mines as per relevant provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015 as amended by Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 and the rules made thereunder to manage and operate the said mine.

Accordingly the mine has been placed under the administrative control of GM, Eastern Jharia Area (Dhanbad) is authorized to take over the possession of the Parbatpur-Central Coal mine of the Company vide Letter no. BCCL/D(T)/P&P/F-83(B)/2020/45 dated 03/03/2020 to manage and operate with immediate effect.

Since from the date of second time take over possession of the mine as custodian 31st March, 2022 the company has spent ₹16.48 Crore on maintaining the mine as custodian which has booked as 'Receivable' in the Financial Statements.

- ii) In the past, the BCCL was not paying the Excise Duty on Royalty & SED but on the advice of CIL, the Company released the payment of ₹73.99 Crore towards this for the period from 01.03.2011 to 28.02.2013. In consideration of the above, supplementary bills were raised on consumers amounting to ₹78.10 Crore for the earlier period besides regular billing of Excise Duty on Royalty & SED. The Company has so far (upto 31.03.2022) realized ₹73.15 Crore and the balance amount not yet realized is ₹4.95 Crore. The unrealized amount belongs mostly to e-auction consumers, out of which 17 consumers have opposed the demand by the Company amounting to ₹0.28 Crore in the court of law. Against the amount of ₹4.95 Crore, provision to the tune of ₹4.95 Crore stands as on 31.03.2022.

- iii) The Company (BCCL, Kolkata Office) has filed a civil suit in the High Court at Kolkata (G.A. No.2797 of 2013/ C.S. No. 11 of 2013) against M/s Turner Morrison Limited, Kolkata for (i) a declaration that the Company is the lawful owner of the its present office premises at 6, Lyons Range, Kolkata-700001, (ii) a declaration that there was no relationship as the landlord and the tenant between them and (iii) a decree of ₹187.74 crore with interest against the Rent etc. already paid by the Company to M/s Turner Morrison Limited, Kolkata. Besides this there are some more claims of the Company in the court of law amounting to ₹0.04crore.

- iv) Fund under Master Plan: Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) receives fund from Coal India Limited against Master Plan for dealing with fire and rehabilitation of persons dwelling in coal bearing / fire affected area of the Company leasehold. The Company is the implementing agency for fire projects and rehabilitation of persons dwelling in the Company houses. Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA) is the implementing agency for rehabilitation of persons dwelling in non-BCCL houses, for which the Company acts as a nodal agency. Fund received as nodal agency is advanced to JRDA and such Advance (shown under Other Advance in Note-11) as well as the relevant Fund, both are adjusted on the basis of utilization statement submitted by JRDA. There is an Advance of ₹428.46 Crore as on 31st March, 2022 (as on 31st March, 2021 ₹198.14Crore) to JRDA awaiting utilization certificate for their adjustment.



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Position of Unutilized Fund under Master Plan as on 31st March, 2022 is shown hereunder:

[₹ in Crore]

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Opening balance of unutilized fund under Master Plan at the beginning of the period / year	287.28	313.17
Fund Received during the period / year	197.48	269.00
Utilization /adjustment during the period / year	13.20	294.89
Closing balance of unutilized fund	471.56	287.28

Central Coalfields Limited

i) The Government of Jharkhand has demanded Royalty for ₹2.79 Crores (PY ₹2.79 Crore) in respect of 9 LT non-vendable coal at Rajrappa Area written-off in the year 1989. CCL preferred to appeal before Commissioner of Mines, Jharkhand but the same was rejected. On rejection, the company filed writ petition WP 1754(c) of 2014 before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand and the same was referred to JHALSA for mediation. However, no consensus was reached between the parties thus, the mediation failed. The information of the same was made to the high court. Last Hearing date was 30.09.2021

ii) There is a long pending dispute over capitalization cost of Rajrappa and Giddi Captive Power Plant, commissioned by EIPL on Built Own and Operate (BOO) basis and the dispute is pending in Civil Appeal No. 7403 of 2009, filed by the Company before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the Order dated 31.07.2009 of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission duly confirmed by the Appellate Tribunal also.

Pursuant to Interim Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 14.09.12 and 23.11.12 passed in the said Appeal, the Company had accounted for a liability of ₹94.33 Crores. in 2012-13 upto the period March, 2008. Out of which ₹83.03 Crores had been paid to EIPL (erstwhile DLF Ltd) as 25% deemed energy charges during the said period. Further, an ad-hoc payment of ₹75 Crores and ₹25 Crores had been made on 20.11.13 and 10.01.14 respectively as per directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court revised amount payable from April'08 to March'14 had been calculated based on the methodology adopted by JSERC in determining the revised tariff up to the period March' 08. Accordingly, an amount of ₹23.25 Crores had been provided during the financial year 2013-14 in addition to ₹94.33 Crores, which was already provided in the Financial Statements of 2012-13. For the financial year 2014-15, additional liability of ₹3.26 Crores has been provided. For the financial year 2015-16 additional liability of ₹0.26 Crores has also been provided.

The details of balance receivable amount from EIPL are as under:

[₹ in Crore]

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022
a) Differential Tariff for the period upto March'08-in respect of which liability has been provided in the Financial Statements of 2012-13.	94.33
b) Differential Tariff for the period April'08- to March'14 in respect of which liability has been provided in the year 2013-14.	23.25
c) Old keep back amount in respect of deemed energy charges	31.36
d) Differential tariff for the year 2014-15	3.26
e) Differential tariff for the year 2015-16 (A/C-Rajrappa Area)	0.26
	152.46
Less: Ad-hoc payment (as per Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court)	183.03
Net Balance amount (shown in Note-9 under the head Other Receivables)	30.57

However, EIPL has submitted their demand for ₹302.63 Crores on 17.09.2012 including ₹134.20 Crores on account of interest on delayed payment which is beyond the purview of PPA and the matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As per clause 1.18.3 of the Power Purchase Agreement with M/s. EIPL, from the date of expiry of one year from commissioning of the respective power plant, increase/decrease of fuel components of tariff due to variation in fuel cost shall be determined. The initial price of rejects as per clause 1.14 of PPA was ₹90 per tonne.

Accordingly, calculation had been made as per clause 1.18.3 of PPA and additional revenue receivable on account of revision in price of rejects net off with additional tariff payable on account of revised tariff due to increase in fuel cost had been considered in the Financial Statements for the year 2013-14 and supplementary bill to EIPL had also been raised.

Subsequently, during the financial year 2014-15 the price of rejects was again revised based on the recommendations of the CCL standing committee of Sales and Marketing department and the same was communicated to Director(Operation) of DLF Ltd. vide letter Ref. No. GM(E&M)/DLF/14/ 3530-36 dated. 17.11.2014. As per letter, G grade slake coal which was the lowest grade under UHV system of pricing



applicable prior to 01.01.2012 will be charged for the period from July, 2000 to December, 2011 from EIPL. Consequent upon the issue of above letter, Sales bill and power tariff has been revised.

As on 31.03.2016, the amount receivable from EIPL on account of supply of rejects after adjusting enhanced tariff was ₹38.69 Crores. Further a provision of ₹1.64 Crore was made in the year 2016-17 making total provision to ₹40.33 Cr. Due to non-payment of the same, the following action has been taken by company:

As per clause 2.6 of the Power Purchase Agreement dated. 8th February, 1993, in the event of any dispute arising out of or in relation to the agreement, the same shall be referred to the sole arbitration of an arbitrator mutually acceptable to CIL & EIPL as per provisions of Arbitration Act. The emerging situation is that as the parties to the agreement have failed to mutually agree to the appointment of an arbitrator, the petitioner (CCL) is left with no other alternative but to move to the Hon'ble High Court for appointment of an arbitrator in exercising powers under section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. As such, the Arbitration Application has been filed on 7th April, 2016. The Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand during 2017-18 has appointed Ld. Arbitrator as per Agreement to settle the dispute. Hearing is still pending before Ld. Arbitrator."

iii) Consequent upon the agreement made with Coal India Limited and President of India for allocation of coal block Kotre Basantpur and Panchmo Coal Blocks under Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, and subsequent allocation to CCL for operation and commercial use of mines, the CCL has deposited 75% of Upfront fees amounting to ₹30.97 Crores and fixed amount for ₹9.91 Crores and furnished Performance Bank Guarantee (Performance Security) amounting to ₹286.14 Crores, in designated bank account of Nominated Authority for allotment. ₹40.88 Crores (upfront fees ₹30.97 Crores and Security deposit ₹9.91 Crores) is appearing under Exploration Evaluation Assets in Note-5. As the conditions of prescribed guidelines for making payment of 3rd instalment is not yet fulfilled, the balance amount of ₹10.33 Crores is shown under Capital Commitment.

iv) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Transferred Case (CIVIL) No. 43 of 2016 vide order dated 13.10.2017 has held that DMF will be applicable in the State of Jharkhand on and from the date of establishment of DMF Trust i.e. 07.12.2015. Accordingly, the amount of ₹286.31 Crore deposited with the State Govt. relating to the period prior to 07.12.2015 shall be refunded/ adjusted from the DMF payable by the company. Out of the said amount a sum of ₹236.51 Crore has been adjusted and balance amount of ₹49.72 Crore is yet to be refunded/ adjusted from the State Government. As per directive of State Govt., Areas have submitted their claim to the respective DMO for getting Refund / adjustment

v) Against the demand of Income Tax Department regarding TCS from Road Sales Customers under section 206 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961, amounting to ₹106.56 Crores, the department has collected ₹71.79 Crores by attaching the bank account of the company and the balance amount of ₹34.77 Crores has been deposited by the company. The company in turn has recovered ₹77.53 Crores from the customers as on balance sheet date and the balance ₹29.03 Crores is under process of recovery.

Out of ₹29.03 Crores ₹26.85 Crores relates to the demand raised for the overlapping period i.e. In FY 2012-13 the alleged TCS liability of the period April, 2012 to August, 2013 i.e. for 17 months, Whereas, it should have been taken From July, 2012 to up to March, 2013 i.e. for 9 months only. In FY 2013-14 the alleged TCS liability of the period April, 2013 to August, 2014 i.e. for 17 months was taken, Whereas, it should have been taken up to March, 2014 for 12 months only. Similarly, for FY 2017-18 the order of alleged TCS liability of the period April, 2017 to July, 2017 i.e. for 4 months was passed. But figures were taken up to August, 2017. As TCS was implemented on coal w.e.f. 01.07.2012, a rectification petition U/S 154 of Income Tax Act, 1961 has already been filed to rectify the error but till date hearing has not yet started in spite of giving several reminders to the department. However, CCL has filed writ petition before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand.

vi) CCL used to supply Washed Medium Coking Coal (WMCC) to M/S SAIL & RINL at the price mutually agreed in MOU entered between CCL & SAIL / RINL, duly signed by the representatives of CCL & SAIL/RINL with validity upto 31.03.2017. As per CIL's guidelines, CCL had notified the price of WMCC at ₹11,500 per tonne with effect from 14/01/2017 in compliance with doctrine of Import Parity as envisaged by New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of Government with bonus/penalty clause variable in line with ash content.

As the MOU was valid up to 31/03/2017, but the Price Notification was issued on 14/01/2017, a provision for the period from 14/01/2017 to 31/03/2017 for the difference of MOU price and Notified price on the quantity despatched, amounting to ₹155.80 Crores (₹126.16 Crore in respect of SAIL and ₹29.64 Crore in respect of RINL) has been made in the accounts during the year 2018-19.

After repetitive requests of M/S SAIL, CCL Board dated 28/07/2018 agreed to supply WMCC at an ad hoc price of ₹6,500 per tonne with a condition that the report of the external agency to be appointed/engaged for establishment of fair and transparent Price Determination Mechanism shall be applicable and accordingly SAIL/RINL has agreed with the decision of CCL Board.

Accordingly work order no. Washery(CCL)/WO/Price Mechanism(WMCC)/2019/745-50 dated 08.07.2019 has been issued to M/s PWC Pvt. Ltd to review the existing price mechanism for washed medium coking coal. Final Report on placing before the CCL Board directed to resubmit the report considering approach of BCCL for better holistic appreciation, which is under process.

vii) The Secretary to Government, Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms Department, Government of Jharkhand vide his Letter No. 5/Sa.Bhu (CCL) Ramgarh- 303/2012-519 (5)/Ra. Dated 07/02/2020 to The Chairman, Coal India limited has raised a demand of ₹26218.15 crores against 36179.30 acres of Government land under the command area of CCL. The demand comprises of Rent, Cess and Salami as lease bandobasti of land for lease period.

Land is acquired by CCL as per notification issued by Central Government under Section 9(1) of CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 and physical possession is taken under Section 12 of CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 which is free from all encumbrances. Accordingly, CCL didn't agree with the demand raised by state government. However, the company as per the provisions of Section 13(5) in The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition And development) Act, 1957 agrees to pay land compensation at present rural agricultural circle rate against Govt. Land to the Govt. of Jharkhand. The tentative liability for land compensation based on present rural agriculture rate comes to ₹778.62 Crore for 5392.75 acres of Govt. Land and CCL released an



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ad hoc payment of ₹1448.86 Crore. "The tentative liability of ₹778.62 Crore which is subject to verification by district officials has been capitalized as Other Land under PPE.

A meeting was held between Hon'ble minister of Coal & Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand on 13.11.2021 at Ranchi, further O.M. dated 24.02.2022, the discussion held on the above matter was appended as below:

The Chief Secretary, GOJ informed that the joint verification report will be finalised in the next few days and demand against the govt. land will be made taking Rural Agricultural Rate of land and per acre land compensation shall be 1.52 times the rate of land as full and final settlement.

On this issue GOI committed in-principle to pay the dues as per joint verification report and committed that as the verification report is received, officers of Ministry of Coal and Chief Secretary, Jharkhand will sit together will decide the schedule of payment and handling over of the physical possession of land.

viii) JCRL Board decided to convert the advance to Unsecured Loan after establishing viability of the project and acceptance of revised DPR and bankability report by JCRL Board. Later on JCRL Board decided to enhance its paid up capital and to adjust ₹ 136.59 Crore with contribution payable by CCL towards equity amounting to Rs. 282.88 Crore which has also been agreed by CCL Board in its 485th Meeting held on 04.05.2020. Further JCRL Board vide Meeting No 30th Dated 01.02.2021 decided to go ahead with "Interest Free Loan" option and directed to take up the matter with CCL Board. "CCL has paid an interest free loan of ₹144.31 Cr to JCRL and adjusted ₹136.59 CR incurred earlier in respect of Shivpur Kathotia Rail line. The total interest free Loan to JCRL as on reporting date is ₹280.90 Cr."

ix) BG has been issued in favour of Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board for an amount of ₹ 145.77 Crores in respect of selected Dhori GoM, Dhori Area & Karo OCP, B&K Area to comply with the notification Dated 14.03.2017 of Ministry of Environment & Forest.

Western Coalfields Limited

i) Against the levy of 5% tax under "Madhya Pradesh Gramin Avsanrachana Tatha Sadak Vikas Adhiniyam, 2005" (MPGATSV 2005), some consumers as well as WCL has moved to the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur whereby vide interim order dated 15/02/2006 the Company is being directed not to deposit this tax to the State Government but to keep in a fixed deposit. The matter was later decided by the Jabalpur High Court in favour of MP Government against which the WCL has filed an SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the matter is still subjudice. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its interim order dated 02-08-2010 directed the Company to file its returns for all the years under protest as per MPGATSV (2005) and also directed the assessing officer to complete the assessments of returns filed by the Company.

In compliance with the Supreme Court directions, up to 31/03/2022 the assessing officers raised total demand of ₹708.24 Crores against the Company (₹ 650.59 Crores) which is paid in full as per the legal advice. However, the Company has preferred Appeals against the assessment orders / demand notes with Competent Appellate Authority, Jabalpur and Bhopal.

Up to 31/03/2022, an amount of ₹745.29 Crores (₹683.50 Crores) has been received from customers on account of MPGATSV Tax (including VAT/CST thereon up to 31st March 2016). Against this ₹ 708.24 Crores is paid under protest (including ₹ 27.63 Crores on accounts of for VAT/CST) against the demand raised by Assessing Officer up to 31/03/2022.

Out of balance amount of ₹37.06 Crores, ₹24.39 Crores has been kept in deposit leaving balance of ₹12.67 Crores to be deposited. The cumulative interest accrued on fixed deposits made on this account is added to liability.

ii) By virtue of enactment of Mineral Validation Act, 1992, the Company has raised supplementary bills on customers' up to 4.4.1991 on a/c of Cess and Other Taxes amounting to ₹3.21 Crores (₹3.21 Crores). Pending outcome of Special Leave Petition in Supreme Court, against the judgment of Ranchi Bench of Hon'ble Patna High Court in favour of the Company the same is shown as liability for Cess on Royalty under the head Other Current Liabilities.

iii) The Rate Contracts (RC) for supply of explosives by different suppliers was expired on 28th February'2006 and pending renewal of the same the suppliers were asked to continue the supplies at the same prevalent rates, subject to the condition that supplies during such extended period would be governed by the rates as may be fixed in the new RC. This continued up to 28th July, 2006.

The new RC was finalised and came into effect from 29th July, 2006 with a reduced price of the explosives and recovery of excess amount paid was made from the suppliers against which some of the suppliers filed a Civil Suit before Hon'ble Calcutta High Court granted a stay against recovery in December 2006. Accordingly, CIL directed WCL to refund the amount deducted from the six suppliers.

The Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta asked these suppliers to deposit the disputed amount in question in an account with the Joint Receiver appointed by the Hon'ble High Court. But the suppliers failed to do so and the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court in July 2008 vacated the stay of recovery of excess payment made to such suppliers.

Hence, CIL directed WCL to restart the recovery of such amount from the running bills of the suppliers as per directives of Court. However, pending disposal of the case since 2008-09 the recovery of ₹2.58 Crores is kept under liability in the books of account.

iv) As per tripartite Agreement between WCL and Power Utilities companies with CSIR-CIMR, third party sampling agency, coal sampling is carried out by CIMFR. Based on result of CIMFR duly accepted by WCL & power utilities, credit/debit note is issued to power utilities and accounted for. Further Provision for grade slippage amounting ₹115.78 Crore for current period is made, based on past trend on account of quality on coal sampling done by CIMFR for which the report is yet to be received as well report from the Referee in case of dispute.

v) Prospecting Boring and Development expenses amounting to ₹1.07 crores (₹4.71 Crore) along with provision for depreciation have been taken out from accounts during the year after expiry of two years, following the year in which these are fully amortized.



vi) As per directives of the Government of India through Coal India Ltd, WCL has taken the custody of Gatitoria OC and MakriMangoli OC mines w.e.f. 01.04.2015. During the current period an amount of ₹0.96 Crores as incurred charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Gatitoria (East) and Gatitoria (West) is vested in favour of Boulder Stone Mart private Limited vide order no. NA-104/4/2020-NA dtd 18/11/20221 of MOC. Hence, Block handed over 24/12/2021 Makri-Mangoli OC mines is vested in favour of M/S Yazdani International Private limited vide order no. NA-104/4/2020-NA dtd 24/03/2021 of MOC is in process of hand over as on 31.03.2022.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited

i) Construction of MCL Institute of Natural Resources and Energy Management(MINREM): The Group is constructing an Institute 'MCL Institute of Natural Resources and Energy Management(MINREM), Bhubaneswar' with an estimated total value of ₹ 138.83 crores through the contractor M/S. NBCC. The Construction work was stopped because Bhubaneswar Development Authority did not consider the proposal for approval earlier. However on 02.11.2018 BDA have granted necessary permission in favour of MCL. The MOU has been revalidated for a period of two years from 09.01.2020 & the above work to be completed within 12 months and the revised project cost is ₹ 155.33 crores. NBCC has not resumed the work within 15 days as per the timeline given by Secretary, MOC on 04.08.2021. After several letters, final notice has been served to NBCC to start work within 15 days from the date of issue of letter i.e. on 12.10.2021, failing which MCL will have no option left than to proceed with termination of Memorandum of Understanding.

Termination of MOU with NBCC approved by competent authority along with penal provision as per MOU has been communicated to NBCC on 05.01.2022.

The job of PMC for balance work has been entrusted to CMPDIL, Ranchi vide letter No. MCL/Sambalpur/Civil/21-22/1641 dated 02.02.2022.

The group has incurred ₹121.27 crores towards construction of the institute as on 31.03.2022.

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

iii) Land at Baliapanda Mouza, Puri: 5 acres of land at Baliapanda Mouza, Puri amounting to ₹0.94 crores (including deposit for boundary wall) taken as lease from Puri Municipality with a lease period of 99 years w.e.f. 01.04.1996. However, Tahsildar Puri vide his office memo no. 7206 dated 21.08.2004 addressed to the Collector Puri with a copy to MCL, Bhubaneswar stated that the said area comes under the "Sweat water zone" and it has been declared as restricted area by the Govt. in Housing and Urban Development Department. Though the said land comes under Sweat Water Zone, Tahsildar, Puri has accepted ground rent along with cess till 2008-09. Further D(P), MCL vide letter no. 4707 dated 08.01.2019, requested to Collector, Puri for early hand over of alternate land to start the stall project. Letter has been written to Collector, Puri by DGM, MCL on 05.12.2019 for allotment of alternative patch of land. Subsequently, Dy. GM, MCL and CM (Mining) met collector, Puri on 18.12.2020. Collector opined that the land was wrongly leased by Municipality to MCL beyond their jurisdiction, hence Municipality cannot allot any alternative land in favour of MCL and suggested for apply of refund of premium of land earlier deposited with Municipality, Puri. MCL has applied for refund with Municipality, Puri and the matter is under process.

iv) On 24th September 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court cancelled allocation of 204 coal blocks made during 1993-2012 citing the allocation process as arbitrary and allocations as illegal. Accordingly the Coal Block namely Utkal A (including Gopal prasad west) and Talabira II & III (MNH Shakti Limited, subsidiary of MCL) allocated earlier in favour of the Group also got de-allocated.

v) As per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act 2015, the Government has allocated Talabira II & III coal block to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (one of the previous allottees) as communicated vide its letter dated 17th February 2016. MHN Shakti Ltd., a subsidiary of MCL is entitled to get compensation from the new allottee through the Nominated Authority, MoC towards the amount spent by it for acquisition of land, capital work in progress and intangible assets. The compensation is being determined by the Nominated Authority under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act and will be received by the company in phased manner. The company has received ₹18.55 Crore in FY 2016-17 towards Geological Report and Railway Siding etc.

k) Misappropriation, Fraud, Excess payment, theft etc. cases

- i) During the financial year 2013-14, a case of misappropriation of Company's fund for personal gain came to the notice of the management. The matter has been investigated by different agencies and appropriate action for recovery is underway. As per the estimate of the internal audit department of Coal India Limited, the amount involved is ₹1.17 Crore approximately.
- ii) One fraud case has been cropped up at Sohagpur Area in respect of salary/ wages billing by a clerk amounting to ₹0.16 Crore, out of which ₹0.09 Crore has been deposited by him. Balance amount is not recovered till date and involved person has been terminated from the service. The case is being investigated by CBI, Jabalpur and is under trial, prosecution evidence stage at CBI Trial Court, Jabalpur.
- iii) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Bishrampur Area amounting to ₹1.21 Crore. The cases are being dealt by CBI, Raipur and is under trial stage and at prosecution evidence stage.
- iv) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Korba Area amounting to ₹0.32 Crore. The cases is being dealt by CBI, Raipur and is in trial and at prosecution evidence stage.
- v) Excess payment is reported to be made to security agency at Jamuna Kotma Area amounting to ₹1.40 Crore. The case is being dealt by CBI Jabalpur and is under trial and at prosecution evidence stage.
- vi) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Johilla Area amounting to ₹1.10 Crore. The case is being dealt by CBI, Jabalpur and is under trial pre charge Stage.



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- vii) Irregularities in deployment of OB Contractor at Amera OC of Bisrampur Area and payment involving ₹0.28 Crores. The case is under trial at CBI, Raipur and is under pre charge stage.
- viii) Theft of goods during the period is ₹0.25 Crores (Previous year ₹0.71 Crores), which has been duly accounted for.
- ix) During the year 1993-94 a suspected fraud case was detected at Nandgaon incline of Chandrapur Area, quantified by the Internal Audit Department to the tune of ₹0.12 Crores. Thereafter, an amount of ₹0.02 Crores has been recovered from the party and for balance figure matching provision is done in books. The same is under CBI investigation vide case no. RC1(A)/96 DTD 03.01.1996, Chandrapur.
- x) During the year 1995-96, a theft case at CWS Stores was suspected and police complaint was lodged. During the course of Departmental enquiry many kardex were seized/taken out for investigation. Pending final outcome of the enquiry, the workshop continues to maintain a provision of ₹0.14 Crores.

l) Details of Capital Expenditure by Joint Venture Entities during the year*:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Entity	International Coal Ventures Private Ltd.	CIL NTPC Urja Private Ltd.	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd.	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas private Limited
Addition in Property Plant and Equipment	-	-	98.23	20.27	-
Change in Capital Work in Progress	-	-	509.26	4,217.18	-
Addition in Exploration and Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Addition in Intangible Assets	37.05	-	-	0.13	-
Change in Capital Advance	-	-	77.72	-228.00	-
Total Capital Expenditure	37.05	-	685.21	4,009.58	-
CIL Percentage holding in the entities	0.19%	50.00%	33.33%	33.33%	50.00%
Share of CIL in JV's CAPEX	0.07	-	228.40	1336.52	-

*Disclosure only for CAPEX calculation for MOU purposes. Consolidation of above Joint Ventures have been done using equity method.

m) Disaggregated revenue information:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contract with customers information as per requirement of Ind AS 115, Revenue From Contract with Customer for revenue from sale of coal & others:

(₹ in crore)

Disaggregated revenue information:	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Types of goods or service		
- Coal	100,490.12	82,698.83
- Others	133.25	11.49
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	100,623.37	82,710.32
Types of customers		
- Power sector	73,762.05	55,481.30
- Non-Power Sector	27,027.76	27,343.16
- Others or Services	(166.44)	(114.14)
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	100,623.37	82,710.32
Types of contract		
- FSA	77,679.08	65,820.73
- E Auction	22,015.89	16,339.45
- Others	928.40	550.14
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	100,623.37	82,710.32



Disaggregated revenue information:	For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	90,321.92	72,453.93
- Goods transferred over time	10,301.45	10,256.39
- Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	100,623.37	82,710.32

n) **CIL AND IICM**

CIL has leased out the assets viz. land, building, structures, furniture and fixtures and other assets to IICM. The existing lease agreement is valid from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020. Renewal of the lease is in process. The lease rent of IICM payable to CIL is ₹0.45 Crore per quarter.

o) **Suspension of mines**

The functional director of Coal India Limited vide its 229th meeting dated 05th June, 2020 has ratified the decision to temporarily suspend the mining operation at NEC (in Tikak, Tipong and Tirap Colliery) from 03rd June, 2020 till forestry and other statutory clearances are obtained and mines are made operational. Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Head of Forest Force, Assam has directed not to carry out coal mining or other activity in Tikok OCP, pending final approval (Stage-II Clearance) from the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 w.e.f. 24.10.2019.

However Mining operations have been started in Tikak Extension OCP mines from 10th February, 2022.

Signature to Note 1 to 38.

On behalf of the Board

(Prمود Agrwal)
Chairman-Cum-Managing Director & CEO
DIN- 00279727

(Vinay Ranjan)
Director (P & IR)
DIN- 03636743

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)/CFO

(M.Viswanathan)
Company Secretary

Dated : 25th May, 2022

Place : Kolkata

GREEN INITIATIVE APPEAL TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Shareholders holding shares in demat form are requested to register their e-mail id with their Depository. Shareholders holding shares in physical form are requested to send their consent to our Registrar and Transfer Agent, M/s Alankit Assignments Limited on the following format.

Date: _____

M/s. Alankit Assignments Limited.

Unit: COAL INDIA

M/s. Alankit Assignment Limited

205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension,

New Delhi - 110 055

Phone No: 011-4254-1234/2354-1234

Fax No: 011-4154-3474

E-mail id: rta@alankit.com

Website: www.alankit.com

Toll free no-1860-121-2155

I/We _____ holding _____ shares of the Company in physical form intend to receive all communications including notices, annual reports, through my/our e-mail id given hereunder:

Folio No _____ E-mail id _____

Signature of the first holder

47th Annual General Meeting





Coal India Limited

A Maharatna Company

Coal Bhawan, Premise No - 04 MAR,
Plot No- AF III, Action Area - 1A
New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700156

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Business Responsibility and
Sustainability Report - FY 2021-22**

Report Title:

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report – FY 2021-22

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Foreword



Pramod Agrawal
Chairman –cum – Managing Director
Coal India Limited

I am pleased to present Coal India Limited's first 'Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report' (BRSR). This replaces the earlier Business Responsibility Report and aims to establish a link between the financial results of the business and its ESG performance. BRSR requirements are based on the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct.

BRSR reflects our commitment to govern business with ethics, transparency, accountability, being responsive to stakeholders and committed to customers. The aim is to achieve business excellence and long-term value in sustainable and responsible manner.

This is reflected in our resilient response to the Covid-19 pandemic on two fronts. On one hand, we have focused on containing its spread in the mining areas and scaled up the health care measures of not only our own employees but also of society within the proximity. On other hand we have kept up the pace of our output to the best possible extent and introduced a slew of consumer friendly measures to lift our off-take.

Coal India supports India's commitment of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and aim to become a net-zero company by FY 2027. Pursuing Solar Projects of 3 GW capacity and minimizing the carbon footprint in environment friendly transportation of coal through first mile connectivity projects are important strides in this direction.

We have planted over 30.42 lakh saplings during FY'22 expanding the green cover in mining areas significantly to 1,468.5 Hectares (Ha). This represents 70% growth over 862 Ha of FY'21. Achievement against the target of 1310 Ha, for FY'22, was 112%. In FY'22, 76 major OCPs have reclaimed 62.5% of the excavated area, limiting active mining area to 37.5 %. We have developed 27 eco-parks until now. Dialogue is on with various States to introduce more such parks which could generate employment opportunities.

Ensuring the safety of our miners, mines and machines is a priority concern. Eliminating risk at work and health of the employees is a key focus area. We are mindful of our environmental and social footprints across our value chain.

We are fully conscious and sensitive of our role in reaching out to the marginalized sections of the society, to enhance their quality life, through a well-structured Corporate Social Responsibility policy. Coal India is one of the largest CSR spending entities in the country. Our CSR spend of INR 583 Crore during FY'22 was 29 % higher than the statutory requirement of INR 452 Crore. Coal India spent 42% of the year's CSR expenditure - INR 244 Crore – on Covid care measures.

I am thankful to all the employees for their unwavering support in excelling in sustainability. Our integrated approach to technology and decarbonization is designed to deliver a broad range of sustainability outcomes across the three pillars of environment, social and governance (ESG). There are still challenges ahead to overcome diligently.

(Pramod Agrawal)

Preface

Coal remains the predominant indigenous energy source in the country. The energy security of the country and its prosperity are integrally linked to the efficient and effective use of this abundant, affordable and dependent fuel, coal. Currently, 55% of India's installed power capacity is coal-based.

CIL produces around 80% of India's overall coal production in India. India's energy demand is expected to increase in the coming years, most of which is expected to come from coal. The share of coal in the overall energy mix is expected to remain high at 48-54% even beyond 2030. CIL is committed to 1 BT (billion tons) of coal production by FY 2024-25.

Coal India Limited (CIL) is committed to building a sustainable and resilient future through its resources and responsibilities. CIL believes in a proactive and future-focused approach by understanding the importance of communicating ESG criteria in their business strategy and action plans. We believe that operating ethically and sustainably is not just a responsibility but a fundamental enabler for organization growth.

We are pleased to put forward this 1st voluntary Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report, 2021 - 22 of Coal India Limited (CIL). We at CIL believe this voluntary reporting is more than just a way of presenting statistics; it's also a way of presenting our commitment to sustainability and demonstrating it to our stakeholders transparently. CIL has embarked on this path where disclosure of our business & our sustainability performance to all stakeholders will help in attaining a bond with the stakeholders

CIL and its wholly-owned subsidiaries in India are included in this year's BRSR study. CIL manages 84 mining sites throughout eight (8) Indian provinces, with 318 mines (141 underground, 158 opencast and 19 mixed mines), 13 operational coal washeries and other CIL-managed facilities such as workshops, hospitals and training institutes.

The content of this report is for the period of 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022. As mandated by the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (LODR) through a notification dated 5 May 2021, the top 1,000 listed companies, in terms of market capitalization, must prepare a Business Responsibility Report (BRSR) describing the initiatives taken by the company in terms of Environmental, Social and Governance perspective. Those companies preparing Sustainability Report based on internationally accepted reporting frameworks need not prepare a separate report but furnish their stakeholder's mapping of the principles contained in BRR to the disclosures made in their Sustainability Report. The GRI index at the end of the report includes all the disclosures. The general and specific indicators of GRI standards and their location mapped with BRR have also been included in this report on Page-XX

Our involvement in strengthening sustainability and impacting the triple bottom line of People, Planet and Profit is depicted in three sections of the report. You'll find information about the material parts of the organization that have been identified, as well as our many attempts to handle these aspects effectively. This report also includes information on the status of long-term goals and targets set during the previous reporting period. We have also sought to project our aims for the following year in these material elements. The reported data were checked for completeness and accuracy at the operations level. There are no explicit reiterations of previously reported data

We at CIL believe in the continual improvement of the Sustainability Reporting process and would value your suggestions and feedback on the report.

C Jayadev
General Manager (Environment)
Coal India Limited

About BRSR

Introduction.

The Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India, constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, MCA, on Business Responsibility Reporting in November 2018 to finalize business responsibility reporting formats for listed and unlisted companies based on the framework of the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC).

The committee, after several rounds of consultations, recommended through its “Report of the Committee on Business Responsibility Reporting” that Business Responsibility Report (BRR) be renamed Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (BRSR). The report suggested that all the disclosures should be based on ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) parameters in the prescribed format, compelling organizations to holistically engage with stakeholders and go beyond regulatory compliances in terms of business measures and their reporting.

Reporting / Disclosure Framework.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) made the reporting through BRSR mandatory for the top 1,000 listed companies (by market capitalization) from FY2022–23 while disclosures was voluntary for FY2021–22. The notification mentions that entities already preparing and disclosing sustainability reports based on internationally accepted reporting frameworks (such as GRI, SASB and Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) may **cross-refer** to disclosures made under these frameworks.

Further, the companies were allowed to disclose any other relevant sustainability-related information under the appropriate section in the BRSR and the mandatory disclosure were sought.

Reporting Sections

Unlike the BRR, which had five sections, the BRSR report has three sections. The inclusion of Sustainability in the name BRSR was done to enhance the scope of the Report and convey the thrust on sustainability and business responsibility more accurately.

Section A: General disclosures

Section A contains details of the company

- Products and services offered
- Operations, Holdings, Subsidiaries (JV) etc.
- Employees, CSR activities

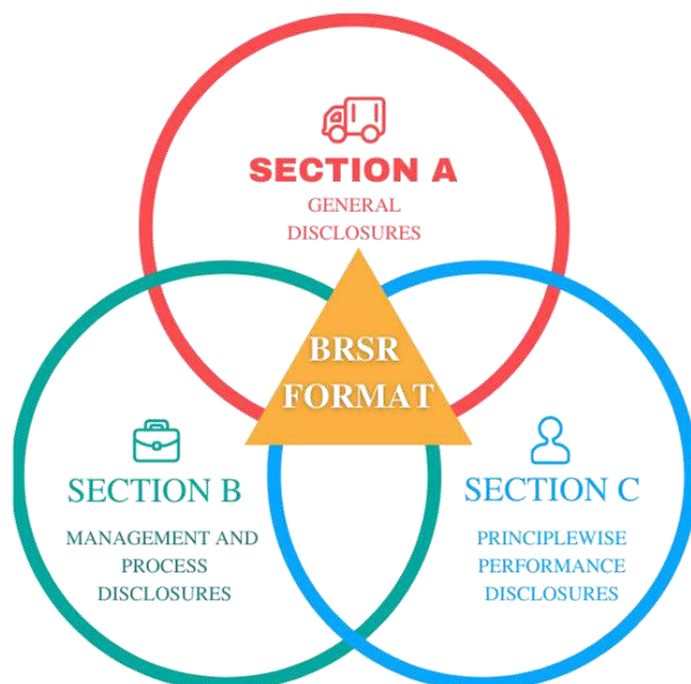
Section B: Management and process disclosures

Section B contains questions related to policy and management processes, governance, leadership and oversight.

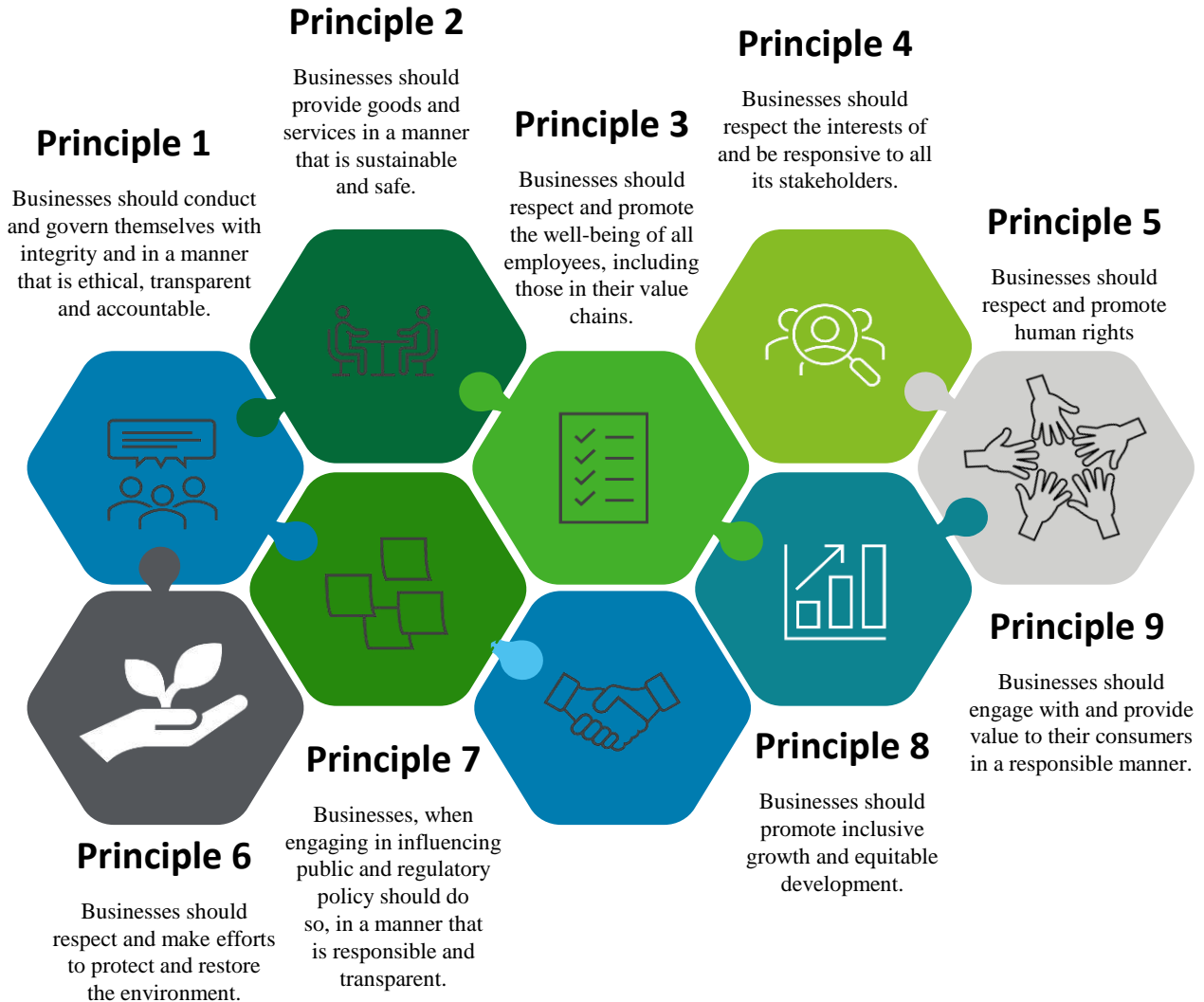
Section C: Principle-wise performance disclosures

Under Section C the Companies are required to report upon KPIs in alignment with the nine principles of the NGRBC. The section classifies KPIs into two sub-categories that companies are required to report upon:

- Essential indicators (mandatory)
- Leadership indicators (voluntary)



Principles of BRSR

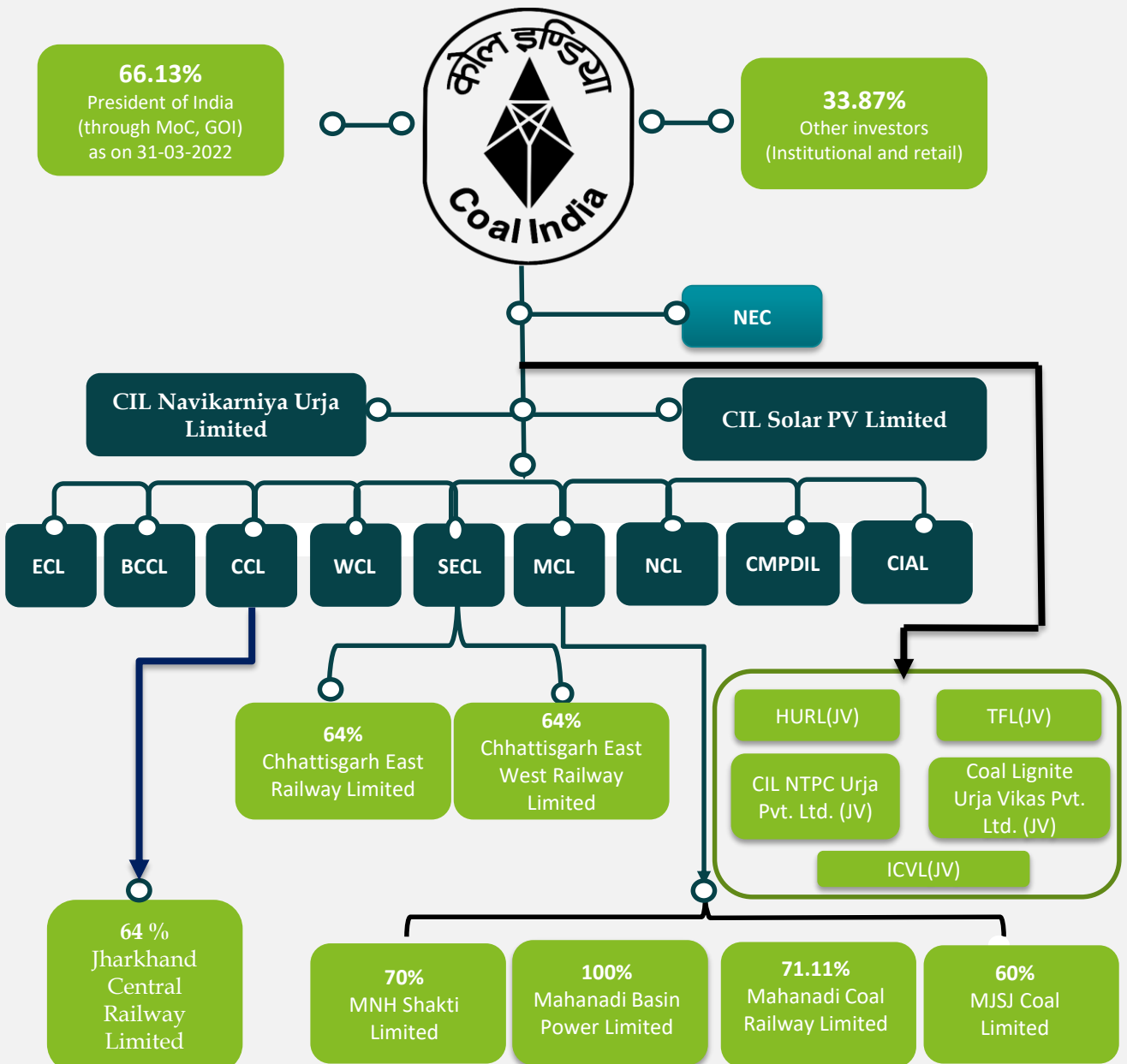




ABOUT US

About us

Coal India Limited (CIL), a Government owned Maharatna Central Public Sector Undertaking, is the world's largest coal producer, with 622.63 MT coal production in 2021-22. The Government of India has conferred Maharatna status to Coal India Limited for more autonomy; empowering CIL to expand its operations and emerge as a global giant. Since its inception in 1975 apart from significant contribution to country's energy scenario, CIL also plays a pivotal role the socio-economic canvas of India. With its headquarter at Kolkata, West Bengal, CIL has a significant footprint all over India. CIL produces about 80% of the entire coal output of the country and caters to the bulk of the coal requirement of the country's power, cement, steel, fertilizer sectors, brick kilns and a host of industries. Organizational structure and shareholding pattern of CIL.



Our Presence



Our Vision and Mission statement



Our Vision

To emerge as a global player in the primary energy sector committed to providing energy security to the country by attaining environmentally & socially sustainable growth through best practices from mine to market.



Our Mission

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



Our Value

Our core values include equality, justice, transparency and accountability. These are practiced in all spheres of our business activities



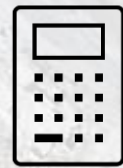
EQUALITY



JUSTICE



TRANSPERENCY



ACCOUNTABILITY

Our USP

Coal remains the predominant energy source in the country. The energy security of the country is intricately linked to coal. What makes coal the preferred choice of fuel is its abundance, availability and affordability. Currently, 55% of India's installed power capacity is coal-based.

CIL produces around 80% of India's overall coal production. India's energy demand is expected to increase in the coming years, most of which is expected to come from coal. The share of coal in the overall energy mix is expected to remain high at 48-54% even beyond 2030. Despite the penetration of the renewables, the demand for coal is expected to grow steadily. CIL is committed to 1 BT (billion tons) of coal production by FY 2024-25.

As per IEA's India Energy Outlook 2021, coal's share in India's total primary energy demand will steadily decline from 44% in 2019 to 34% in 2040. However, demand for coal will still grow by 31% over the same period.

The geological resources of coal in India are more than approximately 344 Billion Tons, making it the most abundant fossil fuel available in India. Today India is the 2nd largest coal producer in the world with a production of about 777.31 MT (Provisional) of coal in 2021-22. Coal India Limited (CIL), with its seven wholly-owned coal-producing subsidiaries and one mine planning and Consultancy Company, is the single largest coal-producing company in the world, with a total production of about 623 (Mt) during fiscal 2021-22. This is about 80% of the country's total coal production.

Awards & Accolades

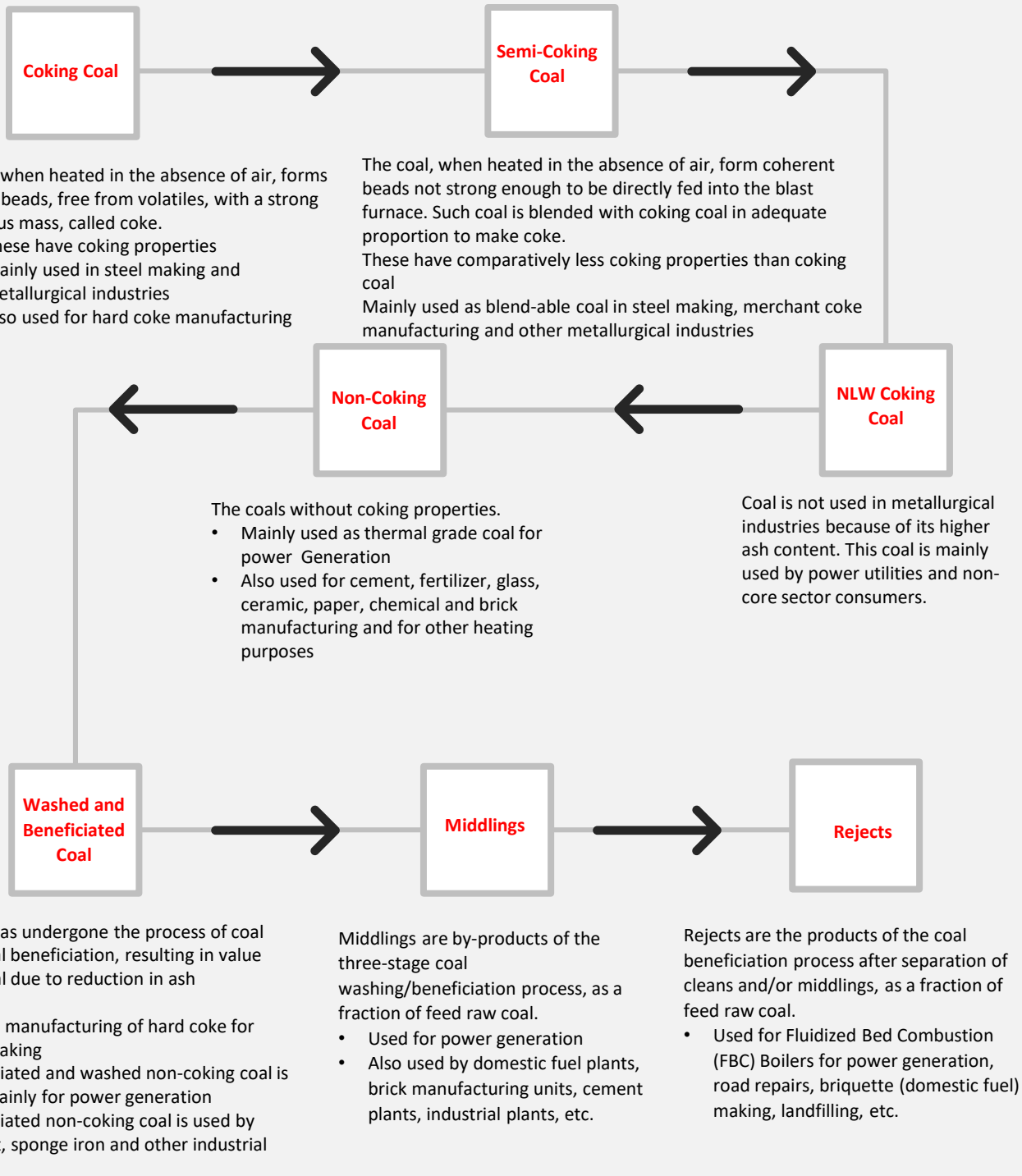
Coal India Limited was awarded Second Prize in the Corporate Office category for the best execution of Official Language Implementation in 2021-22

Memberships and Associations

- Agreement between our company and Indian Oil Corporation Limited, IBP Division ("IOCL-IBP") for the supply of bulk explosives to our Subsidiaries.
- Agreement between our company and Mitsui & Co. Limited ("Mitsui") for the supply of OTR Tyres to NCL.
- Memorandum of Understanding between our company and Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited ("RITES") for provision of management consultancy services.
- Joint Venture Agreement, with BEML Limited and Damodar Valley Corporation.
- Joint Venture Agreement with NTPC.
- Joint Venture Agreement with Steel Authority of India Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, NMDC Limited and NTPC Limited.
- Memorandum of Understanding with GAIL (India) Limited ("GAIL") and
- Memorandum of Intent with GAIL and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited ("RCF").
- CIL has signed an MoU with Energy Efficiency Services Limited for building energy efficiency programs, hiring e-vehicle & installing distributed solar projects

Apart from the MoUs and Joint Ventures with various organizations, CIL is associated with The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, SCOPE, FICCI and ASSOCHAM. CIL is engaged with people and industrial associations on various forums that have also given it the platform for effective image building. This has immensely helped our business approach and added value to shaping our company's vision. CIL spent INR 26.70 Crore on advertising and publicity during the reporting period.

Our product basket



COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

(FY 2021-22)

Composite Production of

1734 MCuM

increase of **2.1%**

Overburden Removed

1362.06 Mm³

Increase of **1.26%**

661.89 MT

Coal Dispatched

622.63 MT*

Coal Produced

7.34 kWh/T

Coal Production
Energy Consumption

77.1%

Capacity Utilization of HEMM

ENVIRONMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS

(FY 2021-22)

30.42 Lakh

Saplings Planted

3

New Ecological Parks Developed

9.54 MW

Installed Capacity of
Solar Power Projects

49,56,684 tCO₂

GHG Emission
(Scope 1 & Scope2)

Irrigated **727** villages
with **10.68 Lakh**
beneficiaries

6047.03 Lcum

Average mine
water discharge

4571.4
million units (MU)

Electricity consumption

SOCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(FY 2021-22)

248550

Total Workforce

19618

Female Workforce

2449

New Recruits

0.09

Injury rate

INR 40700.82 Crore

Employee Benefits Expenses

5,26,755

Training Man-days

INR 583.32 Crore

CSR Expenditure

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(FY 2021-22)

INR 109,713.50 Crore

Net Revenue From Operations

INR 152667.14 Crore

Turnover (consolidated)

INR 26,952.95 Crore

EBITDA*

INR 23,616.28 Crore

Profit Before Tax (PBT)

INR 43124.14 Crore

Net worth

INR 17,378.42 Crore

Profit After Tax (PAT)

Note*: EBITDA has been calculated by adding back with PBT, the finance cost, depreciation/ amortization/ impairment & deducting interest income

Sustainability at CIL

Sustainability improves the quality of our lives, protects our ecosystem and preserves natural resources for future generations. Considering the recent events in human history, taking a holistic approach toward sustainability has become more relevant. Coal India Limited (CIL) is committed to building a sustainable and resilient future through its resources and responsibilities. CIL believes in a proactive and future-focused approach by understanding the importance of communicating ESG criteria in their business strategy and action plans. We believe that operating ethically and sustainably is not just a responsibility but a fundamental enabler for organization growth. For long-term sustainability, a company needs to capture and integrate the evolving needs of all its stakeholders fairly and equitably. We address the impact of climate change across the value chain and remain committed to reducing our footprint across our operations and products throughout their life cycle.

CIL has a dedicated “Sustainable Development Policy” that highlights the ESG commitments with a specific focus on protecting and safeguarding the environment and conserving biodiversity. We have integrated the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into our risk management system. It enables us to measure our environmental and social footprints across subsidiaries and operating locations. Additionally, we have adopted state-of-the-art eco-friendly technologies which is expected to neutralize the impact on the environment due to mining. As a part of our social commitment, we organize awareness and capacity building programs for people who are affected by the projects. We strive to conduct the business ethically and transparently, create income generation avenues and ensure quality life for the society at large.

Our ESG Commitments

Low-Carbon Coal

01

- FMC projects: Coal evacuation by conveyor belts & silo and transportation through railways to minimize particulate matter and exhaust gases, reducing the carbon footprint
- Adopting clean coal technologies such as coal gasification, coal-to liquid, coal mine methane, coal bed methane and coal washeries

Biodiversity

02

- Optimize over-burden usage
- Prevent mining/dredging of nearby rivers
- Enhancing green cover at all locations to counter negative impact on the Environment
- Tree plantation programs
- Development of Eco Parks & promotion of Mine Tourism

Clean Technology

03

- Invest in procuring machines that are more efficient and productive and having lower carbon footprint
- Generate 3GW of Renewable Energy by FY24

Overburden Utilization

04

- Adopting innovative technologies of extracting resources from overburden for instance sand.
- Adopting innovative farming & afforestation practices for land reclamation.

Mine water utilization

05

- Utilize mine water more efficiently for community use.

Our ESG Initiatives



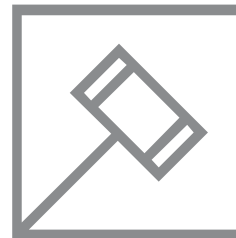
Environment

- Energy and GHG/scope emissions
- Solid waste management
- Water consumption and withdrawal
- 3R practices



Social

- Employee well-being
- Health and safety of workers
- Trainings
- Human rights
- Social impact assessment
- Gender equality – representation of women at the top levels
- CSR activities and details of beneficiaries



Governance

- Anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies
- Conflict management process
- Retention policies
- Remuneration policies
- Stakeholder engagement

Our ESG Initiatives

Coal evacuation and FMC projects will help in reducing air pollution and environmental impact

Planted 30.42 Lakh saplings in FY22.

INR 109.92 Crore reimbursed from Escrow Fund for mine closure activities in FY22.

All opencast mines as per their EC Conditions have commissioned effluent treatment plants.

CIL's efforts to make water available to communities around its mining areas benefited 10.68 Lakh people during FY22.

Lowered fatalities substantially to 24 in FY22 vs. 36 in FY 21.

Over INR 583.32 Crore in CSR expenditure in FY 22.

Over INR 373 Crore spent on Nutrition, Healthcare & Sanitation related projects

Over INR 91 Crore spent on Education & Livelihood related projects

Over INR 56 Crore spent on Rural Development projects

With the objective of becoming an efficient and modern dynamic organization, CIL has decided to deploy the latest Information Technology in all aspects of its operation by setting up an ERP system (SAP).

CIL adheres to all regulatory norms and meets the necessary compliances. Before operationalizing any new project, CIL ensures that necessary clearances (including environmental and forest) have been obtained.

Engaging with our stakeholders

স্বাস্থ্য ও শারীরিক
(পাঠ্যপুস্তক)
তৃতীয় শ্রেণি

Engaging with Stakeholders

Healthy stakeholder relationships enable us to communicate better how our business decisions, activities and performance are likely to affect or be of significant interest to our stakeholders and co-create effective and long-term solutions to business and other challenges. We believe that creating shared value with our internal and external stakeholders is critical to our long-term success. We engage with our stakeholders to understand their needs, concerns and expectations, which further help us achieve the goal of being a responsible entity while maximizing stakeholders benefits. We engage with our stakeholders and integrate their perspectives into business decisions and strategies that are important to sustain in global competitive market. The stakeholders are identified using the principles of inclusiveness, materiality and responsiveness to pursue and achieve our common goals. We engage stakeholders proactively to discuss the organization's priorities, programs, performance and business goals.

We have evaluated levels of our impact on stakeholders based on our performance around ESG and stakeholders' influence on our operations. Then, we categorized and prioritized them into four groups – stakeholders who need to be closely managed, kept satisfied, kept informed and monitored.



Eventually, we developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to interact with each stakeholder group to identify their concerns and key expectations and conduct a materiality assessment exercise. We interact with our stakeholders regularly through various mediums to capture their concerns and expectations.

Key Stakeholders





Government agencies and Regulatory Bodies

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Performance Reports	Annual and quarterly	Regulatory requirements
Board meetings	As and when required	Compliance with national and local regulations
Compliance Reports	Annual	
Inspections	Continuous process	



Employees

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Corporate-level industrial relation meetings with union leaders	Continuous process	Job satisfaction
Trainings and seminars	Continuous process	Wages and welfare
Safety Fortnight	Annual	Learning and development
Vigilance Awareness Week	Annual	Health and wellness



Investors

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Regular meetings and interactions	Continuous process	Reputation Financial performance Business strategy Operational Performance ESG initiatives



Land Losers

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Public hearing as a part of statutory compliance	As and when required	Rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R)/ Environmental clearance,
Project meetings	Continuous process	Forest land clearance



Local Communities

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Sustainable development initiatives	Continuous process	Livelihood options and job opportunities
CSR activities	Continuous process	



Knowledge partners and R&D associates

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Trainings	Continuous Process	Research and development of new technology



Customers

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
National Carbon Capture Centre meeting with customers	Annually	Customer satisfaction that includes quality of coal, delivery time etc.
Regional Coal Consumers Council meetings with customers	Annually	Grievances
Meeting between customers and the marketing team	Continuous process	
Online filing and redressal of complaints	Continuous Process	



Suppliers & Contractors

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Interactive Meetings and Sessions during tenders	As and when required	Notice Inviting Tender conditions
Vendors meeting regularly	At least once a quarter	



Media

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Press releases and interviews	As and when required	Achievement of Company, performance, progress



NGOs

Type of engagement	Frequency	Key Topics/Concerns
Direct engagement, public forums like panel discussions etc	As and when required	Impact of mining activities on local community CSR activities

Materiality Assessment

The process of materiality assessment enables us to understand the sustainability challenges and opportunities gauged from the stakeholder engagement process, which are relevant to our business as well as to our stakeholders. The material topics identified are the foundation of our ESG report, reflecting our vision, strategy, action plans, goals and performance for each material topic.

During the reporting period, we conducted a comprehensive materiality assessment based on the GRI Standards and addressed the topics throughout the report. Initially, an exhaustive list of material topics was identified and compiled through extensive research of topics reported by peer groups, GRI sectoral guidelines, SASB sectoral guidelines and topics identified by CIL's sustainability team. We interacted with internal stakeholders from legal, procurement, EHS, sustainability, marketing, corporate governance and Human Resource Departments from all subsidiaries and our operating locations to collate their inputs and prioritize material topics into these categories, major, significant and moderate based on the criticality of the identified topic. The topics were then reviewed and finalized by the sustainability team and senior management.

We narrowed down 26 material topics critical to our stakeholders and our organization's success. This report includes a Disclosure on Management Approach (DMA) for each material topic identified under all three categories major, significant and moderate. The matrix below represents the outcome of our materiality assessment.



CIL's Materiality Map (Internal Stakeholders)

**Top Priorities:**

- 6 Air Emission
- 15 Community Engagement
- 7 Biodiversity and land management
- 25 Grievance Redressal Management System
- 19 Mine closure
- 14 Labour Conditions / Human Rights Assessment
- 4 Waste Management
- 11 Employee Inclusion and Diversity
- 1 Water Management
- 18 Socio-Economics Compliance
- 25 Business continuity / Long-term Business sustainability
- 22 Business Risk Management
- 20 Regulatory Compliance / Anti-Corruption
- 21 Business Ethics and Corporate Governance
- 8 Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

Hidden Value Creators:

- 2 Financial Performance and Growth
- 13 Employee Development & well-being / Training & Education
- 2 Energy Management
- 9 Mechanization of mines

Hygiene Factors:

- 5 GHG Emissions / Climate Change
- 10 Reducing environmental impacts during transportation, packaging and dispatch
- 17 Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation
- 18 Upholding Rights of Indigenous People
- 24 Disaster Management

Monitoring Issues:

- 3 Renewable Energy and clean energy
- 13 Occupational Health & Safety

Defining Material Topic and their Boundaries

Based on the material issues identified we have also mapped our sustainability topics to our value chain in order to help us identify and address impacts where they occur.

Material Topics	Upstream		CIL	Downstream	
	Suppliers	Regulators		Customers	Communities
Water Management (Consumption and Discharge)			✓		✓
Energy Efficiency / Energy Management			✓	✓	
Renewable Energy and clean energy			✓	✓	
Waste Management	✓		✓		
GHG Emissions / Climate Change		✓	✓	✓	
Air Emissions	✓		✓		
Biodiversity and land management			✓		✓
Environmental and Regulatory Compliance	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mechanization of mines			✓		
Reducing environmental impacts during transportation, packaging and dispatch	✓		✓	✓	✓
Employee Inclusion and Diversity			✓		
Employee Development & well-being / Training & Education			✓		
Occupational Health & Safety	✓		✓		
Labour Conditions / Human Rights Assessment	✓		✓		
Community Engagement			✓		✓
Socio-Economics Compliance (Providing equal and fair wages)	✓	✓	✓		
Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation			✓		✓

Material Topics	Upstream		CIL	Downstream	
	Suppliers	Regulators		Customers	Communities
Upholding Rights of Indigenous People			✓		✓
Mine Closure			✓		✓
Regulatory Compliance / Anti-Corruption	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Business Ethics and Corporate Governance	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Business Risk Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Financial Performance and Growth			✓	✓	
Disaster Management			✓		✓
Business continuity / Long-term Business sustainability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grievance Redressal Management System	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Defining Relevance of Material Topics

Once we identify our material sustainable topics that matter most to our business and stakeholders, we ensure the development of an adequate management system and design strategies around each of these aspects. The aim is to minimize its impacts on the interest of our stakeholders or business in terms of growth, cost and risk. Our approach to each of the identified sustainability topics is described below:

Material Topic	Relevance
Water Management (Consumption and Discharge)	Water is an integral part of our sustainability vision. We ensure effective water management and conservation is aligned with our business strategy and is implemented at all our operating locations. The objective of CIL is to maximize the utilization of treated Mine Water for industrial and community purposes. CIL has adopted advanced pisciculture techniques to convert local ponds and closed surface mines into pisciculture centres that act as income generators for the local populace.
Energy Efficiency / Energy Management	The linkage between energy consumption and climate change is a significant business concern. Coal Mining operations are energy-intensive and involve the use of a high amount of fuel and electricity. Hence, we identify opportunities for improving energy efficiency. We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Energy Efficiency Service Limited (EESL) for building energy efficiency programs.
Renewable Energy and clean energy	Coal continues to be the preferred energy fuel in India due to its abundance, availability and affordability, however, the future holds challenges for coal as an energy fuel. In line with India's commitment at COP2 to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070, increasing the share of renewable energy is the focus area of CIL. This will enable us to manage our energy needs sustainably and improve energy efficiency.
Waste Management	Managing waste from coal extraction and ancillary operations requires intensive handling and disposal mechanisms. We believe that effective waste management is essential for environmental protection and we are committed to reducing, effectively managing and complying with hazardous and non-hazardous waste regulations.

Material Topic	Relevance
GHG Emissions / Climate Change	The impact of climate change has increased in frequency and severity over the years and has become an emerging global risk. We are focusing on the importance of GHG reduction and effective utilization of energy by selecting appropriate environmentally friendly technologies. In line with our FY commitment to achieve a carbon offset of over 60,000 Tons, by the end of FY 2022, we have achieved 1,13,232.23 tons worth of carbon offset (73,634.88 Ton CO2 from plantations projects + 12187.35 Ton CO2 reduction from solar PV installation + 27,410 Tons /Year from various energy efficiency-related projects implemented across the operations of CIL). Additionally, we are offsetting carbon through diesel saving in our FMC projects.
Air Emissions	The emissions of SOx, NOx, SPM and particulate matter have become severe health issues across India's urban landscape. We monitor our Sox, Nox and most predominantly the SPM emissions. We have systems in place to control the air pollutants emitted into the atmosphere and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.
Biodiversity and land management	We are committed to minimizing our impacts on flora and fauna and have integrated biodiversity management and ecological restoration into our action plans. We planted 30.42 Lakh saplings over a land area of 1468.45 Ha in FY 2021-22 that reflects our commitment to protecting and restoring ecosystem. This is a growth of 70% over last year.
Environmental and Regulatory Compliance	We are aware of the sectoral and location-specific rules and regulations and ensure compliance with them to prevent any unintentional negative impacts on the environment.
Mechanization of mines	Mine mechanization aims to develop new capabilities and improve safety, profitability and sustainability in mine design, operation and closure activities.
Reducing environmental impacts during transportation, packaging and dispatch	CIL has taken effective steps to upgrade the mechanized coal transportation and loading system under the 'First Mile Connectivity' projects. This will help increase mechanized evacuation from 151 MTPA to 622.5 MTPA by FY25. Over the last three years, CIL has substantially increased its rail portfolio as a preferred mode of transport. Around 71% of our coal got transported through non-road mode.
Employee Inclusion and Diversity	We believe that a diverse workplace is essential for organizational growth since it acknowledges individual strength and the skills they bring to the workplace.
Employee Development & well-being / Training & Education	We understand that employees equipped with industry knowledge and skills required for their jobs are critical for the long-term sustenance of the organization. Hence, we make significant efforts to build employee skills that lead to professional and personal growth.
Occupational Health & Safety	Providing a safe workplace to our employees is a vital responsibility. We constantly strive to provide and maintain safe premises, machinery, systems and processes at our operating locations.
Labour Conditions / Human Rights Assessment	We are committed to the global principles and charters on human rights and acknowledge the importance of a discrimination-free workplace. CIL provides the right to freedom and collective bargaining to all employees and no child labor or forced / compulsory labor is tolerated.
Community Engagement	The local community's well-being is vital to us and we ensure that their concerns, views and expectations are integrated into the decision-making process. Our social investments align with the outcome of effective engagements and a thorough understanding of their most pressing needs.
Socio-Economic Compliance (Providing equal and fair wages)	We believe in an inclusive work environment and all our employees receive the same remuneration across the same level irrespective of gender or region of operations.

Material Topic1	Relevance
Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation	Fair determination of compensation for land acquisition and other assets is ensured by the company's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, which is framed as per the Government Approved Guidelines. This is achieved through employment against the land, cash compensation against land value, shifting allowances for rehab sites, or lumpsum compensation.
Upholding Rights of Indigenous People	We understand the local issues by engaging with indigenous people through village meetings, interaction with SHGs and celebrating important cultural festivities of the community. For promoting good relationships with the local populace, we prioritize CSR activities in and around the mining areas.
Mine Closure	CIL's objective is to achieve its coal production target sustainably, undertaking mine closure activities and making the land suitable for utilization for future generations. During FY22, INR 109.93 Crore was reimbursed from escrow fund for mine closure activities.
Regulatory Compliance / Anti-Corruption	We have developed a Corruption Risk Mitigation Policy which Vigilance Division implements. We do not tolerate bribery, corruption or improper activities. We have established a "Whistle Blower Policy" to build and strengthen a culture of transparency and trust in the organization and provide employees with a framework/procedure for responsible and secure reporting of such activities.
Business Ethics and Corporate Governance	We strongly believe and commit to our values, ethics and business conduct. We have a robust governance structure wherein clear roles and responsibilities are defined for unbiased decision making across the organization.
Business Risk Management	We have established a robust risk management system consisting of a mechanism for defining, prioritizing and formulating contingency strategies for risks. A Risk Management team headed by Chief Risk Officer (CRO) in consultation with HoDs and under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee implements the governance process envisaged in the Risk Management Framework along with formulation of Risk Mitigation plans.
Financial Performance and Growth	Economic growth is material to us for overall sustainability. During the reporting period, CIL has achieved an aggregate Pre-Tax Profit of INR 23,616.28 Crore and a post-tax profit of INR 17,378.42 Crore.
Disaster Management	Disaster Management & Relief is one of our key CSR focus areas. During the reporting period, CIL had spent INR 244 Crore on COVID-19-related projects/activities which is approx. 42% of total spend for the year.
Business continuity / Long-term Business sustainability	A business continuity plan is necessary to avoid and mitigate risks associated with a disruption of operations
Grievance Redressal Management System	We believe in value creation for stakeholders and understand the varying perspectives of each stakeholder group. We ensure an open channel of communication among all stakeholders through multiple avenues. We have developed an integrated Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is a web-based solution run by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India, to resolve Public Grievances. All the grievances from employees, customers & other stakeholders are resolved using CPGRAMS.



GOVERNANCE



Our Commitment to Sustainable Governance

CIL believes in sustainable and ethical corporate growth that resonates from the top leadership down through the management to various stakeholders. We have a strong corporate governance structure, management processes and controls followed by robust policies & guidelines in management system, market reputation and y-o-y improved performance. Our robust Corporate Governance and Risk Management framework ensures that we make timely disclosures and share accurate information regarding our environmental, social and governance performance and disclosures related to our business performance with stakeholders.

Our organizational value concerning corporate governance is to ensure ethical business conduct, transparency, disclosures that conform into laws, regulations and guidelines in accordance with the Companies Act 2013, SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 and DPE guidelines. We understand that an active, well-informed and independent Board is necessary to ensure the highest governance standards. At CIL, the Board is the core of corporate governance framework.

The Board oversees management's functions and assumes responsibility for effective, ethical and prudent management that can deliver the long-term success for the company bestowing the interest of our stakeholders. The responsibilities of the Board include zeroing down on the company's strategic aims, providing the relevant leadership to put them into effect, supervising the management of the business and reporting to the shareholders on their stewardship.

We understand that our governance processes must ensure that the resources are utilized to meet stakeholders' aspirations and societal expectations. As a part of our integral governance structure, policies and frameworks have been framed for managing and monitoring our ethical conduct across business segments. Our corporate structure, business, operations and disclosure practices reflect our Corporate Governance philosophy.

Appointment of the Board of Directors

& their expertise in diverse fields.

CIL being a government company (as described in section 2, sub-section 45 of the Companies Act, 2013), the President of India appoints the Functional Directors and nominates a Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD). The DPE guidelines are followed for the recruitment of all Functional Directors. As of 31st March 2022, the CIL Board of Directors is comprised of CMD, three Functional Directors, One Functional Director holding an additional charge and two Non-Executive Directors (all nominated by the GoI). All our Company's Directors are experienced professionals in their respective functional areas. They provide directions to the management on operational issues, adoption of systems and best practices in management and oversight of compliance with various legal and other requirements.

Performance of the Highest Governance Body

The Board has adopted the Board Evaluation Framework ('the Framework') as per various provisions of the SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements Regulations, 2015 ('the Listing Regulations') and Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). The administration of CIL is under the Ministry of Coal as it is a government company. The Ministry reviews the performance of the Director Level Executives on completion of the first year of their appointment to decide on their continuance or otherwise for the balance period of the tenure.

CIL Board reviews the company's social, environmental and economic performances, the composition, the annual calendar for meetings and the performance of all the sub-committees of the Board. During 2021-22, eighteen (18) Board Meetings were held to deliberate various issues.

Age limit & Tenure of Directors

The age limit for the CMD and other full-time Functional Directors is 60 years. The CMD and other full-time Functional Directors are appointed for five years from the date of assumption of charge or till the date of superannuation of the incumbent or till further orders from the Government of India (GoI), whichever is earlier. None of the Directors on the Board hold Directorship in more than ten public companies. In addition, none of them are members of more than seven committees or Chairman of more than five committees across all public corporations where they are Directors.

As of 31st March 2022, the Directors have made necessary disclosures regarding their committee positions in other public companies. Government nominee Directors, representing the Ministry of Coal, retire from the Board on ceasing to be officials of the Ministry or order from the Ministry of Coal (MoC). GoI, through MoC, appoints Independent Directors for 3 years. Non-executive Independent Directors fulfill the conditions of independence specified in Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16 (b) of Listing Regulations, 2015

Board of Directors (As on 31st March 2022)



Expertise:

- Executive Leadership
- Governance
- Financial Acumen
- Marketing
- Human Resource Management
- Project Formulation & Management
- Strategy & Risk Management

SHRI PRAMOD AGRAWAL

Chairman and Director(Finance)- Addl. Charge
DIN:00279727



Shri B. Veera Reddy
Director (Technical)
Director (Marketing - Addl. Charge)
DIN:08679590



Shri Vinay Ranjan
Director(P&IR)
DIN:03636743



Shri V. K. Tiwari
Govt. Nominee Director
DIN:03575641



Smt. Nirupama Kotru
Govt. Nominee Director
DIN: 09204338



Shri Denesh Singh
Director
DIN- 08038875



Prof. G. Nageswara Rao
Director
DIN- 08461461



Shri B. Rajeshchandar
Director
DIN- 02065422



Shri P K Makwana
Director
DIN- 09385881



Shri K K Acharya
Director
DIN- 09386642

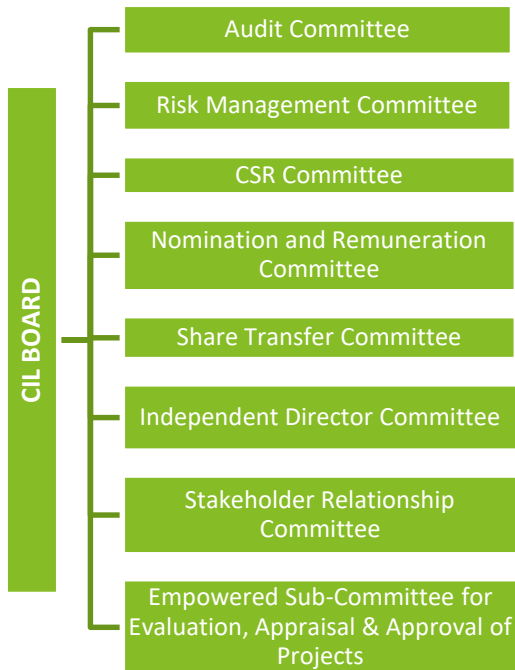


Dr. A K Oraon
Director
DIN- 09388744

Fig. Board of Directors of CIL

Committees and Sub-committees

Several committees and sub-committees have been constituted under the Board to ensure a strong focus on explicit issues and practical resolution on various matters. All the sub-committees formed are not statutory as per the Companies Act, 2013 but some are constituted by CIL Board for specific purposes. The committees are required to have meetings at pre-defined intervals to discuss and resolve any issues specific to their domain.



Ethics and Integrity

Code of Conduct

CIL has established policies and mechanisms, such as Code of Conduct, Vigilance (Anti-corruption), Whistle Blower Policy and CDA Rules for Executives, to ensure that decisions, actions and conduct are ethical and transparent. These mechanisms strengthen our commitment to conduct business ethically, creating a sustainable business.

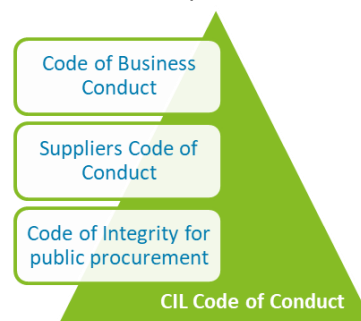
We conduct in-house training and workshops with the help of reputed external agencies/institutes on various issues and subjects related to business matters, associated risks and new initiatives of the Company. CIL sponsors the Board members to attend these training programs to familiarize themselves with recent developments in Corporate Governance. The Board is also briefed on the Companies Act 2013, SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, Prevention of Insider Trading Code of CIL, etc.

100 %

Compliance towards Code of Conduct

All the Members of CIL Board and Senior Management affirmed compliance of code of conduct as on 31/03/2022

CIL has also adopted a **Code of Conduct** for its business operations, supply chain and public procurement to maintain high standards of ethical practices across operations. CIL's philosophy strives for sustainable business achieving economic growth, social equity and environmental balance through collaborative action, transparency and public reporting. The **Code of Business Conduct** applies to all company employees from the Board level to downwards. It mandates CIL to be fair and not to discriminate based on race, gender, or religion and upholds values of equality, tolerance and respect for others. Our code of business conduct sets the principles that enhance the ethical and transparent process of managing the company's affairs. We have institutionalized strong internal procedures to contain and curb corrupt practices in the company's operations. It also provides reporting mechanisms for known or suspected unethical conduct and helps foster a culture of honesty and accountability.



Our Suppliers and Procurement Practices

Procurement is a major activity in our business and we believe in giving our best effort to maintain transparency in our procurement process. CIL's Procurement Policy ensures the implementation of an open tendering process for all procurements. Our policy and framework ensure that no aspects related to human rights, labor conditions, health and safety are violated throughout our supply chain. ESG practices are integrated and included in the supply chain, making the procurement process ethical, efficient, transparent and free of corrupt practices during supplier selection and retention processes.

Avoidance of Conflict of Interest

Code of Integrity for Public Procurement (CIPP)

CIL has further implemented the **Code of Integrity for Public Procurement (CIPP)** to ensure purchasing agencies, bidders, vendors, contractors and consultants proactively report any preexisting or future conflicts of interest in any procurement or contract execution process. According to the code, a bidder must declare any prior infringement of the CIPP with any entity in any country during the last three years or if being debarred by any other procuring entity. Failure to do so by any party is considered a violation of this code. CIL promotes local suppliers who play an important role in developing the local economy. CIL ensures that suppliers and contractors are screened as per statutory labor practices.

E- tendering Procurement Mechanism

CIL believes in fair, equitable and transparent tendering procedures and has initiated e-tender procurement proceedings. All the procurement procedures are done after confirmation of eligibility criteria as per technical bid. This mechanism allows supply to be made directly to the subsidiary companies as per their requirement from time to time. Vendor selection is done when the party meets the eligibility criteria and accepts the commercial terms & conditions of the NIT. CIL also undertakes various vendor engagement initiatives such as Pre-bid meetings where vendors are invited for their active participation. Also, the buyer-seller meetings are held from time to time for awareness of the Procurement System.

Policies - an integral part of the governance structure

Since its inception, CIL has upheld transparency, integrity and accountability which have been integrated into our vision and mission. To this end, CIL has formulated and uploaded policies/codes on its website in line with the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations, like the Code of Business Conduct, Corruption Risk Mitigation Policy, IT Policy, CSR Policy, Sustainable development policy, Whistle-Blower policy, to list a few.

The Board not only institutionalizes and reviews policies but also focuses on overall organizational practices, awareness creation and monitoring associated with each of these policies and its impact

on organizational culture. A complete list of policies can be referred to through our corporate website <https://www.coalindia.in/policies/>.

Vigilance Mechanism

The Vigilance Division within CIL is an integral part of the management and is the nodal division for handling all vigilance-related matters. CIL believes that through best practices, adequate control and transparency in place, decisions will be professional, effective and consistent, leading to corporate excellence. CVO heads the Vigilance Division at Coal India. The role of the CVO is practical vigilance administration which functions as an extension of the CVC in the company. All the Vigilance Departments of subsidiary companies are headed by full-time CVOs who report to the concerned CMDs of the subsidiary companies.

217

Number of punitive
actions initiated on
Officials

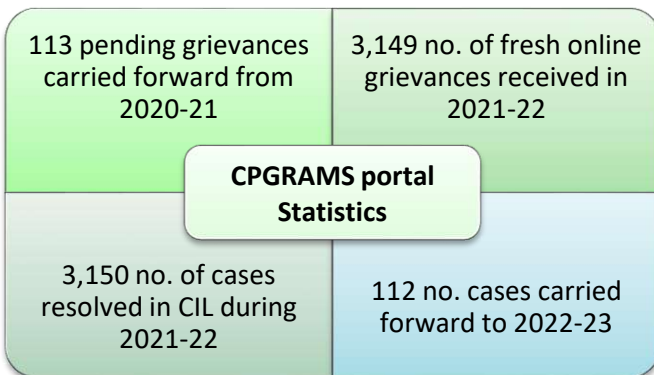
Incidents of Corruption and Actions taken during
FY 2021-22

The range of disciplinary actions taken on Officials varied from a simple warning to as severe as dismissal depending on the severity of the charges.

During 2021-22, CIL Vigilance Division received 632 complaints, including those forwarded by MoC, CBI and CVC, out of which 625 have been disposed of.

Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism

CIL has identified various communication channels to engage with various stakeholder groups. These channels are collaborative platforms for community interactions, customer grievance mechanisms, customer and vendor engagement, periodic meetings and employee feedback mechanism. We have implemented the integrated Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), a web-based solution run by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India, to resolve Public Grievances. All the grievances from employees, customers & other stakeholders are captured and resolved using the CPGRAMS portal. Grievances are also received online on CPGRAMS from the President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Ministries, Directorate of Public Grievances and Department of Administrative Reforms, etc. Public Grievances are evaluated by the Nodal Officer of CIL and sent to various Departments in CIL and subsidiary coal companies for redressal. Most of the grievances were disposed within 30 days during the reporting period.



Customer Satisfaction

CIL and its subsidiary companies continue to take progressive measures for improving the quality of coal and efficiency in its delivery. Various initiatives have been taken to ensure consumer satisfaction and resolve consumer complaints satisfactorily within the stipulated timeframe.

CIL and its subsidiaries have opted for the Principle of four R's to ensure client satisfaction :



No grievances were carried forward from FY 2021-22 for redressal. During the reporting period, 55 fresh grievances were received. All the 55 grievances were resolved within the stipulated timeframe.

47% YoY decrease in the number of complaints received from customers.

100% Customer Grievances resolved.

Whistle Blower Policy

CIL has implemented a strong and effective "Whistle Blower Policy" as per Regulation 22 of LODR, 2015 to ensure transparency across the organization. CIL revised the policy and it was approved in the 390th Board meeting held on 13th August 2019. This policy protects the whistleblowers against any unfair treatment or victimization while warranting disciplinary action against proven misconduct. The policy aims to build an environment where employees feel safe and empowered to raise concerns regarding non-compliance with laid rules, regulations and policy directives. Complaints associated with corruption are also raised through the whistle-blower mechanism by all stakeholders, including employees, suppliers and customers. It is affirmed that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

Human Rights

As a responsible Corporate Entity, CIL recognizes the importance of child rights and has a clear stance on the issue of child labor. As per The Mines Act, 1952, the employment of persons below 18 years of age in a mine is prohibited. CIL ensures that no person below the mandated age gets employed in its coal mines. CIL is fully committed to abiding by the rules on Human Rights across its operations, which reflects the company dealing with stakeholders. All suppliers/contractors/vendors who undertake to provide services enter into a comprehensive formal agreement with CIL, which contains stipulations and conditions requiring them to comply with various applicable labor statutes in respect of their employees/workers. These include the Payment of Wages Act – 1936, the Minimum Wages Act -1948, Equal Remuneration Act – 1976, the Industrial Disputes Act – 1947, the Employees State Insurance Act – 1948, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Misc. Provisions Act – 1948, the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act – 1986 and the Contract Labor (Regulation & Abolition) Act-1970. CIL ensures that the contractor's workers are treated relatively per the law. The contractors are advised to pay the wages to their workers through the bank and settle the issues by the law.

During the reporting year, no complaints on Human Right related issues like child labor, forced labor and sexual harassment at the workplace were reported.

Data and Information Security

Information technology (IT) is one of the most critical enablers of our business and provides new advantages to business operations. CIL provides IT resources to its employees to enhance their productivity, help officials remain well informed and carry out their functions efficiently and effectively.

CIL has a comprehensive policy to ensure cyber security, which aims to protect information and information infrastructure from cyber incidents through a combination of processes, guidelines, technology and cooperation. All components of the policy meet the guidelines of the Government of India. Additionally, we have business contingency plans and incident response procedures, which are tested half-yearly.

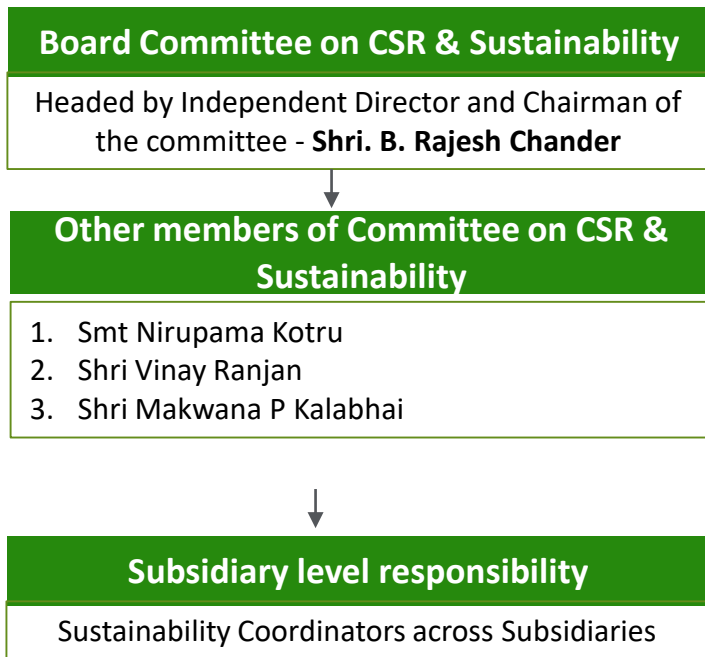
CIL has established DC/ DRC (Data Center and Disaster Recovery Centre) for ERP implementation at MeitY empaneled Data Center, which adheres to the Guidelines of the Government of India for Data Centers. The security system of the data centre is audited by STQC and equipped with state-of-the-art security devices, including DDoS, WAF and Next-Generation Firewall. ERP production landscapes are considered dedicated for high availability. IT Security Standards Policy and Framework have been designed to address the unique requirements of Coal India.



ESG and Sustainability governance at CIL

In line with CIL's Sustainable Development Policy, CIL ensures that sustainability principles are embedded in business strategies and execution plans. Our ESG strategy focuses on climate change, social risk management, ethical procurement practices, employment practices, customers, communities, transparency and good governance.

Sustainability Governance Structure



ESG and Sustainability Management Framework

CIL believes in working by sustainability principles while striving for long-term business success on a viable basis. Our sustainable management approach includes deploying sustainable mining practices, ensuring employee safety & health and creating value for the community. CIL prioritizes the long-term and effective establishment of a culture of integrity, discipline and respect.

As a socially responsible corporation, CIL has developed and implemented a dynamic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy for undertaking CSR activities within the proximity of mining areas. The policy aims to supplement the government's role in enhancing societal welfare measures based on the immediate and long-term social and environmental consequences of coal mining.

CIL leverages business opportunities to reduce risk and address social and economic challenges. CIL is increasing its efforts to improve sustainability performance and develop a strategy for its implementation. Efforts are also being made to reduce the environmental impact of mining activities throughout the mining cycle, such as work to reclaim post-mining eco-systems.

CSR Committee

Sustainable Development Committee, including CSR Committee, was constituted by the CIL Board of Directors in FY 2012. This Committee was renamed CSR Committee under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014. The CSR Committee of the Board reviews, monitors and provides strategic direction to the Company's CSR and sustainability practices towards fulfilling its ESG objectives. The Committee seeks to guide the company in crafting unique models to support the creation of sustainable development programs together with environmental initiatives.

There was no Independent Director on CIL Board from 1st April'2021 to 31st October'2021. Six (6) Independent Directors were appointed to CIL Board in November'21 and CSR committee was reconstituted on 12th November 2021 comprising of 2 Independent Directors, 1 Govt. Nominee Director and 1 Functional Director. One meeting of the CSR Committee was conducted in 2021-22.

Sustainability Policies

CIL's Sustainable Development Policy lays emphasis and responsibility on Environmental, Economic and Socio-Cultural Sustainability. In this regard, CIL has adopted a comprehensive set of Board-approved Environment and Sustainability Policies, which are being implemented throughout the organization to implement its ESG strategy. These Policies aim to direct CIL's objectives toward sustainability performance, identification of material sustainability issues and advanced monitoring and mitigation of the impact along the value chain. Respective functions and responsibilities have been assigned to Corporate and Subsidiaries to improve performance within their respective sustainability dimensions. These are the primary areas for implementing CIL's practices toward the SDGs to encourage broad dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders to make mining a driver of sustainable development. CIL establishes and reviews sustainability goals on an annual basis. In doing so, CIL also addresses the changing needs of its stakeholders.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF CIL



Environmental Sustainability

It is our commitment to protect and safeguard the environment and conserve biodiversity to maintain the ecological balance.



Socio-cultural Sustainability

We affirm to effect the socio-cultural betterment of the surroundings of our operations.



Economic Sustainability

We affirm to effect the economic betterment of the surroundings of our operations.



Adopt ever-evolving world-class eco-friendly technologies for mining.



Conserving natural resources by Reducing, Reusing, Recycling, Redefining and Replacing.



Neutralize the impact on the environment due to mining through afforestation, rainwater harvesting & regeneration of cultivable land and other suitable mitigative measures.



Create income Generation avenues/skill development programmes for the project-affected people.



Ensure society a better-quality life by providing basic infrastructure and management of the services like water, waste management, health care, education etc.



Organize programmes, especially for the project affected Tribal people to maintain their culture, heritage and identity.



Strive to conduct the business ethically and transparently.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework

CIL recognizes the importance of timely identification of risks and opportunities to ensure consistent organizational growth. To effectively manage the risks associated with the business, CIL has taken adequate measures to institutionalize the risk management process in the company by implementing an elaborate Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework in line with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

Risk Management Committee (RMC)

As part of implementing the risk management framework, CIL Board of Directors have constituted a Board-Level Risk Management sub-committee. RMC, as the owner of the Risk Management framework, has been entrusted with the responsibility to identify and review the risks and formulate action plans and strategies for risk mitigation on a short-term and long-term basis. During the reporting period, the RMC conducted two meetings to reorganize risks posed to CIL.

Management strategy at the group level. As part of CIL's risk management system, risk owners and their mitigation plan owners have been established for identifying each risk and associated mitigation strategy to ensure consistent risk monitoring and mitigation.

This committee evaluates the risk management process and assesses the progress of perceived threats, including new market issues, at periodic intervals. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and his team periodically meet with business and functional departments to oversee the implementation plan and conduct brainstorming sessions to identify new business opportunities. Inputs from the Steering Committee under the leadership of ERM Core Group are considered for the purpose. The execution of the governance mechanism envisaged in the risk management system, including facilitating the development of risk reduction strategies for defined priority threats, is supervised by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and his team under the leadership of CIL RMC. New risks are being identified and incorporated for evaluation per the direction of the CIL's RMC.

Audit Committee

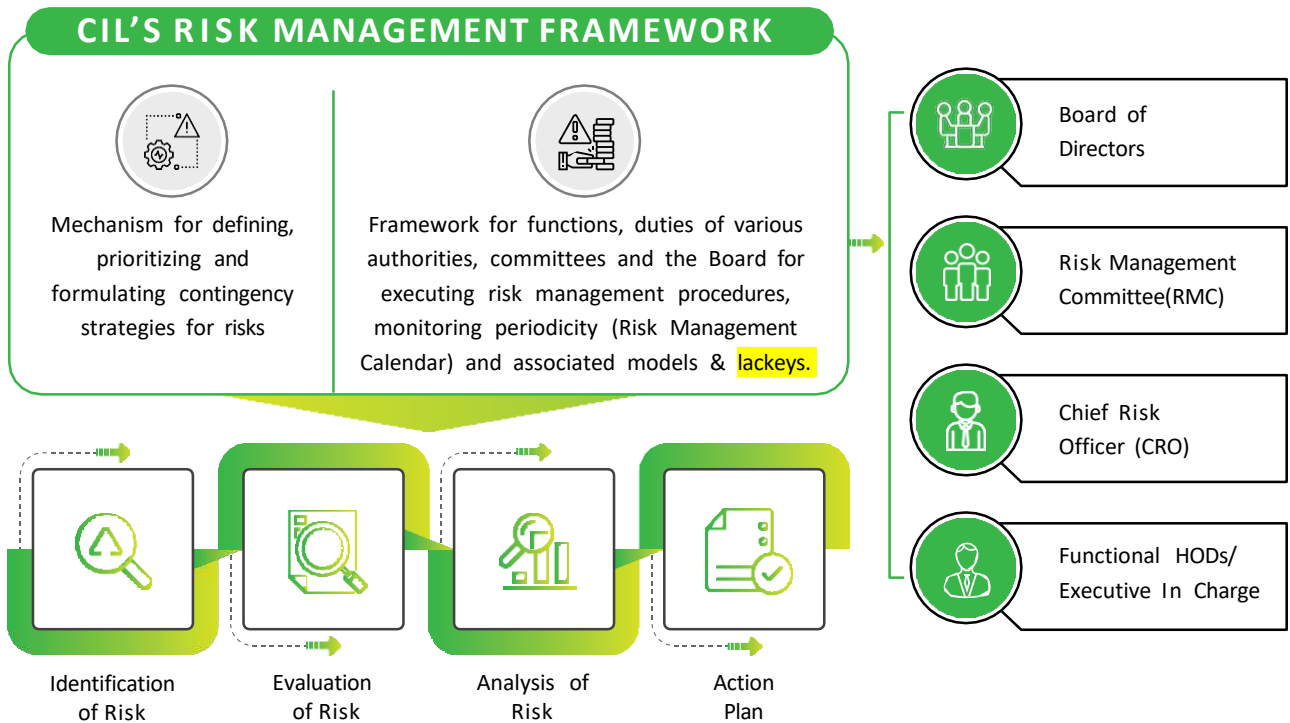
CIL has formed an Audit Committee comprising four Independent Directors, One Government Nominee Director, one whole-time Director and One permanent Invitee Director. Further, Director (Finance) is a permanent invitee to the Committee. The composition, quorum, powers, role and scope are by Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions of Regulation 18 of SEBI (LODR) 2015.

The role of the Audit Committee includes overseeing the company's financial reporting process, reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence, performance effectiveness of the audit process, evaluating internal financial controls, risk management systems and reviewing the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism.

The committee also reviews the management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, internal control weaknesses issued by the Statutory Auditors and internal audit reports.



Risk Management Framework



Members of Risk Management Committee:

- Dr Arun Kumar Oraon, Chairman
- Shri Makwana P Kalabhai Member
- Shri S.N. Tiwary, Member
- Shri B. Veera Reddy, Member
- Shri Anjani Kumar, CRO/ GM (NI), CIL-Member
- Shri S.K. Mehta, CFO/ GM(F) I/C, CIL-Member

The Chairman should be a member of the Board and other senior executives of the company could be members of the committee. The committee is comprised of two (2) Functional Directors, two Senior Officers of the CIL and two (2) Independent Directors.

The role and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee:

- To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:
 - Identification of internal and external risks, including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly ESG-related), information, cyber security risks, or any other risk.
 - Measures for risk mitigation, including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks.
 - business continuity plan.
- To ensure monitoring and evaluation of associated risks

- To monitor and oversee the implementation of the risk management policy

Adequacy of risk management systems

- Period review of the risk management policy, considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity
- To keep the Board of Directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken
- The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any).

CIL's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) serves the twin purpose of minimizing adverse impacts and leveraging market opportunities effectively and efficiently to sustain and enhance competitive advantage.

These areas are being regularly monitored through reporting key performance indicators of identified risks and exceptions concerning risk assessment criteria. The RMC periodically evaluates the risks and deliberates on mitigating strategies. The exceptions concerning risk assessment criteria are reported to the Board of Directors.

CIL Board had approved Risk Management Charter and Risk Register to build up a strong Risk Management Culture within CIL in achieving the company's goals and objectives. As a first step, CIL has identified significant risks facing its business and categorized them as emerging and strategic risks. Subsequently, Risk Owner & Risk Mitigation Plan Owner have also been nominated for each risk identified to ensure continuous monitoring and mitigation thereof.

consultation with HoDs and under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee, had implemented the governance process envisaged in the Risk Management Framework along with formulating Risk Mitigation plans for the Prioritized Risks and RTMs (Risk That Matters) of CIL.

The potential impacts of each of these risks on the company's operations are assessed and accordingly, a mitigation plan is devised.

A Risk Management team headed by CRO, in



Emerging Risks

1. Technological transformation
2. Changes in the traditional business models and current portfolio
3. Restrictions on access to capital for industries with intensive greenhouse emissions.



Strategic Risk

1. Effect on share price due to media impact
2. Lack of necessary key skills due to lack or inadequate management of good practices towards attracting, retaining and developing talent.

Based on the above assessment, the following have been classified as the top risks for the company:

- Evacuation challenges for coal off-take
- Operational safety risks arising out of mining operations
- Technology up-gradation and equipment utilization
- Risk of unviable underground mining operations
- Competition risk from commercial mining renewables

The Management approach to various sustainability aspects is reflected in CIL's vision, mission, corporate objectives and various specific policies. The management approach/ mitigation measures for the identified risks are summarized below:



SL.	Risks	Management Approach/ Mitigation Measures taken by CIL
1	Climate Risk Assessment	<p>Mines of CIL operate in remote regions vulnerable to climate change and fragile environment. The extensive product transportation network and complex supply chain are carried out in these regions. This exposes us to climate change risks and we have assessed its impact on our operations.</p> <p>CIL implements specific measures for dealing with climate-related risks and their potential impact. As part of the climate risk management strategy, the risks have been evaluated and a mitigation strategy has been laid out for dealing with each of these risks through technological innovation, identification of new market opportunities and collaborative initiatives that address the changing needs of business and communities affected by climate change.</p> <p>As an environmentally responsible company, CIL is committed to becoming a Net Zero Energy Company and is in the process of implementing a 3 GW solar power program. CIL has already installed 9.54 MW of solar power plants.</p>
2	Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R)	<p>Coal mining is based on geographical factors and is site-specific. Owing to this aspect, it involves the acquisition of large tracts of land, which leads to involuntary displacement of inhabitants (Project Affected People – PAPs) who are native/residents of the area. Rehabilitation and resettlement plays a major role in CIL's long-term business goals and thus necessitated on creating a bond / cordial relationship with the local society. We are sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the PAPs and have always tried for the best possible R&R package. Our people-friendly R&R policy provides greater flexibility in resettling and rehabilitating people affected by coal mining projects. Our compensation plan is accorded as per CIL's R&R Policy-2012 and is in line with the statutory requirement. 2150 land oustees were employed at CIL during FY 2021-22 .</p>
3	Regulatory compliance	<p>CIL being a Government CPSU, regulatory compliance is mandatory and non-negotiable. All our operations comply with regulatory bodies' legal, environmental and social requisites. Before operationalizing any new/expansion project, CIL ensures that necessary clearances (including environmental and forest clearances) have been obtained.</p> <p>Further, we have well-established systems, procedures and review mechanisms to identify and comply with the laws and regulations concerning our business operations.</p>
4	Supply of quality Coal	<p>Maintaining the quality and efficiency in delivery of coal is of paramount importance to CIL. We have a robust system to ensure customers receive quality coal. We have partnered with two globally renowned Third-Party Sampling (TPS) and Testing companies (in addition to the three existing TPS agencies), COTECNA Inspection India Private Limited and SGS India Private Limited, to strengthen the sampling and analysis of coal delivered. Additionally, CIL currently has 58 coal testing laboratories across the subsidiary companies, out of which 56 laboratories are NABL accredited and the accreditation process is underway in respect of another 02 laboratories.</p> <p>According to third-party sample analysis, CIL's resolve to provide better-quality coal demonstrated a positive leap, with grade conformance improving to 66 % in FY'22 from 63 % the previous year.</p>
5	Customer satisfaction	<p>To ensure consumer satisfaction and resolve consumer complaints, particular emphasis has been given to quality management and redressal of consumer complaints. Online filing and redressal of complaints have been implemented in CIL. Zero pending grievances were carried forward from FY 2021-22 for redressal. During the reporting period, 55 fresh grievances were received. All the 55 grievances (100%) were resolved within the stipulated timeframe. The average time it takes to resolve a complaint is seven days.</p>

Precautionary approach

CIL has strong internal control system and processes for managing compliances as part of the precautionary approach to prevent non-compliance. To ensure that all checks and balances are in place and all internal control systems are in order, internal audits are

conducted by experienced firms of accountants in close coordination with the Company's Internal Audit Department. The overall framework ensures smooth and efficient business conduct by the relevant laws and regulations.



ENVIRONMENT

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

INR 254.53 Crore

Expenditure on Environmental Activities
(FY 2021-22)

2.57 kWh/m³ Energy Consumed

Composite Production

4571.4 Million Units

Electricity Consumption

1,33,297 tCO₂

Carbon Offset

30.42 Lakh

Saplings Planted

1468.45 Ha

Land Reclaimed through
Plantation

Energy

(FY 2021-22)

7.34 kWh/t

Energy Consumption

11,92,393 tCO₂

Scope 1 Emissions

9.54 MW

Installed Solar Power Projects

37,64,291 tCO₂

Scope 2 Emissions

Coal Production through Eco-friendly Technology

(FY 2021-22)

597 MT

Coal Production from Open Cast
Mines

312 MT

Coal Production
Through Surface Miners

25.59 MT

Coal production
Through Mechanised
Underground Miners

Water

(FY 2021-22)

6047.03 Lakh m³

Total mine water discharge

10.68 Lakh people

in **727** villages benefiting from discharged
mine water

Zero Case

No water related incidents

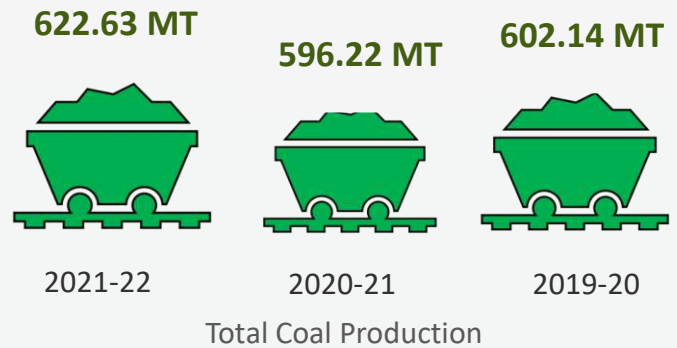
Our Commitment to Environmental Sustainability

CIL remains committed to promote sustainable development by protecting the environment through integrated project planning and design, pollution prevention/mitigation, natural resource conservation, ecology and biodiversity restoration, waste recycling/proper disposal, climate change mitigation and inclusive growth.

CIL recognizes the environment is an exhaustible resource. Therefore, it is important to use the environment and its resources judiciously. We are committed to protecting the global ecosystem to support health and wellbeing, now and in the future. CIL, over decades, has taken numerous measures and initiatives to ensure its environmental sustainability commitments across its subsidiaries are in line with the sustainability goals. CIL implemented its first 'Corporate Environmental Policy' in December 1995, which is revised at regular intervals. The Policy was last revised in 2018 which can be accessed through https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CIL_Corporate_Environmental_Policy_2018.pdf. The policy is adhered to by all the subsidiaries after its approval by their respective Boards. The policy is regularly monitored and revised every five years.

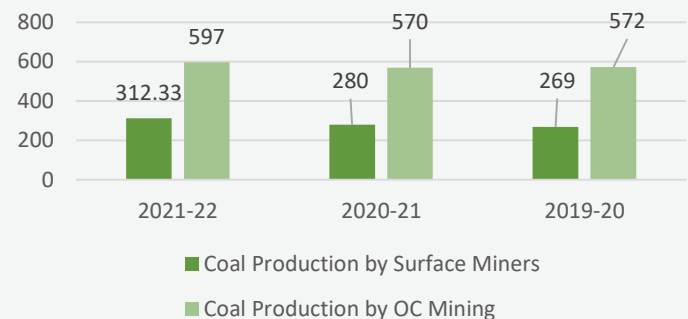
Eco-friendly Technology

With an objective to optimize resources and minimize the environmental footprint, we have implemented new technologies such as Surface Miners, Continuous Miners and Longwall Miners. These technologies ensure minimal environmental footprint and optimum coal production, minimizing the risks of contamination of soil, groundwater, minimizes emission of particulate matter and exhaust gases, subsequently increasing environmental and health aspects. We believe that with the implementation of innovative technologies, we could improve mining sector's economic and environmental performance simultaneously.

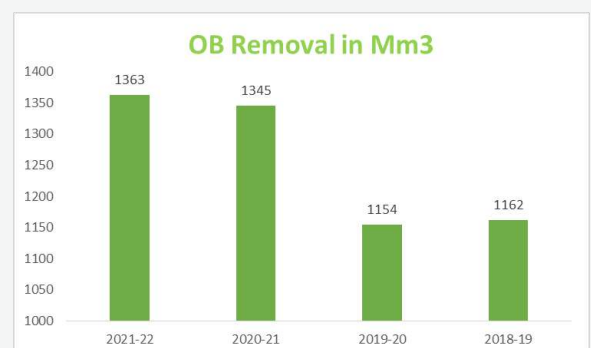


In the year 2021-22, total coal production from open cast mines was 597 MT of which 52% was through Surface Miners at 312 MT.

Coal Production by Surface Miner vis à vis Opencast Mining (in MT)



Through continuous miners, 8.90 Mt coal was produced by different subsidiaries of CIL in FY 2021-22. Action is being taken to deploy more Continuous Miners and Surface Miners in other CIL mines where geo-mining conditions permit their usage. CIL has also produced 1.71 MT coal through mechanized Longwall mining and 0.32 MT through High wall mining.



Energy Management

The energy demand of India is projected to increase manifold in the coming decades. For a country where coal accounts for 55% of the total energy generated, the effects of GHG emissions on environment cannot be overlooked. Industry leaders across the world acknowledge the importance of low carbon economic development. Reducing the environmental impact of mining activities is a key component of low-carbon economic development.

Therefore, it is vital to study mining efficiency and sustainable development strategies for the mining industry. Being an environment-conscious organization, CIL has adopted various strategies to ensure environmental sustainability across its operations.

In collaboration with CMPDI and other institutions, CIL has worked on implementing various low carbon strategies and R&D projects related to coal mine environmental management.

Coal mining is a highly energy-intensive activity that necessitates using large quantities of fuel and power. While most of the fuel used is for heavy earth moving machines (HEMMs), transportation, ventilation and pumping, a small amount is also utilized for DG sets. To lower its carbon footprint in its operational area, CIL has placed a strong emphasis on energy efficiency measures and is moving forward with several carbon-offsetting initiatives.

CIL's environment focused strategies

Extraction of coal shall be planned prudently to meet national requirement in a planned way

Use of more environmentally friendly technologies and equipment with optimal capacity and improve the existing technologies

All mine planning and design must be environmentally acceptable and comply to the environmental standards

Voluntary energy audits for corrective action to reduce carbon footprint.

Initiative towards Energy Efficiency

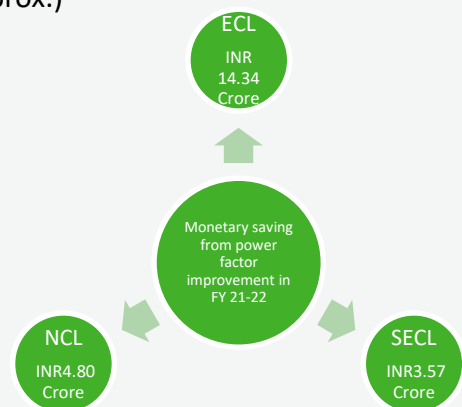
CIL remains committed towards identification and deployment of energy efficiency opportunities across its subsidiary and operations. Continuing with the achievements of last year, subsidiary companies have maintained Power Factor as high as 95% or more during 2021-22.

During FY 21-22, coal production increased by 4.4% compared to 2020-21, with an overall increase in the excavation of combined coal & OB. Electricity consumption in CIL in F.Y. 2021-22 was 4571.4 million units in comparison to 4689.67 million units in 2021-22. The total amount paid for the energy bill was INR 3557.12 Crore which was only 1.1% more than the last years energy bill despite high growth in coal production and OB removal.

GHG Emission Mitigation

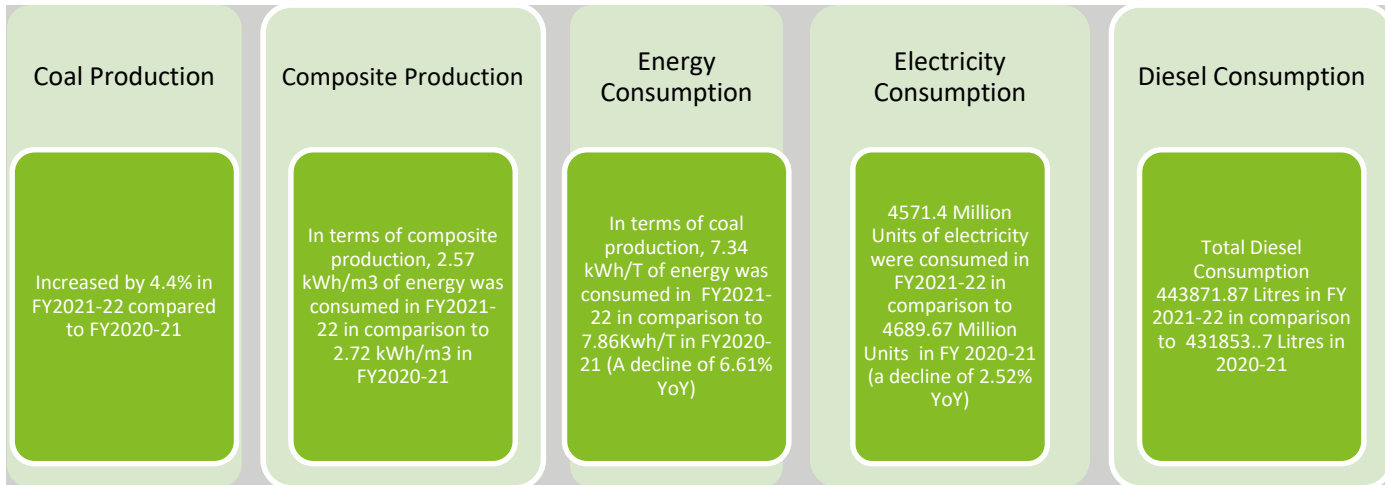
CIL across its subsidiaries has implemented various projects for Carbon reduction, including a decentralized Solar Program (rooftop and ground-mounted) at its sites.

During 2021-22 due to the implementation of energy efficiency measures, around 31.24 million electrical energy units were saved, resulting in a reduction of 27,410 Tons of CO₂ (approx.)



Estimated saving from energy conservation measures in all subsidiary mines would be around 132.72 lakh kWh per year with a reduction of INR 977 lakhs during the year in power bill resulting in a reduction of CO₂ of 10884 Tons /Year.

Solar energy generation has reduced CO₂ emissions by 12187.35 Tons during FY 2021-22



GHG Emission

Coal mining is energy-intensive and involves the use of fuel and electricity. CIL understands the impact of Green House Gasses on the environment. Therefore, we aim to provide affordable energy with a minimum carbon footprint and reduce our energy consumption by implementing modern technologies that help reduce GHG Emissions.

CIL, through the implementation of various pro-active decarbonization efforts, achieved over 113231.76 Tons of CO₂ emission offset during FY 2021-22. CIL is focusing on the following areas to achieve its short-term and long-term emission reduction targets:

- A pilot project, for replacing the massive fleet of diesel-operated HEMM equipment with liquefied natural gas (LNG), is in progress
- Introduction of 1,500 e-vehicles in all mining areas of CIL over the next five years, with more than 380 e-vehicles to be put in operation by the end of F.Y. 2023.
- Replacing energy intensive water pumps with 941 energy efficient pumps in all its mining operations in FY 22-23
- Replaced around 953 conventional air conditioners with energy efficient star-rated air conditioners in FY 2021-22. A target to replace another 2,550 plus conventional A.C. in F.Y. 22-23
- Introduction of more than 1.1 lakh LED lights in place of conventional lights to save energy in the F.Y. 21-22 and a target to replace another 62,000 plus LED lights in F.Y. 22-23
- Replacing old fans with more than 11,922 energy-efficient super fans in offices with a target for replacing another 72,000 plus old fans in the F.Y. 22-23
- In colonies, installation of around 1060 streetlights with the auto-timer to save energy and a target to replace another 2450 plus streetlights in F.Y. 22-23

The Scope 1 GHG emission is generated mainly from the combustion of fossil fuel in processes and owned vehicles by the company. The Scope 2 emissions are accounted primarily for energy purchased for our operations. The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions for the group for FY 2021-22 is presented below:

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions

During 2021-22, our total Scope 1 emission was 11,92,393 tCO₂

Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions

For the year 2021-22, our Scope 2 emissions were 37,64,291 tCO₂.

Sustainable Technology towards Coal Evacuation



Fig.- FMC at Kusmunda OCP, SECL

First Mile Connectivity Projects

To achieve the planned growth in coal evacuation with minimum environmental impact, CIL has deployed multi-pronged strategies like increasing coal transportation via rail and scaling up the mechanized coal transportation and loading under the 'First Mile Connectivity' projects.

Under CIL's flagship 'First Mile Connectivity (FMC) Projects', 44 Projects have been identified for implementation in two phases which will increase the mechanized coal transportation and loading system. FMC Projects will help increase mechanized evacuation from the current 151 MTPA to 622.5 MTPA.

Out of the planned 35 FMC Projects in the first phase, 6 projects have been commissioned till date with a total capacity of 82 MTPA. The total capital investment in 1st phase is INR 10,750 Crore.

The 2nd Phase has also been sanctioned and is expected to be completed by FY 25, with a total capital investment of INR 2500 Crore and a total capacity of 57 MTPA.

First Mile Connectivity Project

Target completion of all the projects is FY'24 for Phase I and FY 25 for phase II Total investment of INR 13,250 Crore for both the phases

Phase-I:

6 out of 35 planned FMC Projects commissioned with a total capacity of 82 MTPA

27 of the rest 29 are under construction, having a total capacity of 300.5 MTPA and the target completion for Projects of Phase-I is FY-24

Phase-II:

9 FMC Projects of 57 MTPA with an estimated investment of about INR 2,500 Crore will be developed and the target completion for Projects of Phase-II is FY-25

Work Oder issued for 3 projects with the capacity of 14 MPTA

Expected Outcome

- CIL expects >12% IRR
- Improvement in coal quality,
- Substantial reduction in the cost of evacuation & transportation charges
- Positive impact on the environment
- Reduction in diesel consumption

CIL, in association with CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, conducted an assessment study for benefits of the mechanized conveyor belt and silo loading system in coal loading & transport.

The study covered the issues of Environmental, Social and Potential Economic benefits in two of the major mines under 'The First Mile Connectivity Project'. The study revealed that implementation of 16 MT coal dispatch through CHP and Silo at Lingaraj OCP will result into reduction in tipper movement and savings of INR 50.19 Crore by reduction of 58,38,309 liters diesel consumption per year. Also, a reduction in CO by 72.2%, Hydro-Carbon by 70.8%, NOx by 76.8%, PM10 by 72.3% and PM 2.5 by 71.8% was estimated.

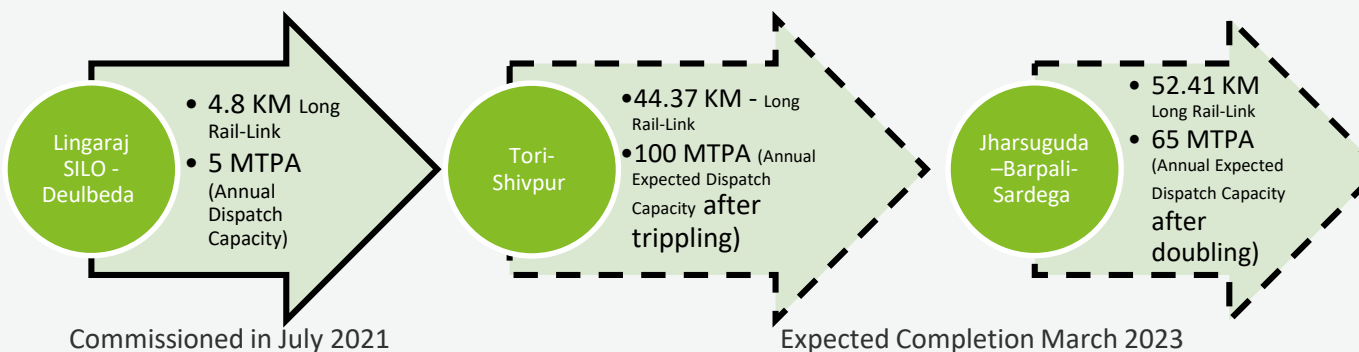
Also, a saving of 26,95,736 liters of diesel per year is estimated from 10 MTY coal dispatch through CHP & SILO in Gevra OC. The cumulative monetary saving is expected to be INR 23.08 Crore annually. Similarly, a reduction in CO by 83.7%, Hydro-Carbon by 83.3%, NOx by 85.3%, PM10 by 84.1% and PM 2.5 by 83.8% was estimated in Gevra OC

Railway lines for coal evacuation

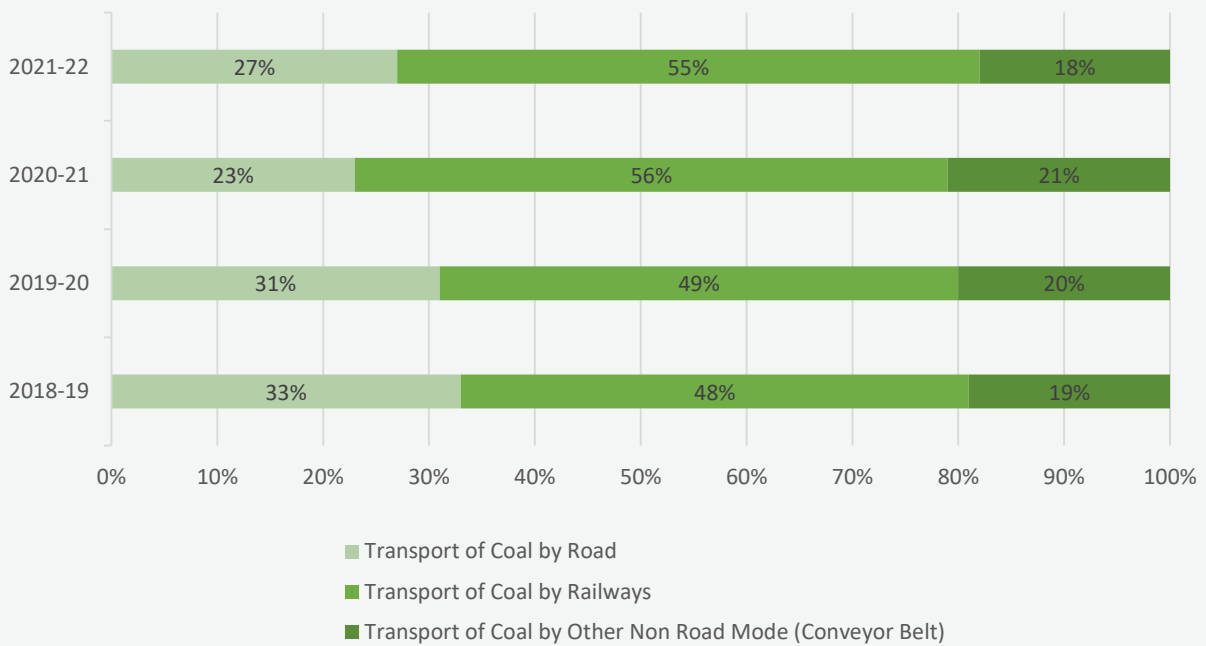
In order to have a seamless evacuation system for the projected production, an action plan to enhance and strengthen the infrastructure of coal evacuation for existing, ongoing and future projects of subsidiary companies was envisioned in the previous financial year. A total of 7 Railway Projects for evacuation of coal were identified, out of which CIL funded 3 on a deposit basis and 4 through JVs/SPVs by CIL.

Over the last three years, CIL has substantially increased its rail portfolio as a preferred mode of transport. More than 72% of our coal got transported through non-road mode (conveyor belt, MGR & railways) in the F.Y. 21-22. The multiple advantages of it were reduced traffic congestion, lesser road accidents and reduced impact on air quality post-coal production and before consumption/usage.

During 2021-22, a total quantity of 481.19 MT of coal was transported through non-road modes while 180.7 MT was dispatched through exclusive road mode



Transport of Coal by Road Vis a Vis Rail Vis a Vis Non-road mode (Conveyor Belt) - in MT



Other coal evacuation infra improvement projects by CIL

- **21 railway sidings – an estimated investment of INR 3,500 Crore**
- **33 coal trunk roads planned to be built by FY24**

Moving towards cleaner energy - Diversification of Business & Creation of New Verticals

Coal is used extensively as a fuel in most parts of the world. According to a report by World Nuclear Association, the burning of coal produces about 15 billion tons of carbon dioxide each year. To address this problem, CIL has taken various initiatives like promoting "clean coal" technologies and diversification of business towards cleaner technologies so that the coal resources can be utilized for future generations without contributing to global warming.

CIL Interventions

Setting up of natural gas-based ammonia-urea complex

Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL), one of our Joint Venture companies, moving away from coal has set up three natural-gas based 1.27 MTPA urea plants, one each at Gorakhpur (U.P.), Sindri (Jharkhand) and Barauni (Bihar). These coveted projects of national importance are being implemented at an estimated aggregate cost of around INR 25,000 Crore. The first plant was commissioned on Dec 07, 2021, rest two units are also near completion and scheduled to be commissioned shortly. The commercial urea production from all three plants will commence in F.Y. 2022-23.

Setting up of coal-based ammonia-urea complex

Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) is another Joint Venture company. The J.V. was constituted to set up a Surface Coal Gasification (SCG) based integrated 1.27 MTPA urea complex at Talcher using coal of Talcher coalfields. This project will lay the foundation for the coal gasification sector in the country. In this project, high ash coal blended with pet-coke up to 25% shall be gasified to produce a syngas which shall be converted into neem-coated urea. The project is being implemented on a Partial Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) basis at an estimated cost of INR 13,277 Crore, which will be financed by a debt-equity structure of 72:28. TFL has successfully achieved the Financial Closure by obtaining Final Sanctions of the target debt amount. As of March 2022, the project's overall progress stands at around 22%. The plant is expected to come into operation in F.Y. 2024-25.

Surface Coal Gasification

Setting up of Coal to Methanol plant: Pre-feasibility studies completed for setting up integrated Coal-to-Chemical (C2C) plants utilizing low-ash coal to be located near the mine head at three of our subsidiaries, ECL, SECL and WCL, to produce methanol, Ammonia and Ammonium Nitrate. These initiatives are now in various stages of implementation. Additionally, for setting up a C2C plant utilizing high ash coal, CIL has initiated a pre-feasibility study to produce Ammonium Nitrate at a strategic location to cater to the requirement of coal producing subsidiaries.

Aluminum Smelting

CIL Board has approved for the submission of the application to acquire prospecting license and mining leasehold of Bauxite mine(s) in Odisha through the Allocation route of MM(D&R) Act, 1957. A pre-feasibility report was prepared for the Integrated Greenfield Aluminum Project to be undertaken by CIL through MCL. Under the single-window clearance system, we have already received 'in-principle' approval from the High-Level Clearance Authority (HCLA) for our proposal to set up a 1MTPA refinery, 0.5 MTPA Aluminum Smelter and 1400 MW CPP.

Thermal Power Generation

Through our subsidiary South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), CIL is exploring opportunities to partner with MPPGCL to form a J.V. for setting up 1x660 M.W. expansion project at Amarkantak Thermal Power Station (ATPS). Coal to the said plant will be supplied from SECL through a new linkage (to be applied by JVC). 'In-principle' approval from MoC, DIPAM & NITI Aayog has been obtained. As the next step, MoU between SECL and MPPGCL will be executed.

R & D Projects on Environment, Ecology, Conservation and Safety taken up during FY 2021-22:

- Scaling up the conversion of CO₂ to methanol and other value-added chemicals with 500 Kg CO₂/day capacity
- Indigenous Development of Monolithic Perovskite Module Manufacturing by Printing.
- Design and development of knee and spinal smart protective devices for improving the health and safety of miners.
- Development of guidelines for delineation of water-stressed areas and designing environmentally friendly water storage structures for meeting water needs in mining areas.
- Real-time energy-efficient cyber-physical intelligent system for mine slope health monitoring.
- Forensic investigation related to Geotechnical aspects to stabilize the foundation soil of expansive nature and implement suitable ground improvement technology to sustain and enhance the optimum overburden dump height.
- Design and deployment of Ventilation Fan Wind Power Recovery System as an alternate source of Electrical Energy in Underground Coal Mines.

Focus on Renewable energy

To minimize the carbon footprint from mining operations in an endeavor to achieve carbon neutrality, one of our strategies is to increase renewable energy portfolio. As a green energy source, solar power generation lists on our diversification. We are venturing to set up solar power generation projects of 3,000 MW capacity by FY'24. As of 2021-22, the total installed capacity of Solar Power Projects in CIL is 9.54 MW, of which the rooftop solar capacity added during 2021-22 stands at 4.279 MWp. A total of 40 Lakh units of solar energy had been generated from all the Solar Projects. Work has been awarded for installing a total of 240 MW capacities of ground-mounted solar plants in different subsidiaries which are under different stages of implementation.



Solar PV Manufacturing

CIL Board has approved the formation of an SPV namely 'CIL Solar PV Limited' which shall undertake the business of entire Solar PV manufacturing value chain (i.e., Ingot-Wafer-Cell-Module).



Solar Power Generation

An SPV namely 'CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited' has been approved by CIL Board to venture into the New and Renewable Energy (Non-Conventional) segment including Solar, Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass, Geo-Thermal, Hydrogen, Tidal, etc., along with other prevalent technologies/emerging technologies.

Water Management

Water security is a global priority. Managing water resources is a major challenge for the world economies including mining industries and surrounding communities.

People in the proximity of mining areas are concerned about water-related issues resulting from mining activities. New approaches toward water management are being sought across the organization to address ongoing and long-term water-related risks and challenges.

Adhering to its commitment toward preservation of bio-diversity and natural resources (water being one of them), CIL ensures preliminary assessments through Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMPs). Water-related issues that can potentially impact the well-being of our stakeholders, including employees, contractors and local communities from our operations, are constantly being identified. Potential identified risks that emerge from mining operations include fluctuations in the groundwater levels, water flows and water quality. These risks could also occur within the immediate area of the operation or in the surrounding catchment area.

Zero Case No water related incidents were reported during FY 2021–22

CIL ensures that all mines have dedicated sumps with water harvesting structures and initial settling tanks for the removal of effluent waste. All opencast mines have commissioned effluent treatment plants to treat wastewater, garland drains to collect runoff water and siltation ponds to settle sediments in mine water. Acid mine drainage has only been reported in a few mines. When such a report is received, CIL takes steps to neutralize the acidic component (as per CPCB Guidelines) before using or disposing of the effluents.

CIL's Water pollution and Control measures

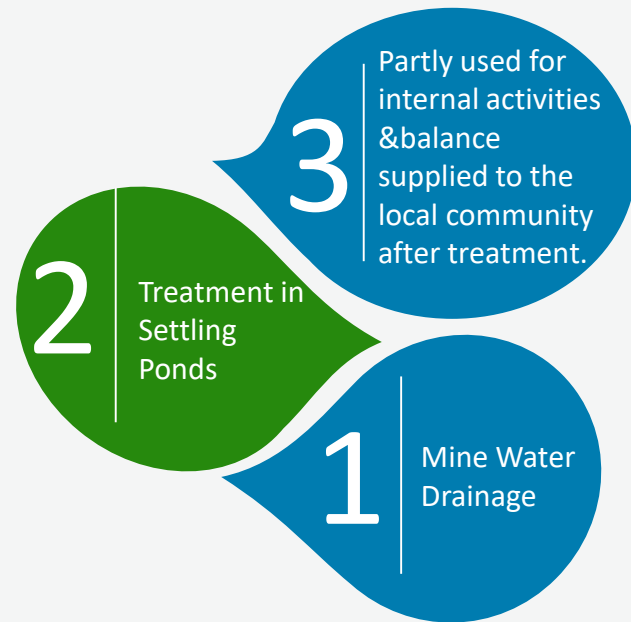


Fig. - Water from Tapin North Mine of CCL supplied for drinking water

The objective of CIL is to attempt maximum utilization of treated mine water discharge for community use. In 2021-22, out of 6047.03 Lcum average mine water discharge, 2591.92 Lcum of mine water was utilized for own use (industrial & domestic) and 2826.75 Lcum was utilized for community supply (Domestic & Irrigation). The total utilized mine water was 5418.67 Lcum which accounts for 89.61 % of total annual discharge and the remaining 10.39 % of the water was used for groundwater recharge.

Total mine water discharge- 6047.03Lcum

89.61%

10.39%

Industrial and
Domestic

Domestic and
Irrigation

Ground Water
Recharge

2591.92 Lcum

2826.75 Lcum

628.36 Lcum

10.68 Lakh people in 727 villages have been benefitted from discharged mine water



Fig. - Abandoned quarry in Rajnagar OCP, SECL



Fig. - Discharged Mine water utilized for cultivation in CCL

Pisciculture and Agriculture

As a commitment to support lives and livelihood, CIL took several initiatives. One among them is the conversion of the closed mines into pisciculture projects. Several capacity-building workshops and programs were conducted in association with state fisheries departments. CIL over the years has funded programs for the overall development of surrounding areas of the abandoned mines.

Such programs have not been limited to the abandoned mines but have expanded beyond the mine premises to the nearby villages and communities. Several initiatives like ground water recharging through rainwater harvesting, digging of ponds, developments of lagoons, de-silting existing ponds and tanks have been undertaken/ funded by CIL. Discharged mine water is used for irrigation purposes benefiting thousands of villagers.



Fig. - Pisciculture in CCL



Fig. - Pisciculture in Bishrampur OCP of SECL

Paddy cultivation on overburden

Paddy cultivation on an overburden dump was done on a trial basis by BCCL in 2014-15. Since then, the CIL subsidiary has been cultivating various crops on experimental basis dispelling the general perception of mining wasteland. CIL transformed various patches of land on overburden dumps and successfully cultivated various crops season over season.

A pilot project was conducted in Kaunda, where BCCL could harvest 3-4 Kg of rice in the first season over a patch of 10 feet by 10 feet land. The area under cultivation was increased and in 2016, 50kg of rice was harvested from a patch of 30 feet x 30 feet land. The only manure used during the cultivation was cow dung and the seedlings used were also raised at the site only. The cultivation of Rice (Dhan) was done in the year 2016 (and 2020), followed by wheat (genhu) in the year 2017 and Lemon grass in the year 2022. The crop cultivations' purpose was to see if the site is capable of average growth and cultivation. No heavy metals were detected in the soil used for harvesting, thus making harvested rice over mined out degraded land safe to consume.



Fig. Farming in OB Dump of BCCL Mine



Fig. - Kusunda ecological restoration team maintaining the site

This success of BCCL towards the enhancement of biodiversity received much recognition. Kusunda ecological restoration team has established and maintained this site for which training was provided by FRI, Dehradun. This project is being supervised and monitored by the ecological restoration team of the Environment Department, HQ, Koyla Nagar, BCCL. The whole management team of Kusunda strives to find new ways in which the degraded land can be ecologically enriched and established for other economic activities.

Land Reclamation

As part of bio-reclamation initiatives of MCL, a reclamation drive using crop cover over external OB dump on an area of 75 Ha was carried out during FY 2021-22. The grassing/cropping was carried out by planting and sprinkling red grams bamboo seeds over the OB dump of Bhubaneswari OCP. The exercise of crop cover also helped to enrich the soil and replenish the supplements to the soil, enhancing the water seepage and air circulation.



Fig. - Planting and sprinkling red grams bamboo seeds over the OB dump

Over Burden (OB) to Sand

Sand is the second most-consumed natural resource next to water. Considering the increasing demand for sand, CIL, in a novel move has started segregating sand from overburden formations. Currently, the only sources of sand are mining, dredging from water courses of rivers, or imports from various countries.

This initiative of CIL has opened new possibilities; in not only making cheaper sand available to the surrounding areas but the overall impact on the environmental pollution due to sand mining was reduced. Also, these sand segregation plants will improve the riverine ecosystem, flow, groundwater recharge potential and water quality in their courses. Currently, two OB to sand plants are operational in WCL.

The sand segregated from O.B. formations is being provided to agencies implementing housing under government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and the like.

Seven OB to Sand project proposals have already been prepared and are under different stages of implementation.

**INR 0.74 Crore Profit
generated from Sand Sale in
FY 2022**

22,287 m³

**Sand
Generated**

About 22,287 m³ sand generated from 55,719 m³ OB in FY 2021-22.



Fig. - OB to sand plant in WCL

Waste and Effluent Management

Waste Management has emerged as one of the key challenges for industrial operations. The increasing focus on the way industries manage, dispose and reuse waste is under constant scanner from various stakeholders, NGOs and other investors. CIL recognizes the importance of waste management and continues to work on innovative ways to reduce and reuse waste in the best possible manner as a responsible organization.

One significant waste generated from our operations remains the overburden, followed by the mine water, process waste, used oil and sludge. CIL has worked out various ways to extract sand from the overburden. Similarly, the mine water, considered a waste, is being reused for industrial and domestic use (internal consumption) and the consumption of nearby communities for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Our non-hazardous waste comprises scrap material like High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) drums, metal scrap, plastic barrels and other process wastes. During the reporting period, we disposed of all hazardous and non-hazardous waste to authorized vendors. The procedure for managing waste is as per Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2015. We transport our hazardous waste generated to the authorized vendor, where waste is disposed of through appropriate methods in line with the stipulated law of the land and required documents are submitted to the regulator State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).

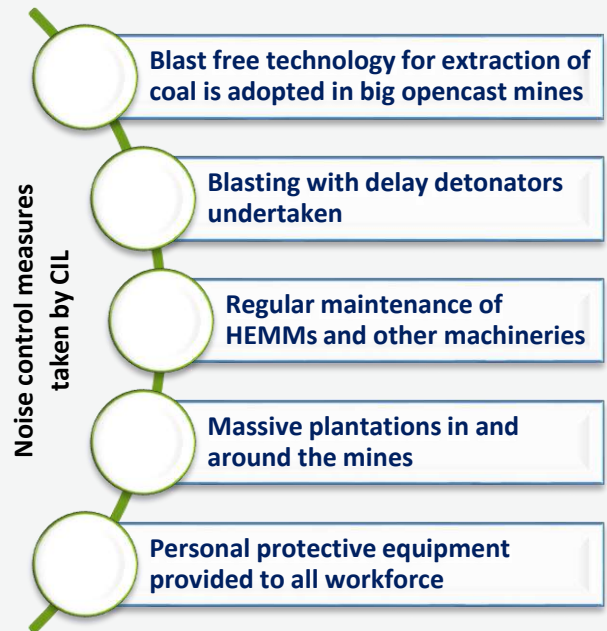
Further, keeping in mind the importance of disposing of e-waste, CIL has a dedicated e-Waste Policy framed in 2019 to dispose of e-waste efficiently and in an eco-friendly manner. The e-Waste Disposal Policy can be accessed at: https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CIL_Corporate_E-Waste_Policy_tFQLJHH.pdf

Along with the e-waste disposal policy, CIL has also developed guidelines to manage the fly ash generated in captive thermal power plants. This can be accessed at: https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CIL_Fly_ash_guidelines_2019.pdf.

CIL has not had any incidence of coal or oil spillage during the year 2021-22.

Noise Management

Noise has been considered a problem in the mining industry for many years and the gradual growth in mechanization over the last few decades has increased noise levels in many sectors. Within our operational boundary, noise pollution arises due to the operation of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) deployed in mines, activities of Workshops, Coal Handling Plants (CHPs) and blasting operations. CIL has taken various steps to manage, control and reduce the noise pollution created due to the said activities at CIL mining sites, as mentioned below:



Waste-water Management

CIL ensures that mine water and other effluents are treated by statutory discharge standards. To achieve maximum water conservation, treated effluent is used to the extent possible. Additionally, Oil & Grease Traps remove the oil and grease from the effluents for proper disposal. Effluent treatment facilities for mine, workshop, CHP effluents, such as oil and grease traps, sedimentation ponds and storage and reuse of treated water, have been provided in all major projects. CIL has also established domestic sewage treatment plants to treat domestic effluents. CIL is currently operating over 45 sewage treatment plants and 123 Effluent Treatment plants across its operations.



Fig. - Mobile Sprinklers in operation for suppression of dust



Fig. - Fixed Fog Canon in operation for suppression of dust at the source

Air Emission - Control and Management

At regular intervals, the ambient air quality monitoring equipment tracks air pollutants at all locations. Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Particulate Matter (PM) and Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) are some of the air emission parameters that are monitored. Emissions are within the norms prescribed by the regulatory authorities.

CIL uses mobile sprinklers, stationary sprinklers & fog canons on haul roads and other dust-generating sites in all its mines to effectively control dust. The blacktopping of highways, mandatory covering of coal transport vehicles, avenue plantations and afforestation of all unoccupied places are other priority areas that CIL is focusing on. CIL's subsidiaries are also installing conveyors to carry coal from mines to dispatch locations to minimize dust emissions produced during transportation.

CIL and all its subsidiaries, in line with the statutory requirements, routinely measure the ambient air quality in and around coal mines and the results are communicated to regulatory agencies. Opencast mines have also installed Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems (CAAQMS) connected to State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) websites for real-time monitoring of ambient air quality parameters. Additional pollution control measures are implemented to bring the air quality level within acceptable standards.



Fig. - Fixed Sprinkler in Belpahad OC, MCL



Fig. - Mobile Fog Canon in operation for suppression of dust at the source



Fig. - Fixed sprinklers along belt conveyor

Biodiversity Management

Biodiversity conservation and management have become a buzzword in natural resource development, particularly in the mining industry. As people became more conscious of environmental challenges, the focus of sustainable development has shifted in recent years, particularly on environment and communities in the proximity of the mining areas. Because of the increased awareness of biodiversity conservation within the ecosystem, stakeholders such as local communities, NGOs, investors and the media are scrutinizing the mining sector's biodiversity conservation performance closely.

Long-term development requires commitment to biodiversity management and conservation. Through a coordinated and comprehensive program of impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation, CIL is committed to promote the preservation of regional biodiversity and the habitat on which it depends.

251

Environmental Engineers

Dedicated environmental engineers looking after the environmental aspects of CIL's operations during FY 2021-22.

Management approach towards biodiversity conservation

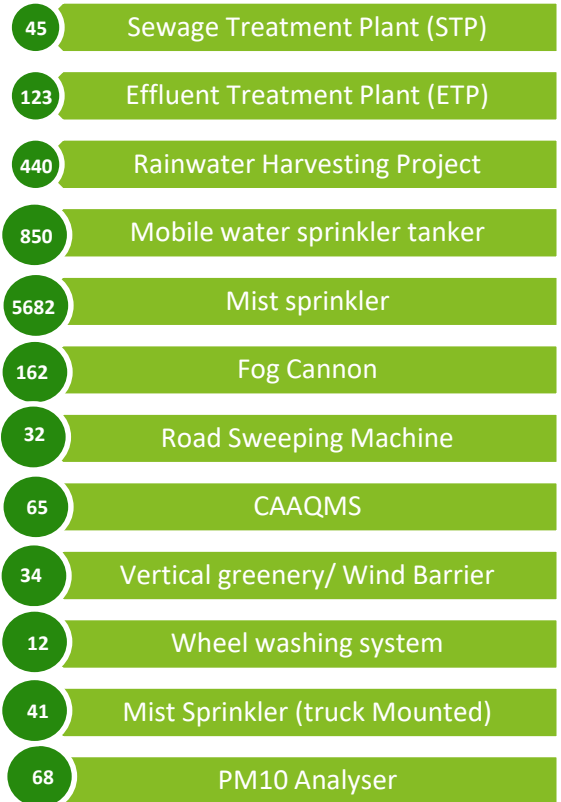
CIL is strongly committed to ensure biodiversity protection at all locations. For all of our mines, whether greenfield or expansion, we conduct a complete environmental impact assessment (EIA) that considers pre- and post-mining operations. Environment Management Plans are prepared with the help of NABET accredited agencies and then discussed in-depth with the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. EAC proposes that MoEF&CC award Environmental Clearance for the projects based on the discussions.

CIL makes sure that all operations across its subsidiaries adhere to all project terms and conditions. A compliance report is submitted to MOEF&CC and SPCB every six months to ensure compliance with the EC conditions.

CIL's goal is to meet its coal production target sustainably by completing mine closures and ensuring land usage for future generations. Environmental problems are taken into consideration in CIL's mining activities and operating choices.

In addition, we have implemented several environmental safeguard measures in and around our mining areas to control potential hazards and increase beneficial outcomes.

The following are the status/figures of CIL's environmental safeguard measures:



CIL initiative toward Biodiversity conservation

Biodiversity management and ecological restoration are two key priority areas in CIL's environmental policy. On reclaimed backfilled sites, settled overburden (OB) dumps, areas in and around mines, roadsides, townships, residential areas and suitable vacant spaces, intensive tree planting is undertaken as part of our commitment to maintain, improve and conserve biodiversity and ecosystems. Furthermore, conservation strategies are prepared and implemented in line with the environmental clearance (EC) and forest clearance (FC) requirements to safeguard flora and fauna.

CIL recognizes that some of its primary coal reserves are located on forest land and is fully committed to ensure that its actions have minimal adverse effects on the forest ecosystem and follow extant statutory provisions.

For the project involving forest land, an amount as notified by MoEF&CC/ State governments is deposited in CAMPA for proper implementation of compensatory afforestation schemes, wildlife conservation plans, etc. Wherever statutorily mandated, a Site-Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan is prepared through Expert Agency & approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the concerned state. These plans are implemented through state agencies.

Subsidiaries of CIL have deposited the following amount during the last three years towards CA, NPV & other payments in an Ad-hoc CAMPA account:

Year	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Amount in INR Crore	250.65	163.08	171.70

The objective of both regional and site-specific Wildlife Conservation Plans is to assess the present status of flora/fauna and habitat of important wildlife species in the project and its surrounding buffer zone, i.e., 10 KM. Experts and consultants assess the area for probable degradation of forests and habitats arising out of project implementation and chalk out mitigative strategies through discussion with stakeholders of the locality and forest staff. Conservation plans include habitat improvements, measures to ameliorate human-animal interface conflicts and implementation measures to facilitate the movement of fauna across planned infrastructures without causing hindrance in their movement. A list of management interventions is proposed and a budget estimate is prepared for both the project site and the impact zone which is subsequently implemented either the project proponent or Divisional Forest Officer.

Monitoring of Biological Reclamation

CIL's land reclamation performance is closely monitored by satellite surveillance. Seventy-six major open cast projects (OCPs), producing more than 5 Mm³ Coal + O.B. annually, are monitored yearly and the remaining OCPs, which produce less than 5 Mm³ Coal + O.B. annually, are monitored once every three years. In addition, CIL is conducting vegetation cover mapping through satellite surveillance every three years. Details of satellite imagery studies have also been uploaded on CIL's website.

The Satellite Surveillance study reveals that 76 major OCPs have reclaimed area of 62.53% and active mining area is limited to only 37.47 % of the total excavated area.

Plantation

CIL undertakes extensive plantation along avenues, on O.B. dumps, around mines and residential colonies to maintain the ecological balance.

Subsidiary companies of CIL have planted 30.42 Lakh saplings in approx. 1468 Ha, reflecting CIL's commitment to protecting and restoring ecosystems. Keeping native biodiversity in mind, indigenous species are planted to preserve the native ecosystem through expert agencies like State Forest Development Corporation.

During the last five years (2017-18 to 2021-22), CIL has planted 104.35 Lakh no. of saplings over more than 4391 Ha (within the mining leasehold area).



Fig. - Deploying drones to monitor mining areas

We have deployed drones to monitor mining areas such as land reclamation, mine closure monitoring and the generation of a digital terrain model for monitoring mining operations. The drones are also used to measure in-situ excavated volume and coal stock through the DTM-to-DTM method using its LiDAR sensor.

Plantation inside mine leasehold area (2017-18 to 2021-22)



Eco Restoration and Development of Eco Parks

Reclamation of the mined-out areas and the external OB dumps is a major environmental mitigatory activity taken up by Coal India.

In all new mines reclamation of mined-out areas are being done as per the Environmental Management Plan and Mine Closure Plan which are approved by MoEF&CC. Concurrent reclamation and rehabilitation of mined-out areas (subject to technical feasibility as per geo-mining conditions) are undertaken for gainful land use.

For gainful land use, concurrent reclamation and restoration of mined-out regions are done (subject to technical feasibility and geo-mining conditions). Scientific research is carried out to determine suitable plant species for each coalfield and a sustainable restoration sequence through three-tier plantations for effective Bio-reclamation of disturbed land.

As of 31st March 2022, through its various subsidiaries, CIL has commissioned 27 Eco-restoration, Eco Parks and Eco-Tourism Projects covering an area of approx. 225 Ha, with an expenditure of more than INR 32 Crore.

As of 31st March 2022, NCL has funded the development of three Eco-Parks, Modwani Dam Eco-park (Jayant Mines), Nigahi Eco Park (Bareja Pond) and CS Azad Eco Park (Bina OC), with total funding of INR 16.60 Crore under CSR.

The parks cover an area of 23.91 Ha. The Modwani Dam & Nigahi Eco Parks are already been completed and are open to the public. Chandra Sekhar Azad Eco-Park is scheduled to be commissioned by December 2022. These Eco-Parks have started to attract migratory birds like Black Winged Stilt and many similar species are expected to make these parks their home.



Fig. - Migratory birds like Black Winged Stilt in the Eco Park

Many of the commissioned eco-Parks and eco-restoration projects of CIL have recorded footfall as high as 10,000-11,000 and are expected to double in the near future. These eco-parks, on average, provide direct & indirect employment to 20-25 local people and with increasing footfall, the indirect employment numbers shall also rise. Coal India is currently exploring possibilities of Mine-Tourism, which shall help increase the footfall in these eco-parks manifold.

Special attention was given to the tourist amenities while developing these Eco-Parks and provisions like Jetty & Boat rides, parking facilities, canteen & cafeterias and several other amenities for children were also installed in these parks. Bird watching points, hiking trails and similar other provisions have also been developed at specific locations to cater to the needs of the tourists.



Fig. - Tourist amenities in the Eco Park: Bird watching points, hiking and trailing

To promote mine tourism and create a tourism-based source of income for the local communities around the identified Eco-Tourism parks, NCL, a subsidiary of CIL, signed a MoU with Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation (MPSTDC) in August 2021. The main objective of this collaborative initiative was to link all bio-diversity hotspots of the Singrauli region (i.e., Son-Ghariyal Sanctuary, Bagdara Sanctuary, Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve, Mada caves, etc.) mine tourism, village tourism, with both state and national tourism bodies. Through such initiatives, CIL endeavors to create awareness for the conservation of Biodiversity and create new job opportunities in the Singrauli region.

Since the signing of the MoU, the “Singrauli Eco-Tourism Circuit” has emerged as a new tourist attraction in Central India. On an average of 1000-1200 persons per month visit these sites of this circuit.

Not only for regular tourists, these mines are also becoming popular among students of various age groups. Prominent institutions like IITs and NIT have shown interest in organizing educational tours and trips to these Eco-Tourism Parks with visits to closed mines and surrounding reclaimed land as part of the academic curriculum.

CIL is also planning to launch a dedicated portal for Singrauli Eco-Tourism Circuit and run capacity building programs for the nearby communities and local tribes for the homestays, in association with State Forest Dept. as well as MPSTDC. The dedicated portal is expected to be launched in the second quarter of 2022.



Fig. - Educational tours and trips to the Eco-Tourism Parks



Fig. - Singrauli Eco-Tourism Circuit emerging as a new tourist attraction

Utkal Upavan Eco-Park, Lilari OCP, Lakhanpur Area Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LTD.)

Success Study

Location: Utkal Upavan, Lilari, of Lakhanpur Area, Mahanadi Coalfields is located in Ib Valley Coalfields, Jharsuguda District, Odisha.

Connectivity

- The location is well connected by road, rail and air.
- The park is situated at Jurabaga village. It is strategically placed just about 35 km away from Jharsuguda railway station and 10 km away from Belpahar railway station.
- It is well connected by road, just 6 km away from NH 49, connecting Jharsuguda, Odisha, with Raigarh, Chattisgarh.
- Lilari Eco-Park is also well connected by air as it is 30 km away from Veer Surendra Sai Airport, Jharsuguda.
- Belpahar is the nearest town and is well approachable by an all weather road.

The foundation stone of Utkal Upavan, Lilari was laid by Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Amit Shah in the august presence of Hon'ble Minister of Coal and Parliamentary Affairs Shri Pralhad Joshi and Member of Parliament Shri Suresh Pujari on 23rd July 2020 on Vrikshyaropan Abhiyan 2020. The Eco-Park is proposed to be developed in Phases. The following activities and facilities have been commissioned in the current financial year under the Utkal Upavan Scheme.

Several tourist groups were welcomed annually generating direct employment to approx. 20-25 local people for maintenance, eco-park uptake, running canteen and others. These tourism opportunities have also opened several indirect job opportunities for the nearby communities.

The eco-park consists of the following activities:

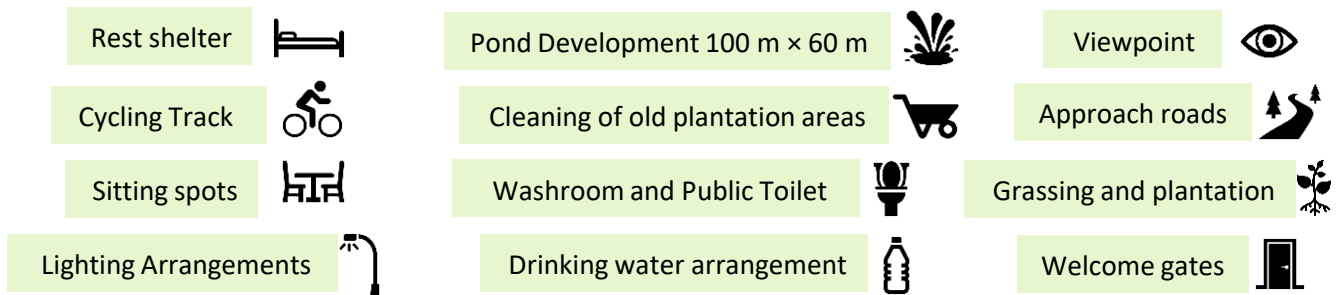


Fig. - Main Entrance Gate and tourist parking facility

Chandrasekhar Azad Eco Park at Orient UG Mine No.4 Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LTD.) Success Study

Under Vrikshyaropan Abhiyan 2021 commitment, as part of Sustainable Development, MCL laid the foundation stone for Chandrasekhar Azad Eco Park at Orient UG Mine no. 4, named in the memory of the country's well-known freedom fighter. The Eco-Park is being developed over an area of 9.5 Ha. with scope for further development to offset environmental effects of coal mining to the extent possible..

Many facilities available for the tourists include a garden with a water fountain, a museum displaying the history and culture of the nearby communities, a cafeteria operated by the local communities, provision of vehicle parking, security house, ticket booking counter, first aid station, fire fighting room with all accessories and provision of toilets facilities. Special attention is given to water management and a dedicated disposal area for waste has also been identified to ensure the sanctity of the eco-park.



Fig. - Plantation Area



Fig. - Tourist Facilitation Center, Parking area and Rest rooms

The Eco- Park once completed in all aspects will improve the ecological value of nearby areas and induce an additional income for locals. It has been estimated that on an average around 15000 people per year will visit the park which will directly employ 15 people and provide indirect employment to several others. Several other amenities will be developed in the vicinity such as souvenir shops, food stalls, cafeteria, vendors, etc. which will provide income generation opportunities. The green initiative will help improve the mining and economic conditions of the nearby community.



Fig. - Playing equipment installed in the park



Fig. - Exterior View of under-construction museum

Area and Location of the Park:

The Eco-Park is situated at Gandghora village near Brajrajnagar on the side of Jharsuguda-Raigarh National Highway-49.

Associated Mine:

Chandrashekhar Azad Eco-park has been developed at Orient UG Mine no. 4, which has a glorious past of serving the nation by producing coal for more than 50 years since its opening in 1965.

Connectivity Plan:

Gandhi Chowk connects the Eco-Park, Brajrajnagar at 1 km through NH 49 and 6km from Brajrajnagar Railway station and 18 km from Veer Surendra Sai Airport, Jharsuguda.

Just Transition for All

People and communities are at the center of the change under the "Just Transition for All" concept. To achieve India's commitments to meet the Paris Agreement through decarbonization of coal regions, MoC, in assistance of World Bank, has introduced the design and implementation of transition strategies for coal regions, in mitigating and managing impacts to direct / indirect workers, communities and providers of goods & services along a complex value chain from mine to power plant.

The assistance envisages:

- Coal Mine Closures, including new technical standards for decommissioning mines that enable post-closure re-purposing and mitigate public health & safety legacy issues.
- Strengthen policies/laws and institutional capacities at the central, state and coal region levels to ensure good social and environmental performance necessary for a Just Transition for All approach.
- Mitigation of social impacts from loss of direct and indirect jobs shifts towards longer-term reskilling and re-educating members of the remaining workforce and the broader community to access jobs of the future





SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

2,48,550

Total Workforce

19548

Female Workforce

2,449

New Recruits

SOCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(FY 2021-22)

INR 40,700.82 Crore

Employee Benefits Expenses

5,26,755

Training Man-days

0.096%

*Employee Turnover

INR 2,13,122

Average Salary of Male -
Executives

INR 1,70,404

Average Salary of Female -
Executives

SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS

(FY 2021-22)

INR 375.51 Crore

Spent on Healthcare & Sanitation
Related Projects

INR 48.66 Crore

Total Safety Expenditure

0.093

Injury Rate (Per MT of
Coal Production)

0.29

Total Recordable Injury
Frequency Rate (TRCFR)

0.28

Lost Time Injury Frequency
Rate (LTIFR)

0.003

Fatality Rate
(Per MT of Coal Production)

CSR HIGHLIGHTS

(FY 2021-22)

INR 583.32 Crore

Total CSR Expenditure

INR 91.58 Crore

Spent on Education-Related
Projects

*Persons resigned from CIL

Employee Management

Cultivating a high-performance culture and developing competent workforce and system capabilities are the two pillars of organizational transformation. We believe that employees are the most important stakeholders and play a key role in the organization’s success and long-term competitiveness. Our employees define our brand enabling us to meet customer expectations while contributing to the sustainable growth of the business. CIL is committed to creating a decent work environment to attract, motivate and retain the qualified professionals.

CIL’s Human Resource Strategy

Building a robust and diverse talent pipeline

Driving greater employee engagement

Enhancing individual and organizational capabilities for future readiness

Strengthening employee relations further through progressive people practices

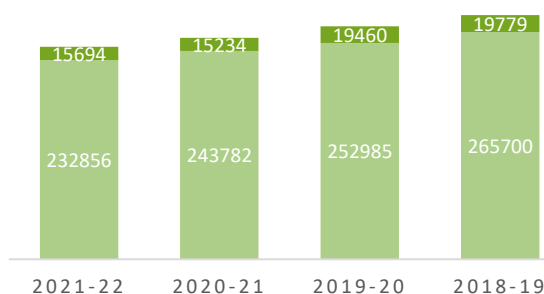
Human Resource (HR) Department is headed by a HR senior professional. HR is responsible for ensuring and implementing HR policies and practices. As an organization, CIL focuses on employee engagement that fosters individual dignity and respects human rights. Over the years we have progressed towards strategic workforce management, talent attraction, skill development, health, safety, employee relations and overall operational efficiency. We strive to create a modern working environment and encourage personal and professional development. We ensure overall compliance pertaining to statutory provisions governing labour practices and work ethics throughout the organization. Our employees are offered competitive remuneration which is higher than the local minimum wage standards and at par with the industry standards, irrespective of gender. Formal and informal communication channel enables employees to raise any concerns and suggestions on creating a professional working environment for optimum productivity and employee satisfaction.

Human resource is a major driving force in achieving better performance. We are dovetailing technological advances and growth of the workforce to meet the growing demands of production along with diversification into aligned and non-aligned areas.

During the reporting period, the total headcount at CIL was 2,48,550. The non-executive employees comprised 94% of the total workforce.

TOTAL WORKFORCE

■ Non-Executive ■ Executive



Category	Subsidiary-wise Headcount as on 31 March 2022										
	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	NEC	CMPDI	DCC	CIL (HQ)
Executive	2040	1905	2285	2033	2796	1781	1601	59	795	8	391
Non-Executive	50895	37010	33576	33708	41609	20082	12627	715	2153	165	316

Category	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	NEC	CMPDI	DCC	CIL(HQ)
Executive.	2040	1905	2285	2033	2796	1781	1601	59	795	8	391
Non-Exe.	50895	37010	33576	33708	41609	20082	12627	715	2153	165	316

CIL and its subsidiaries also deployed 91,175 contractual employees for various activities. During 2021-22, 8,295 Apprentices were engaged in CIL and its Subsidiaries.

Activities	Contractor Workers as on 31 March 2022									
	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	MCL	NCL	SECL	CMPDIL	NEC	CIL(HQ)
Mining activities	4435	4370	2043	6218	6626	12314	6369	0	182	0
Transportation of Coal	460	715	1951	1887	7378	801	2407	0	0	0
Civil Work	975	190	1870	986	1892	2503	4686	69	23	58
Watch and Ward	1409	186	0	0	4226	2110	80	597	155	72
Others	523	715	1776	1716	1973	1791	1942	269	0	227

Diversity and Equal Opportunity

We believe a diverse workforce is significant to adapt and thrive in a highly competitive business space. CIL is committed to promote diversity and inclusiveness in workplace where everyone is respected and their distinctive perspectives, skill and experience is appreciated and adequately rewarded. CIL avoids discrimination and harassment against any employee based on race, color, national or ethnic origin, age, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression.

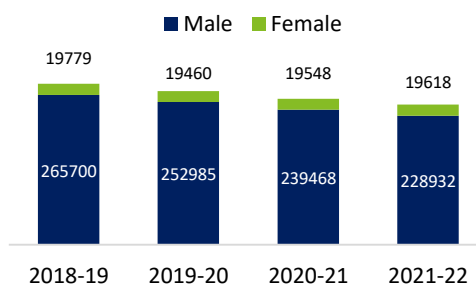
We are committed to continuously improving the female-male ratio at all levels. At the end of FY 2022, we had a total of 19,618 female employees, representing 7.9% of total employees.

For payment of salary and wages, CIL follows the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) for non-executives and specified pay scales for executive cadre employees. 93.68% of our employees are covered under the NCWA, which is finalized every five years. Our executives' employees are covered under a Presidential directive issued by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India

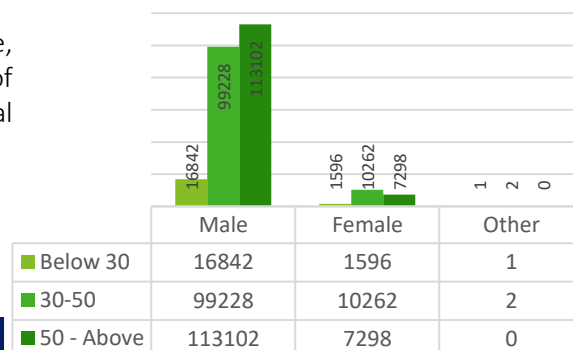
As of 1st Jan 2022, 425 persons of our total workforce were those with disabilities. Sixty-four new employees with disability joined CIL in FY 2021-22. We continuously provide a conducive environment for our employees for their growth and development.

50.6 % of our male employees are below 50 years of age, whereas 61.9% of our female employees are below 50 years of age. Also, we at CIL take pride in stating that we provide equal opportunities to all our employees.

WORKFORCE BY GENDER



AGE-WISE CATEGORIZATION



Average Monthly Salary (INR)	Male	Female
Board of Directors	416016	372645
Executives	213122	170404
Non-Executive	120686	87613

Talent Attraction and Retention

We believe that providing the right set of opportunities and benefits will attract and retain the best talents in our organization. All policies and procedures, especially those related to talent management are regularly examined and strengthened by the HR department. Our HR vision 2020 reflects our key strategies in the areas of manpower planning, succession planning, training and development, organizational culture, corporate branding, IT initiatives, welfare, CSR etc. We ensure a discrimination-free workplace and endeavor to be a great place to work with.

Factors of increase	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	NEC	CMPDI	DCC	CIL(HQ)	TOTAL
Compassionate employment	695	241	482	222	218	139	142	0	28	1	6	2174
Fresh Rectt.	254	131	354	115	177	303	1087	0	28	0	0	2449
Appoint of land losers	237	2	163	454	188	413	88	0	0	0	0	1545
Re-instatement	3	1	4	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	18
TOTAL INCREASE	1189	375	1003	793	587	857	1318	1	56	1	6	6186

In FY 2021-22, 6,186 total professionals were inducted into our organization. Of the new recruits in the executive category, 967 employees are below the 30-age group, 250 are within the 30-50 age group. The number of new recruits in executive cadre has increased as compared to 2020-21. In FY 2021-22, 16,672 professionals left our organization, out of which 12,599 were cases of retirement

New Hires (Executives) : Subsidiary-wise

Categorization	2021-22		2020-21		2019-20		2018-19	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ECL	192	25	22	0	41	8	65	18
BCCL	129	24	36	0	20	7	99	17
CCL	260	32	17	0	23	18	59	15
NCL	159	7	7	0	14	4	56	12
WCL	87	29	51	0	7	10	57	4
SECL	127	19	89	0	20	10	68	9
MCL	103	10	34	0	22	8	61	9
CMPDI	13	1	0	0	2	0	5	3
CIL (HQ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Total	1070	147	256	0	149	65	479	89

New Hires (Executives) Age-wise Categorization

Categorization	2021-22			2020-21			2019-20			2018-19		
	< 30 yrs.	30-50 yrs.	above 50 yrs.	< 30 yrs.	30-50 yrs.	above 50 yrs.	< 30 yrs.	30-50 yrs.	above 50 yrs.	< 30 yrs.	30-50 yrs.	above 50 yrs.
ECL	156	61	≡	≡	19	3	32	17	0	38	41	4
BCCL	111	42			25	11	7	20	0	59	47	10
CCL	250	42			13	4	0	41	0	41	32	1
NCL	149	17			7	0	10	8	0	42	20	6
WCL	91	25			43	8	1	16	0	6	51	4
SECL	110	36			77	12	11	19	0	17	54	6
MCL	88	25			29	5	14	16	0	23	41	6
CMPDI	12	2			0	0	2	0	0	7	1	0
CIL (HQ)	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEC	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1
Total	967	250			213	43	77	137	0	239	291	38

Employee Performance Reviews



CIL has implemented an appropriate and well-balanced compensation structure for all employee categories, including fixed and variable components. Performance of all the executives below Board level up to E7 grade is assessed through a balanced Score Card based Performance Management System (PMS) called 'Performance Report for Individual Development of Executives' (PRIDE). The performance of E8 and above grade executives is assessed through a PAR-based system governed by DPE guidelines. The performance of all executives is assessed based on PMS, in which all the short-term and long-term targets are assigned through mutual discussions. Based on the account, a variable component pay called performance-related pay (PRP) is being given every year to all the executives at the Board level and below. In FY 21-22, 100% of employees underwent a performance appraisal process. During the financial year 2021-22,

- CIL has promoted/selected 275 Sr. Officer (Mining) – E2 Grade in Mining discipline through department promotion/selection from non-executive to executive cadre.
- 330 departmental candidates have been promoted/selected from Non-Executive to Executive cadre in 10 disciplines and posted at different Subsidiaries.

Attrition as on 31 March 2022

Factors of decrease	TOTAL
Retirement	12599
Resignation	240
Death	3487
Dismissal/Termination/Removal	346

Employee Relations

Being a responsible entity, guided by best corporate governance practices, we understand that the decisions taken shouldn't be detrimental for the well-being and growth of our employees. CIL is committed to adhering to all applicable labour laws & regulations and best practices in labour relations at all operating locations. All the employees are free to be part of any registered trade union or employees' association. CIL non-executive employees are associated with five trade unions- BMS, HMS, AITUC, INTUC and CITU. The representation of staff is allowed in the bipartite bodies through trade unions/associations of representative nature. Furthermore, CIL has a Welfare Board comprising Central Trade Union representatives and management representatives who frequently meet, discuss and review various welfare schemes and their implementation. There was one strike and one lockout reported in FY2021-22 with a loss of 46,940 man-days.

Employee Well-being and Welfare

Prioritizing employees' well-being and welfare is key to business growth. We offer our employees benefits and opportunities that contribute to their overall well-being. Regular health checks are carried out for the permanent employees. Employees are provided with required personal protective equipment, canteen, accommodation and transport facilities. All employees of CIL are covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund scheme which is a contributory fund with equal contribution both by employee and company which is operated and maintained by the Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) Authorities.

CIL has dedicated residential and commercial areas, sports facilities, clubs, schools and medical facilities for its employees in remote areas. CIL organizes events during festivals and special occasions for employees and their families. These facilities are extended to all sections of the society without any discrimination. For recreation of our employees and stakeholders, 218 children's parks have been established at all operating locations.

Employee Benefits:

- Benefits on account of LTA/LTC
- Life Cover Scheme
- Group, personal Accident Insurance Scheme
- Settlement Allowance
- Retired Executive Medical Benefit Scheme
- Compensation to Dependants of the deceased in mine accidents.
- Paternity leave
- Maternity Leave
- Childcare leave

Employee Benefits Expenses (INR in Crore)	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Compensation (Salary & Wage Incl. Allowance & Benefits)	30,587.18	28,634.74	28,812.51
Contribution to Provident & other Funds	7813.43	7,753.70	8271.56
Staff Welfare Expenses	2300.21	2,203.98	2,320.11

Success Story- Concern for People

Coal India Limited (CIL) established an exceptional example for other PSUs and organizations who believe that their actual wealth is their people's resources and their families and that saving their lives at all costs is the first and foremost job.

SECL, a subsidiary of CIL, covered the entire cost of INR 16 Crore for treating a two-year-old child of one of its coal miners suffering from Spinal Muscular Atrophy, a rare ailment (SMA). Srishti Rani, the daughter of Satish Kumar Ravi, an overman working in the Dipka Area, had SMA, a genetic condition. A person suffering from SMA loses control of muscle movement due to the loss of nerve cells in the spinal cord and brain stem. Srishti has prescribed the Zolgensma injection, which costs INR 16 Crore. She was last treated at AIIMS, Delhi.



Given the exorbitant expense of the treatment, an employee like Satish could not afford to purchase an injection at such a high rate. CIL management opted to cover the entire cost of the injection, which had to be imported, due to the situation and the urgency of the therapy required.

Employee Welfare and Security Schemes: Coal India has Scholarship Scheme, Cash Award and Certificate of Appreciation for employees' children. Every year various eligible applicants under the respective categories are awarded these scholarships, cash awards and certificates of appreciation. Medical Facilities, Co-operative Stores and Credit Societies, Banking Facilities, Post Offices, Holiday Homes and Sports Facilities are also provided for its employees.

Parental Leaves

All permanent female employees are entitled to maternity leave of 180 days as required by statutory norms. Additionally, we provide childcare leave for our female employees. The child care leave is granted for up to 730 days under the specified conditions of the policy.

Anti Sexual Harassment

The executives of CIL are covered under CDA Rules for Anti Sexual Harassment and the staff adheres to the standing order of the Government of India for Anti Sexual Harassment. Any instances of such actions are reported to the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) set up at every subsidiary and office of CIL to redress complaints regarding sexual harassment. All women employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy. During the reporting year FY2021-22, no sexual harassment complaint was reported.

Occupational Health and Safety

Our employees' health and safety is of utmost importance to us. We encourage our employees to observe all safety rules & practices and notify potential health & safety hazards in the work environment. We are dedicated to maintain a productive workplace by minimizing the risk of accidents, injury and exposure to health risks. All employees and contractors demonstrate commitment to safety in their everyday behaviors and decisions. We ensure that all operational facilities adhere to health and safety rules and regulations. As a first step towards our commitment, we have framed a well-defined safety policy. We have established a multi-disciplinary internal safety organization (ISO) in all subsidiaries to implement the same. The Safety Head reviews the policies and practices pertaining to workplace safety regularly. Each of our operational units monitors the major & minor incidents, including near-misses and corrective & preventive actions about health and safety. Employees undergo initial and periodic fire prevention and management training and drills with the operational areas to enhance their safety consciousness and emergency responses. CIL maintains a well-established Rescue Organization at strategic locations spreading across different Subsidiaries to cater to emergencies on a 24X7 basis.

Safety Monitoring System in CIL

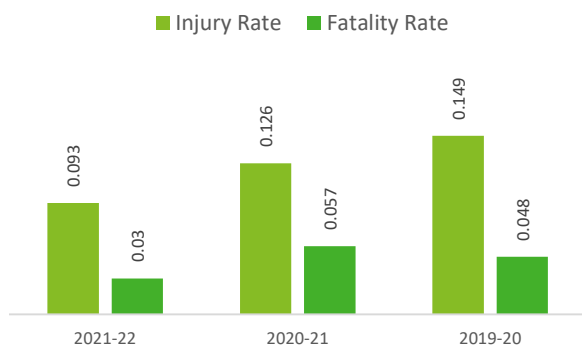
Mine	Workman inspectors: as per the Mines Rule 1955
	Safety Committee: constituted as per the Mines Rule – 1955
	Safety Officer & Competent Officials as per statute
Area	Tri-partite Safety Committee
	Area Safety Officer
Subsidiary HQ	Tri-partite Safety Committee & Bi-partite safety committee
	Internal Safety Organization (ISO)
CIL HQ: Corporate Level	CIL Board of Directors
	CIL Safety Board
	CMDs Meet. Corporate level ISO.
At National Level	Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines
	National Conference on Safety in Mines.
	Various Parliamentary Standing Committees

We have constituted Safety Committee in each mine comprising management and workers' representatives to mitigate the risk of workplace injuries and illnesses. Safety Committee meets regularly to review the status of safety and working conditions. Institutional mechanisms have been developed to identify health and safety-related incidents, implement corrective/preventive actions and deliver health and safety awareness training. Safety audits were conducted in all 301 producing mines in FY 2021-22.

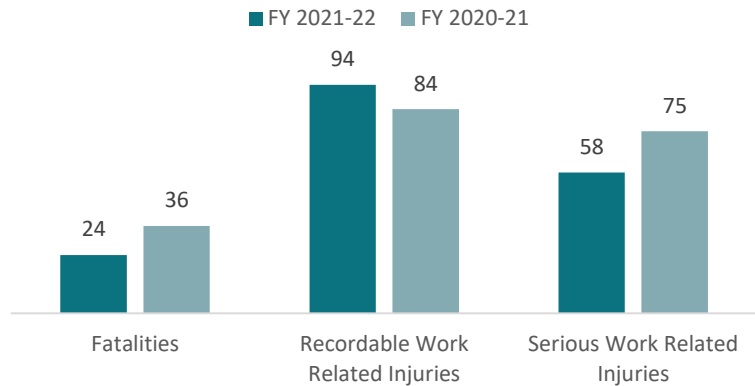
Apart from compliance with statutory requirements, CIL pursues the following measures for enhancing safety standards in mines:

- ✓ Scientific design and planning of all mines.
- ✓ Deployment of trained and skilled manpower for ensuring safety in all mining operations
- ✓ Provision for adequate supervision through competent supervisory staff and mine officials
- ✓ Safety Audit of mines conducted through multi-disciplinary Safety Audit teams.
- ✓ Display Video Clips or Animation films on various Mine Safety Procedures,
- ✓ Scientific studies on OB dumps & benches and SCAMP in underground mines.
- ✓ Control measures of Safety Management Plans (SMPs) are being complied with.
- ✓ All mining operations are performed as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- ✓ Special Safety drives are conducted to improve safety and enhance safety awareness.
- ✓ Regular coordination meetings with ISOs for assessing the safety status of mines.
- ✓ R&D activities through collaboration with Scientific & Educational Institutes and CMPDI.
- ✓ Ensuring workers' participation in every forum for monitoring safety in mines.
- ✓ Regular health check-ups of employees and provide medical infrastructure

Accident Statistics (Per MT of Coal Production)



Work Related Injuries



26 %

Reduction in the
Injury Rate

47 %

Reduction in the
Fatality Rate

Safety at Workplace

During 2021-22 in a testimony of CIL's commitment to safety, lowest number of fatalities were reported since the company's inception. 24 no. of fatalities (14 departmental employees and 10 Contractual Workers) were reported in various incidents during FY2021-22. However, CIL is cognizant that each life is valuable and it pursues safety with all the importance that it deserves.

In each instance a thorough investigation is conducted to identify the safety lapses and share lessons learned across our operations to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

A thorough investigation was conducted for all the reported incidents across the various mine locations to identify the safety lapses and share lessons learned across our operations to prevent a repeat of similar incidents.

In FY 2021-22, CIL recorded 152 operational injuries, a decrease of 4.4% from 159 in FY 2020-21. Although we saw an increase of 11.9% in recordable work-related injuries, we managed to reduce the serious work-related injuries by 22.6% year on year. Our total Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) decreased by 10.7% to 0.25 (FY 2020-21: 0.28). At the same time, our total recordable injury frequency rate (TRCFR) also decreased by 17% to 0.29 (FY 2020-21: 0.35). This decrease in numbers signifies a year-on-year improvement in our safety standards and our strong emphasis on the safety and security of our employees.

Various initiatives are taken continuously at all levels to translate the vision of "Zero Harm Potential (ZHP)" into a reality. Few of the measures implemented at the site include developing a code of practice for HEMM Operators, Maintenance Crew & others, implementation of eco-friendly surface miners for blast-free mining and avoidance of associated risks, installation of Automatic Fire Detection & Suppression System (AFDSS), installation of indigenous built solar power based real-time dump monitoring device and slope stability radar for giving early warning in case of movement slopes of mine and OB dump and GPS based Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) in large OCPs for tracking movement of HEMMs inside OC mine.

Apart from key initiatives, we also undertake measures to prevent accidents, work-related illnesses and occupational diseases. Accident investigation, emergency response, ergonomics, hazard identification and risk assessment, wellness and continual workplace inspections are core aspects of our safety program. Our operational locations underwent regular external and internal safety audits during the reporting period. Adequate funds have been allocated for safety which does not suffer for want of funds. CIL, in FY 22, has spent over INR 48.66 Crore for safety precautionary measures and safety preparedness.

In line with our policy of compassionate employment for employees who passed away before retirement, CIL has provided jobs to 2174 dependents' family members, including 14 dependents of the employees who lost life in mine-related accidents. Special relief (ex-gratia) of Rupees Fifteen Lakh has also been provided to the families of employees, including contractual employees who lost life in mine-related accidents. The special ex-gratia was in addition to statutory compensation.

Learning and Development

Learning and development are an integral part of our business culture. Our highly competent and productive workforce is one of our most significant assets. Therefore, we significantly invest in training our employees to equip them with the requisite skills and capacity. Our approach to human capital development is in tandem with the Government of India's initiatives such as the Skill India Mission and Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission.

The Human Resource Development Department is responsible for identifying the training needs and conducting training sessions. Our training programs range from classroom sessions to online learnings and external training and focus on leadership development, health & safety, mine safety, ERP management, new-hire training, functional training, refresher training and knowledge transfer. We believe in creating an engaged workforce capable of excelling in their current roles and equipping them with skills for future roles.

Our primary objective is to develop leadership skills linked to our business strategy and priorities among all employees. Our operational managers have the skills to engage with their teams and motivate individuals to perform at their best.

In the reporting period, the average training hours per Employee (executives and non-executives) was 16.95 hours. Thirty-four thousand four hundred twenty-seven contract employees were trained on different need-based skills.

Indicators	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Number of permanent employees (executives and non-executives) trained	61,268	55,203	80,379
Number of contract employees trained	34,427	33,365	37,764
Training man-days – Permanent Employees	5,26,755	4,43,084	6,55,136
Average Training Hours per Employee	16.95	13.7	19.2

In addition to in-house training, employees were trained at reputed training institutes, mainly through virtual mode, within the country in their respective operations fields to supplement in-house training efforts. During 2021-22, 61,268 employees were trained in-house; out of this, 13,292 were executives and 47,976 were non-executives. In addition, 3,240 employees were sent outside for training, of which 3101 were executives and 139 were non-executives. During the FY 21-22, more than 5,26,755 training person-days were achieved for executives and non-executives, an increase of 18% from the previous FY that stood at 4,43,084 training person-days. Only three foreign training were conducted in FY 21-22 due to Government restrictions.

In FY22, we invested in learning and development, focusing on Environment Health & Safety (EHS), leadership and technical and personal skills. For the second year in a row due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a decrease in several training imparted. However, we recorded an increase of 24% or 3.25 hours worth of training per employee though we lagged behind in our average per employee training hours due to the pandemic situation. We continue to monitor the improving COVID-19 situation in India and follow the various guidelines issued by the Government of India in this regard. We at CIL believe continuous learning and development of employees will support the business strategy, providing employees with the necessary skills, knowledge and behaviours to meet the business objectives.

Special Initiatives:

- Sponsorship Scheme for 1 year Executive MBA in IIMs has been made operational. Executives have been sponsored in this scheme.
- MoU signed with premier management institutes for organizing training programs at IIM-Calcutta(E5-E8) for 240 executives, IIM-Lucknow(E4-E5) for 250 executives and IIM-Indore(E4-E6) for 500 executives, Batches have already commenced
- MDP for Senior Executives and a unique program for women executives was done by IIM, Sambalpur and arranged by HRD, MCL. 59 executives have been trained in association with IIM, Sambalpur.
- Franklin Covey trained 89 executives of E7 & E8 grades at CCL

Engaging with Communities

Corporate Social Responsibility as an instrument of societal service assumes greater importance in Coal India than it does for any other Corporate. Unlike other industries mining sector is always on the move. Land acquisition, displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement are necessary and eternal processes in coal mines. Considering such events, CIL keeps interacting with the community offering their land for their country's energy needs.

CIL and its subsidiaries focus mainly on basic infrastructure services such as Healthcare, Education, Sanitation, Water Supply, etc., in peripheral areas. This helps provide a conducive environment for the local people to become productive members of the economy.

The focus of CSR activities in CIL's subsidiaries is on the areas that fall within a radius of 25 km (in and around the mines/project sites). The CSR interventions are decided based on detailed discussions with the community and their local leaders or representatives or the district authorities and the need assessment of the community's requirements.

The CSR initiatives of Coal India emphasize the community's most vulnerable members and aim to increase their ability, knowledge and sense of action to make decisions that will benefit them economically, environmentally and socially. Moreover, requests from public representatives or the district authorities are taken into consideration for areas that need some development intervention.

The community around the mining area is primarily rural and around the head offices of CIL and our subsidiaries are predominantly urban. The primary needs of these communities include resources, health, education and other basic amenities. Still, the main challenge is that the infrastructure and the socio-economic development are not up to the desired levels.

Mining activities of any kind impact the community's surroundings in a particular manner, which applies to CIL's coal mining activities too. However, CIL, through its various policies such as Welfare, Rehabilitation, CSR and environmental initiatives, tries to minimize this effect on the local communities and the surrounding ecosystem. Mining is commenced only after ascertaining its impact on the community and social fabric. Efforts are made to mitigate the harmful impacts of mining. CSR is one of the tools to provide a more significant share of benefits to the local community from the revenue generated by mining activities. Impact assessment of CSR projects is also undertaken to measure their effectiveness in meeting the community's needs and to better align CSR strategy to the company's mission and vision.

CIL focuses on sustainable development and aims to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals through its CSR activities.

Expenditure on Community Infrastructure/Services (INR Crore)

CSR Projects Type	Expenditure
Nutrition, Health & Sanitation	393.89
Education & Livelihood	91.58
Empowerment, Welfare & Social Inclusion	0.94
Environmental Sustainability	14.68
Promotion of Art & Culture and Conservation of National Heritage	1.80
Welfare of Armed Forces	0.39
Promotion of Sports	10.09
Contribution to National Relief Funds	2.50
Contribution to Technology Incubators, Research Institutions	0.76
Rural Development	56.86
Slum Area Development	0.00
Disaster Management & Relief	9.83
Total	583.32



CSR interventions of FY2021-22

Some of the major CSR activities undertaken by CIL and investment for these CSR activities are as follows:

Major CSR Initiatives in FY 21-22		
S. No.	Sector	Brief of the initiative
1	Disaster management	Rehabilitation and livelihood development of flood-affected people in Majuli, Assam
2	Healthcare	The flagship project of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana ran successfully in FY 2021-22 with a total CSR spend of INR 3.21 Crore during the year on cure and better management of Thalassemia and Aplastic anemia of eligible patients.
3	Healthcare	An amount of INR 26.00 Crore has been spent on the construction of the 7th Floor of National Cancer Hospital, Nagpur
4	Healthcare	A CSR expenditure of INR 10.00 Crore has been made for Linear Accelerator Radio Therapy Unit to enhance the affordable cancer treatment facility at Saroj Gupta Cancer Centre & Research Institute in Kolkata.
5	Healthcare	A CSR expenditure of INR 10.00 Crore has been made on setting up Oxygen Plants at 3 Government Hospitals in Nagpur
6	Healthcare	An amount of INR 2.50 Crore has been spent on developing health infrastructure by upgrading medical equipment at the Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata.
7	Healthcare	INR 2.14 Crore has been spent for establishing oxygen plants at District Hospital, East Singhbhum and Simdega in Jharkhand
8	Healthcare	A multi-speciality diagnosis and health care service center is being constructed at Faridabad, Haryana, where an amount of INR 1.35 Crore has been spent.
9	Healthcare	As a part of the COVID response, Oxygen concentrators, COVID Cold Chain Equipment, ICU-equipped ambulances, Health camps, CT Scan machines and Ventilators have been provided in different hospitals all over India with a total expenditure of INR 4.85 Crore
10	Rural development	INR 52.00 lakhs have been spent on setting up of "Gou" development and organic farming research and training institute at Kaujalagi Gokak Taluk, Belagavi, Karnataka
11	Education	An amount of INR 7.50 Crore has been spent on an ongoing construction project of a school building damaged during a flood at Dharwad and Bagalkot, Karnataka.
12	Education	INR 55.50 lakhs has been spent on the construction of a G+4 school building at a school for underprivileged students at Mayapur, West Bengal
13	Education	INR 55.05 lakhs has been spent on the construction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Medak, Telangana
14	Education	INR 47.01 lakhs has been spent on the construction of the hostel Facility at Vidya Bharti School, Hoshangabad
15	Education	INR 6.41 lakhs has been spent on setting up Ekal Vidyalayas in the Aspirational Districts of Narayanpur (Chattisgarh), East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Simdega (Jharkhand).
16	Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	During the third wave of COVID, relief measures through fresh and hygienic cooked, packed food were distributed outside Kolkata hospitals and areas of Delhi NCR, where more than 5000 packets per day were distributed with a total CSR spending of INR 1.01 Crore
17	Social Welfare, Women Empowerment and Welfare of Differently Aabled	A total CSR spent of INR 74.00 lakhs was made on several activities like renovation of Old Age Home, procurement and handing over of utility equipment in the home for old age and orphanage, empowerment of women living as a live-in couple of a tribe of Jharkhand, Rehabilitation of Children with disabilities in Bhopal and school for specially-abled at Dhanbad, Jharkhand.
18	Disaster Management	A contribution of INR 2.50 Crore has been made to the PM CARES Fund.
19	Healthcare	Mission Praana Vayu: CIL and subsidiaries have set up 31 oxygen plants in 28 hospitals (24 govt. hospitals & 4 company hospitals). The plants have a total capacity of 35,200 LPM and are capable of supplying oxygen to 5,040 beds.



Nutrition, Health & Sanitation

Ensuring that those who can't afford food get the bare minimum level of nutrition. Better healthcare facilities and less incidence of disease-induced mortality. Improved sanitation facilities and more coverage of toilets hence making the villages Open Defecation Free (ODF). Better availability of safe drinking water and less incidence of water-borne diseases.



Contribution to National Relief Funds

CIL has contributed INR 2.5 Crore to Prime Minister Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations (PM-CARES) Fund in FY 2021-22



Environmental Sustainability

The responsibility is to conserve natural resources and protect global ecosystems by promoting current and future health and well-being.



Slum Area Development

To provide basic facilities in slum areas and improve the residents' living standards.



Promotion of Art & Culture and Conservation of National Heritage

Protection of heritage safeguards the country's vibrant cultural ethos.



Promotion of Sports

To identify and promote sports talents in the remotest areas of the nation.



Education & Livelihood

Better education facilities and hence a better chance to grow as productive citizens of the country and have a good standard of living in the future. Skill training in various disciplines related to plastic engineering will help the youth get jobs and hence a better living standard.



Empowerment, Welfare & Social Inclusion

Various underprivileged women will be able to self-sustain with the training and rehabilitation provided to them. Better treatment and educational/training facilities for differently-abled people will make them better equipped to be in the mainstream. Providing senior citizens facilities for living a dignified life.



Welfare of Armed Forces

Contribution to armed forces flag day fund and other similar corpora to ensure a better life for armed forces veterans and war widows.



Rural Development

Holistic development of rural areas encompassing various facets of people's lives.



Contribution to medical infrastructure development

A significant amount is spent across CIL from CSR funds for the development of medical infrastructure all over India



Disaster Management & Relief

To support relief and rehabilitation activities during and post disasters.



Others

Other activities beneficial to the community at large

Success Study

CIL's healing touch for a new life:

Thalassemia is an inherited blood disorder that causes a body to have less hemoglobin than normal. It is a rare burdensome disease requiring lifelong repeated blood transfusion and other expensive medical interventions for survival. Aplastic Anemia is a condition that occurs when the body stops producing enough new blood cells.

It is estimated that more than 10,000 Thalassemia children are born annually in India. Similarly, 9400 people are diagnosed with Aplastic Anemia every year. These diseases pose an emotional, psychological and economic burden on the affected families, especially those from rural and poor backgrounds, besides placing a tremendous burden on healthcare services.

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT), a permanent cure for these ailments lies in Stem Cell Transplants, also known as Bone Marrow Transplantation (BMT). Further, it is found that the treatment is more successful if BMT is done at an early age.

Considering the challenges stated above, Coal India Limited has come up with the unique CSR initiative "Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana" of supporting the treatment of children affected by these two diseases. The overall guidance for the scheme is provided by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India.

CIL is the first PSU to take up such a unique CSR project which supports the curative treatment of orphan genetic diseases like Thalassemia & Aplastic Anemia. Under the project, assistance up to INR 10 Lakh is provided for Bone Marrow transplants on eligible patients in nine prominent hospitals across the country. Till now, more than 192 successful transplants have been done.

We have eligibility criteria, where every request is reviewed based on age, family income and matching donor. For thalassemia patients, the age and family income has been capped at 12 years and Rs 5 lakh per annum respectively. On the other hand, Aplastic Anemia patient's age has been capped at 18 years old with a family income of Rs 8 lakh per annum. In both cases, Aplastic Anemia & Thalassemia, the donor must be a related person.

There are specific other clinical requirements for the transfusion that the doctors and medical departments have laid down to ensure the safety and health of the donor & patient. The following are the clinical requirements:

For Thalassemia:

- Patient should have transfusion-dependent Thalassemia
- Patient should have 100% HLA (Human Leukocyte Antigen) matched related donor.
- Such patients must be other than Class III B patients, liver size of the patient to be less than 5 cms below the coastal margin.

For Aplastic Anemia:

- Patient should have severe Aplastic Anemia as documented by a bone marrow examination.
- Full 6/6 HLA matched related donor.
- Necessary tests for ruling out inherited bone marrow failure syndromes are to be done.



Beneficiaries: 192 families

Project Cost: INR Approx. 40 Crore

Testimony from the family of Beneficiaries:



Elisa Arora

"My entire family is very happy because now my daughter will not have to face the pain of getting pricked by needles for transfusion every month. For us, Coal India Limited & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India are the messengers of God."

-Father



Akhilesh Singh

"We are very happy that my son is ex-thalassemic now. He is doing well and is on a regular diet. I express my gratitude towards Coal India for their financial assistance."

-Father



Lavanya Mehta

"It's been 2 years that my daughter Lavanya had gone through B.M.T. & doing good. She no longer needs a blood transfusion. My entire family is very happy and we truly feel that it changed our life."

-Father



Sbrikant Sahani

"Times were tough, especially with finances. We tried hard to arrange funds from different sources but every time we faced failure. Coal India's project came as a ray of hope in our lives. Now my son is in perfect health. The generous help will forever live in our hearts and minds"

-Father

CCDP - Utthan

Success Study

Rural development is another vertical where Coal India implements many high-impact projects through various subsidiaries. MCL, a subsidiary of CIL, in its command area, under the Comprehensive Community Development Programme - is implementing projects like the development of Anganwadis, Aahar Mandals (promotion of low-cost, perennial nutrition-based farming in tribal areas) benefitting 200 marginalized farmers, Utthan – Quality of life project for 6000 tribal households, encompassing development of livestock, Wadi-improved agriculture, rural piped water supply project worth INR 126 Crore with 3.5 lakh potential beneficiaries, tanker water supply covering 100 peripheral settlements and poultry projects benefitting tribal women.

CCDP – Utthan was established to provide opportunities for gainful self-employment for poor rural families, particularly the most vulnerable and to ensure their long-term survival. Various sectors, including cattle breeding, goat breeding, poultry farming, capacity building and agriculture, were identified and studied for their relevance to tribal people. Based on the findings of the foundational work, a broad scope of work was developed around the identified sectors for community upliftment.

Scope of work:

The project covers the following components-

- Cattle development Programme through breeding services.
- Goat development programme
- Backyard poultry farming
- Fodder development programme.
- Agro-Horti* (WADI**) Development Programme
- Awareness Creation & Capacity Building Programme

Beneficiaries:

6174 families

Project Cost:

INR 20.29
Crore

The project will last for five and a half years, starting in 2018-19. The first six months were spent preparing and since then, the project has been under implementation.

*Agro-Horti Forestry involves

Selection, plantation and care of one or more species of fruit trees in Wadi plots

Plantation of many multipurpose tree species along the boundary of plots

Cultivation of food grains, vegetables, or flowers between fruit trees, at least till the fruit trees reach maturity

****Wadi: is a Gujarati word that means small orchard, a tree-based farming system consisting of a combination of fruit trees with forestry trees on the periphery of the land holding.**

One cluster in each identified district has been established, covering various villages 10-15 km from the cluster office. Each cluster has five cattle development centers and one center entrusted with other activities. Families in 40 villages in Angul, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Sundargarh have benefited from the programs. Now, these rural households have long-term livelihood options to improve their economic condition.

Project components



Cattle Development Programme through Breeding Services

Breed up-gradation of local/nondescriptive cattle through artificial insemination (AI). Breed-able cows and buffaloes are operated in each cluster: infertility camp, Dairy training and Synchronisation camp.

Impact:

- a) Development of interest in dairy farming
Increased milk production
- b) Upliftment of economic status
- c) Enhancement of nutritional status of family members



Fodder Development Programme

Cultivation of fodder crop. Seed and planting material are supplied to multiply the cultivation of fodder crops and perennial grass. The program is implemented on the land of farmers participating in the cattle development program.

Impact:

- a) Production of good quality fodder for the nutritional requirements of cattle
- b) Technology intervention in fodder development



Goat Development Programme

Breeding buck distribution, Development of goat husbandry practices, Vaccination, health camps, Goat housing

Impact:

- a) An increase in flock size
- b) Higher price realization on selling goat
- c) Early weight gain of goats
- d) Increase in the income of farmers



Agro-Horti (WADI) Development Programme

Plantation and aftercare of fruit and forest trees, Cultivation of suitable intercrop, e.g., flower, vegetable, Post plantation care, Improved Agri practices, Pest management, Soil conservation

Impact:

- a) Boost in socio-economic status
- b) Improvement in family nutritional values
- c) Better environment of the surroundings



Backyard Poultry Farming

Poultry feed support, Procurement & distribution, vaccination & primary health care

Impact:

Alternative income generation for a vulnerable group



Awareness Creation & Capacity Building Programme

Working on bringing changes in behavioral aspects concerning safe drinking water, health awareness, Clean kitchen, sanitation and use of toilets.

Community Marriages

Success Study



Fig. - Community marriages for couples living together under the Dhuku custom

Dhuku, or living together, is a standard practice in the Khunti district and several other districts across Jharkhand. Both men and women enjoy equal rights in tribal societies, including the opportunity to choose a life mate. A woman can have a live-in relationship (known as a Dhuku marriage) with her male partner without getting married. A complicated network of socio-legal-economic pressure forces many destitute tribal women with little or no education to live with their male partners and give birth to children outside marriage. Due to a lack of societal acknowledgement of their relationship, these women (known as Dhukni in Jharkhand) generally lack legal rights to property and other assets.

There have been occasions where a family's three generations were never married because they lacked the financial means to marry and give a village feast. The villagers forbid a grandson's marriage since his grandfather refused to give a wedding feast and instead chose to enter a live-in relationship.

Dhuku marriage is forced, not voluntary and tribals have been denied fundamental social recognition and respect for decades due to poverty. Taking the view of this CIL and its Ranchi-based subsidiary, the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), NGO Nimitta and various district administrations organized community marriages for couples living together under the Dhuku custom, with 263 couples marrying according to their religious traditions.

Impact:

- Right to acquire properties in joint names
- Right to live with dignity and self-respect
- Right to Residence
- Right to property and other assets

CIL supported **263**
couples to get married

We at Coal India sincerely believe economic deprivation is the root cause of social discrimination. We expect this small contribution to bring meaningful changes in the lives of women covered under the project. The intervention does not end with marriage; in collaboration with Nimitta, CIL is also working on programs to provide skill training to the couples to enable their economic empowerment.

Image Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/live-in-to-legal-community-weddings-empower-women-in-jharkhand/article65329678.ece>

Dusk to Dawn : Lighting Up streets of 127 villages through 2518 Solar Street Lights

Paschim Bardhaman district is a predominantly urban mining-industrial district in West Bengal. The district's headquarters is Asansol and falls within the command area of ECL. As a socially responsible corporate, ECL, a CIL subsidiary, through this initiative in the district, has made a positive impact by enhancing the safety of the villagers, especially women and children residing in the adjoining villages. The project is one of the largest high-investment, high-impact rural development projects of CIL under CSR. Eastern Coalfields Limited is always committed to delivering sustainable CSR projects to bring a better outcome to the nearby society and environment. Recently, the Company has undertaken various sustainable CSR projects at its nearby localities.

Before undertaking the CSR project, a need assessment study was conducted at 127 villages with the consultation of local administration. In the study, it was found that there are no provisions for streetlights in these villages. Snake Bites, Theft and anti-social activities were common in the streets of these villages. It was difficult for women and children to access the road during evening hours. The need was further endorsed by the request letter received from the Gram Panchayats to ECL for illuminating the roads through the installation of streetlights.

127 Villages
Covered

INR 3.12
Crore Spent

2518 Street
lights installed

Studies for project
replication
initiated

The said CSR initiative has covered 127 villages in West Bengal's Paschim Bardhaman District, with approximately 2518 solar streetlights installed. We have gone one step further and considered the budget for the upkeep of the installed streetlights. The total project cost, including the maintenance plan, is estimated to be INR 3.12 Crore.

The streetlight project illuminated the village roads, increasing working hours for daily wage earners, providing safety for women and children, lowering the percentage of road accidents at night, especially during rainy seasons and reaping various other benefits. Installing streetlights has increased trade and commerce in the community, as shopkeepers are now open until late. Theft and anti-social behaviour are now less prevalent than when the streets were dark.

More villages are being identified and the project is being replicated so that such rural development initiatives can also benefit remote villages near the ECL mine.



Fig. - Installed streetlights in 127 villages in West Bengal's Paschim Bardhaman District

Singrauli Women Small Holders Poultry Project

The 'Singrauli Women Small Holders Poultry Project' is a poultry farm project in which 584 units of poultry farms have been established as one entity, i.e., Singrauli Women Poultry Producers Company Limited. Each unit is attached to a family the headwomen owns and takes care of the poultry farm for chicken production. This project has enabled each unit to produce approximately 500 chickens every month with earnings of INR 3000- INR 3500 per month.

The project was started in March 2015. The total cost of this project is INR 8.75 Crore targeting the construction of 750 Poultry farms till FY 2022-23, out of which 584 units are operational and functional, benefitting 584 tribal families till FY 2020-21. In the first phase, 500 units were established till FY 2019-20 and the project was scaled up to 250 units in FY 2019-20.

Presently 584 units have been constructed, while 166 beneficiaries have been identified for inclusion. It is operational in 16 villages of Singrauli district namely: Dummatola, Kanhud, Bachnar, Laliyabodar, Viktha, Bagaiyya, Ajgudh, Birkuniya, Thengarwa, Barihwa, Mainihwa, Gwardehi, Sirgudi, Supakoni, badgad and Rahrethwa. The project is self-sustainable and does not require any outside financial support for the business's operation.

584 Tribal
families Covered

166 Beneficiaries
Identified

INR 8.75 Crore
Projected Cost

**INR 36000/- to
INR 42000/-** Per
Annum Earning



Impact of the Project:

- i. Beneficiary can earn at least INR 36000.00 to INR 42000.00 per annum depending on the number of chickens, weight of the chickens, etc., which will enhance their standard of living.
- ii. Earlier, most of the time the beneficiary women were consumed in wood picking/cutting in the nearby forest, which provided meagre and irregular income. Now, these women can devote more time to household work and caring for children and provide better health and educational facilities to their family members.
- iii. It has empowered the tribe women by making them self-reliant as they become the owners of these poultry farms.
- iv. Inspired by women's hard work, male family members have also started contributing to family upliftment and many have also left the habit of drinking.
- v. After the completion of the project, the women beneficiaries have gained confidence and are more competent to support their family needs.
- vi. More and more families of the communities are interested in joining this project after seeing the beneficiary families' lifestyle change.
- vii. The community is aware of the benefits of regular employment and is also trying to get such benefits by trying other means of employment.



Fig. - Poultry farm for chicken production

Research & Development

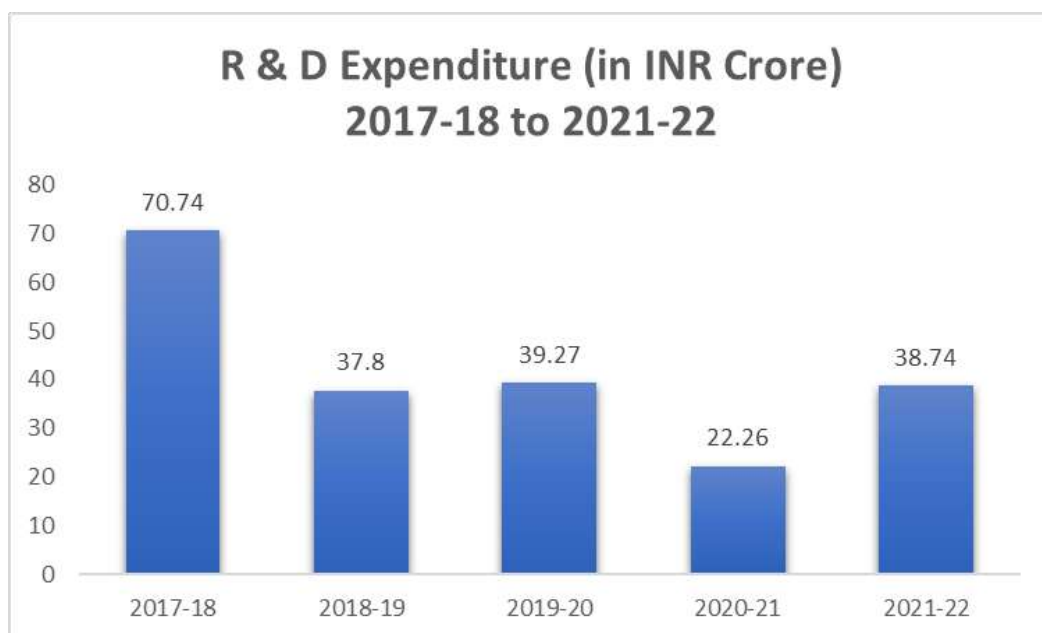
The Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDI), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) acts as the Nodal agency for coordination of research activities in CIL. In 1972, a collaborative study group with Polish professionals created and presented CMPDI as a comprehensive planning set-up under one roof for the whole Indian mining industry, which was then functioning on a rudimentary planning system. This was also when the Indian coal industry was nationalized to support the high expansion of the energy sector essential for the country's rapid industrial growth in the future years. On 1st November 1975, CMAL was merged to form Coal India Limited and CMPDI attained the status of a public limited company under CIL with a declared scope of its business under its Memorandum of Association broadly in line with its original proposal.

The Government of India, through its Coal Science & Technology (S&T) Plan and Coal India Limited (CIL), through its R&D Board, have been promoting R&D activities in the coal and lignite sectors for improvement in production, productivity, safety, quality, coal beneficiation & utilization, environmental & ecological protection, clean coal technology, waste to wealth, innovation and indigenization (under the Make in India concept) and allied fields. The Ministry of Coal and the CIL R&D Board spent significant money each year to research the above topics.

The R&D projects are covered under five thematic areas viz. improvement in production, productivity & safety in coal mines, coal beneficiation, coal utilization, protection of environment & ecology and clean coal technology. The role of CMPDI involves in identification of 'Thrust Areas' for research activities, identification of agencies that can take up the research work in the identified fields, processing the proposals for Government approval, preparation of budget estimates, disbursement of the fund, monitoring the progress & implementation of the projects, etc.

During its meeting on March 24, 2008, the CIL Board entrusted extensive powers to the CIL R&D Board and the R&D Board's Apex Committee to strengthen CIL's R&D basis in command areas. The Apex Committee has the authority to sanction individual R&D projects up to a value of INR 5.0 Crore with a limit of INR 25.0 Crore per annum when all projects are considered together. In contrast, the CIL R&D Board has the authority to approve individual R&D projects up to INR 50 Crore.

Eight research projects have been completed in FY 21-22, whereas several other projects continue to be worked upon. INR 38.74 Crore was spent on various research and development projects.



Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Coal mining is based on geographical factors and is site-specific. By this aspect, it involves the acquisition of large tracts of land, which leads to the involuntary displacement of inhabitants (Project Affected People – PAPs) who are native/residents of the area. Our rehabilitation strategy outlines the requirements for our open-cut operations to integrate rehabilitation into their planning processes. The CIL's R&R Policy 2012 guides how to implement the rehabilitation by setting out in greater detail our expectations about concurrent rehabilitation. Our compensation plan is accorded as per CIL's R&R Policy-2012 and is in line with the statutory requirement.

The CIL's R&R Policy 2012 is designed to be integrated into our crucial business planning processes – Resource Development Plans, Life of Asset Planning and the Sustainable Mining Plan – to reduce our disturbance footprint and generate value for us and our stakeholders. Our robust R&R policy provides greater flexibility in resetting and rehabilitating coal mining projects.

We require operations to develop and implement five-year rehabilitation plans that outline targets, monitoring, maintenance and management programs to drive towards relinquishment. Additionally, we include rehabilitation performance – reshaping and seeding completion against targets – as a performance measure on the chief executive's technology and sustainability scorecards. In line with our commitment to the various displaced people, 1545 land oustees were employed at CIL during FY 2021-22.

Looking forward

Strategic focus of the Company

Coal India's future is sound and secure for next three decades, at least, with coal continuing to be the country's main engine of growth in the energy sector. Beyond that, coal's percentage share in the energy basket may shrink with renewables and cleaner energy sources making inroads but in volume terms coal's contribution will be higher.

The ever-expanding demand for energy, as we are currently witnessing globally, brings to the fore the importance of coal. Many countries which have migrated away coal are relooking to trace back their path toward coal.

In India, CIL will continue to retain its pivotal role due to coal's abundance, availability and affordability. Expunging an energy fuel from the system that meets around 55% of the primary commercial energy requirement of the country without alternative options, may upset the entire energy balance. It has to be a just transition - from fossil fuel to new and renewables.

However, CIL is keen on commitment in minimizing the carbon footprint of its operations and taking care of environment. The company would also continue to fulfill societal aspirations through its CSR initiatives. In an effort to become a net zero entity CIL is aiming at installing 3,000 MW Solar Projects by FY 24. Work orders for 240 MW have been awarded in FY'22. These would be scaled up sizably in the coming years.

Adoption of environment-friendly technologies, increased mechanization of operations, diversification into clean coal technologies, and improvement in safety standards would remain the focus areas.

Adapting digitization and automation of processes is not a choice but a need to compete in the market, increase transparency, and cut down operational costs. In CIL, we look at digitization across three verticals – capital equipment, supply chain, and operations. We are going in for fully automated and environment-friendly coal loading by setting up Coal Handling Plants and Silos. CIL has implemented a host of digital initiatives to make internal processes IT driven.

CIL looks forward to retain its energy leadership through increased production, quantitative and qualitative supplies, at the same time, being a socially and environmentally responsible corporate citizen.



Section A: General Disclosures

1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	L23109WB1973GOI028844
2	Name of the organization	COAL INDIA LIMITED
3	Year of incorporation	1975
4	Registered office address	Coal Bhawan, Premises 04-MAR, Action Area 1A, Newtown Rajarhat Kolkata-700156
5	Corporate address	NA
6	E-mail	cgmenv.cil@coalindia.in
7	Telephone	033-23245555
8	Website	www.coalindia.in
9	Reporting period for the information provided	2021-2022
10	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange
11	Paid-up Capital	61627283270
12	Provide the contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents	Environment Division
13	Reporting boundary - Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e. only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e. for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together).	CIL and its wholly-owned subsidiaries in India are included in this year's BRSR study. CIL manages 84 mining sites throughout eight (8) Indian provinces, with 318 mines (141 underground, 158 opencast and 19 mixed mines), 13 operational coal washeries and other CIL-managed facilities such as workshops, hospitals and training institutes.

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and management processes									
1. a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	https://www.coalindia.in/policies/								
2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Governance, leadership and oversight									
4. Name of the national and international codes/certifications/labels/ standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	ISO 9001:2015 ISO 14001:2015 ISO 50001:2011								
9. Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision-making on Sustainability-related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.	The Directors and senior management of CIL monitor various aspects of social, environmental, governance and economic responsibilities of the Corporation on a continuous basis. The Board of Directors reviews the CIL's business responsibility performance on an annual basis. Several other committees are in place that report to the Board of directors on the various issues entrusted to these respective committees. However, pertaining to the decision-making on sustainability-related issues following committees are in place in CIL (i) the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (ii) Risk Management Committee								

Principle 6 (3): Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

CIL WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA (Data of 2 largest mine of each Subsidiary)								
Annual average of 24-Hourly sapling value in work zone								
SI No.	Subs	Name of (Large Capacity) Mines	Location	Water Quality Monitoring in mines				
				TSS in mg/l	pH	Oil & Grease in mg/l	COD	Heavy Metal Contamination Status
Environmental standard vide MoEF, Govt. of India, Gazette Notification No. GSR 742 (E) dated 25.09.2000.				100	5.5-9.0	10	250	If present above permissible limit, name the metal
1	ECL	Rajmahal OC	OCP Discharge effluent	17.46	7.4	BDL	23.3	NA
		Sonepur Bazari OC	Sonepur Bazari OC	9.91	7.2	BDL	20.34	NA
2	BCCL	AKWMC OC	Mine Discharge of Chotudih	44	8.05	<2.0	24	NA
		NTST jeena gora Colliery	Mine Discharge of Jeenagora	49	7.93	<2.0	16	NA
3	CCL	Ashok OC	Mine water	28.8	7.25	<2	24	NA
		Amrapali OC	Mine water	45	7.5	<2	35	NA
4	WCL	Penganga OC	Mine water discharge point	25.13	7.7	BDL	39.83	NA
		Umrer OC	Mine water discharge point	26.87	7.72	BDL	36.35	NA
5	SECL	Kusmunda OC	DETP Kusmunda	25.45	7.44	BDL	19.50	NA
		Gevra OC	Mine Sump Water	21.20	7.50	BDL	10.00	NA
6	NCL	Dudhichua OC	DW2- Outlet of ETP	67.1	7.48	6.75	60.57	NA
		Jayant OC	JYW4- Outlet of C-ETP	69.56	6.64	6.73	72.08	NA
7	MCL	Bhubaneswari OC	Mine Water	11	7.59	<4.00	44.5	NA
		Lakhanpur OC	Mine Sump Water	45.58	6.89	4.00	36.20	NA

Principle 6 (5): Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

CIL AIR QUALITY MONITORING DATA (Report of 2 largest mine of each Subsidiary)							
Annual average of 24-Hourly sapling value in work zone							
Sl No.	Subs	Name of (Large Capacity) Mines	Location	Air Quality Monitoring in mines			
Environmental standard vide MoEF &CC, Govt. of India, Gazette Notification No. GSR 742 (E) dated 25.09.2000 for Annual Average				SO ² in µg/m ³	NO _x in µg/m ³	SPM µg/m ³	PM ¹⁰ in µg/m ³
				80	80	600/ 500*	300
1	ECL	Rajmahal OC	Mine Dispatch Building	BDL	17.74	#PM2.5 =45	189.95
		Sonepur Bazari OC	Dalurband colliery office	BDL	17.23	#PM2.5 =45.15	156.44
2	BCCL	AKWMC OC	Govindpur/Ramkanali	15	26	#PM2.5 =53	92
		NTST jeena gora Colliery	Jeenagora	11	23	#PM2.5 =53	94
3	CCL	Ashok OC	Barwa Tola	<25	<6	132	58
		Amrapali OC	Site office	<25	<6	270	145
4	WCL	Penganga OC	Manager Office	12	20	203	130
		Umrer OC	Manager Office	11	24	262	162
5	SECL	Kusmunda OC	Workshop No. 3 KOCP	34.66	37.125	462.72	207.44
		Gevra OC	Dy. GM Office	32.99	33.12	553.84	264.59
6	NCL	Dudhichua OC	DA3- GM Office	31.75	36.75	280.25	162.75
		Jayant OC	JYA1- Jayant CETP	26.75	27	310.5	183.5
7	MCL	Bhubaneswari OC	NE of mine	24.09	24.15	206.94	119.68
		Lakhanpur OC	Near Lilari Pump house	13	21.94	180.2	113.208
* SPM= 500 µg/m ³ , for Mines commissioned after 25.09.2000.							
# As per EC condition of the mines of ECL & BCCL , PM 2.5 is monitored and permissible limit is 60 µg/m ³							

Principle 6 (11): Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

SN	Sub	Name of Mine	Letter No.	Date of EC letter	Weblink
1	CCL	Amrapali OC	J-11015/109/2003-IA(M)	10.05.2021	https://www.centralcoalfields.in/pdfs/sutbs/envrmt/19_05_2021_EC_Amrapali_OCP.pdf
2	CCL	North Urimari OC	J-11015/307/2005-IA-II(M)	18.02.2022	http://164.100.213.216/E-Sign/Esign/ECL_AUTH_191B43_IA_JH_CMIN_182314_2020.pdf
3	MCL	Kulda OC	J-11015/10/1995-IA(M)	14.02.2022	https://www.mahanadicoal.in/Environment/pdf/EC/Kulda%2019.6%20Mty%20EC.pdf
4	MCL	Garjanbahal OC Expn	J-11015/159/2015-IA-II(M)	14.02.2022	https://www.mahanadicoal.in/Environment/pdf/EC/Garjanbahal%2015.6%20Mty%20EC.pdf
5	SECL	Gevra OC	J-11015/85/2010-IA.II(M)	10.05.2021	http://www.secl-cil.in/writereaddata/EC%20GEVRA%2049.pdf
6	SECL	Amadand OC	J-11015/46/2002-IA.II(M)	18.02.2022	http://www.secl-cil.in/writereaddata/EC_AmadandOCP4MTY.pdf
7	SECL	Kanchan OC	J-11015/574/2007-IA(M)	18.11.2021	http://www.secl-cil.in/writereaddata/kanchan_oc.pdf
8	WCL	Makardhokra-I OC	J-11015/54/2006-IA-II (M)	20.05.2021	http://103.59.142.228:8081/wclweb/12027_1621576604198.pdf
9	WCL	Makardhokra-I OC	J-11015/54/2006-IA-II(M)	21.03.2022	http://103.59.142.250:8080/website_250521/sites/default/files/userfiles/MAKARDHOKARA-I_OC.pdf
10	WCL	Mugoli Nirguda Deep OC	J-11015/299/2010-IA-II(M)	11.01.2022	http://103.59.142.250:8080/website_250521/sites/default/files/userfiles/Exp_Mugoli_Nirguda_Extn_Deep%20OCP.pdf

Principle 8 Indicator (2): Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

S. No.	Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs) as per PR	No of PAFs covered by R&R					% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In lakhs INR)*				
					2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (till date)	Total		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (till date)	Total
1	Piparwar	JHARKHAND	Chatra	423	97	4	0	32	133	31.44%	370.42	16.93	0	0	387.35
2	Ashoka			650	0	32	23	0	55	8.46%	0	175.33	24.12	0	199.45
3	Purnadih			578	10	32	2	0	44	7.61%	43.87	8.447	6	0	58.317
4	Magadh		Chatra	1132	(21 houses* demolished)	0	(160 houses* demolished)	0	0	0.00%	34.78	0	75.64	29.63	140.05
5	Birsa		Ramgarh	545	4	60	74	11	149	27.34%	6	222.67	605.16	0	833.83
6	Topa			433	26	10	4	0	40	9.24%	83.75	489.22	8.1	0	581.07
7	Karma		131	4	5	2	0	11	8.40%	15.2	1.2	0	0	16.4	
8	Tetariakhar		Latehar	185	0	30	0	0	30	16.22%	0	123.69	0	0	123.69
9	Parej		Hazaribagh	330	0	0	0	25	25	7.58%	0	0	0	230.23	230.23

Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:			
S. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount spent (In INR Lakhs)
1	Chattisgarh	Narayanpur (CIL)	1.61
		Korba (SECL)	700.40
		Bastar (SECL)	28.77
2	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha (SECL)	69.05
		Singrauli (NCL)	6802.49
3	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra (NCL)	2555.43
4	Odisha	Nuapada (MCL)	37.11
		Balangir (MCL)	92.51
5	Jharkhand	Godda (ECL)	757.44
		Dumka (ECL)	162.94
		Simdega (CIL)	189.88
		East Singhbhum (CIL)	27.60
		West Singhbhum (CIL)	1.60
		Bokaro (CCL)	382.34
		Chatra (CCL)	241.05
		Giridih (CCL)	79.10
		Hazaribagh (CCL)	64.60
		Latehar (CCL)	196.80
		Palamu (CCL)	169.14
		Ramgarh (CCL)	197.02
		Ranchi (CCL)	900.82
		PAN Jharkhand in multiple aspirational districts by CCL	121.58
Total			13779.28

Principle 8 Leadership Indicator (6)

Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:			
S. No.	CSR Project	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
	<p>CIL and subsidiaries undertake CSR projects in themes as per Schedule VII of Companies Act 2013. The major themes of CSR activities in FY 21-22 were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Healthcare 2. Drinking Water & Sanitation 3. Education 4. Skill Development & Livelihood Enhancement 5. Environmental Sustainability & Conservation 6. Rural Development 	<p>As per CSR policy of CIL, subsidiaries of CIL spend at least 80% of CSR fund of every year within a radius of 25 kms. of their mines/establishments. The rest 20% fund is spent in the states where these subsidiaries are operating. CIL (HQ) spends CSR funds all over India including the areas covered by subsidiary companies.</p> <p>An estimated 3.56 Crore population resides within the 25 kms. radius area in the operational districts of CIL's subsidiaries. This population is benefitted directly/indirectly by CSR activities of CIL's subsidiaries. For example, a water supply project or a road construction project undertaken for a villages benefits whole of the population of that village. As explained already, the CSR activities are majorly aimed at basic services such as Healthcare, Drinking Water, Sanitation & Education etc.</p> <p>In addition, the projects undertaken by subsidiaries in their states of operations and by CIL (HQ) all over India benefits society at large.</p>	<p>Operational districts of CIL's subsidiaries are home to significant population of vulnerable & marginalised sections such as the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). An estimated 1.26 Crore (35.4% of total) population of SCs and STs reside within the 25 kms. radius area in the operational districts of CIL's subsidiaries. This population gets directly/indirectly benefitted by CSR activities.</p> <p>In addition, other marginalised groups such as women, differently abled persons, senior citizens etc. are also benefitted by the CSR activities focused on their upliftment.</p>



List of Abbreviations

ACM	Asset Closure Management
AFDSS	Automatic Fire Detection and Suppression System
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
APS	Accountability Principles Standard
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
ASSOCHAM	The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India
AVA	Audio-Visual Alarm
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
BETI	Basic Excavation Training Institute
BSC	Balanced Score Card
BT	Billion tonne
CA	Compensatory Afforestation
CAAQMS	Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority
CCI	Competition Commission of India
CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
CCO	Coal Controller's Organization
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CETI	Central Excavation Training Institute
CHPs	Coal Handling Plants
CIAL	Coal India Africana Limitada
CIL	Coal India Limited
CIPP	Code of Integrity for Public Procurement
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CISPA	Coal India Sports Promotion Association
CM	Chief Minister
CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited
CMR	Coal Mines Regulation
COVID 19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPSE	Central Public Sector Enterprise
CR	Crore
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSR&SD	Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Development



List of Abbreviations

CTL	Coal to Liquid
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission
CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
CWS	Central Workshop
DCC	Dankuni Coal Complex
DC/DRC	Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DETP	Domestic Effluent Treatment Plant
DGMS	Directorate General of Mines Safety
DG Sets	Diesel Generator Sets
DIN	Director Identification Number
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization
EC	Environmental Clearance
ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environment Management System
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETF	Exchange Traded Fund
ETMS	Environmental Tele Monitoring System
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FRI	Forest Research Institute
FSA	Fuel Supply Agreement
GHG	Green House Gas
GoI	Government of India
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
Ha	Hectare
HEMMs	Heavy Earth Moving Machines
HQ	Headquarter
HURL	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited
ICC	Internal Complaints Committee
ICERT	Indian Computer Emergency Centre Response Team
IICM	Indian Institute of Coal Management
INR	Indian Rupee
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JBCCI	Joint Bipartite Committee for The Coal Industry

List of Abbreviations

JV	Joint Venture
KVAR	Kilovolt Ampere Reactive
kWh	Kilowatt hour
kWh/te	Kilowatt Hour per Tonne
KWp	Kilowatt Peak
LCOE	Levelized Cost of Electricity
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LTA/LTC	Leave Travel Allowance/Leave Travel Concession
LTC	Low Temperature Carbonization
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
MCP	Mine Closure Plan
MDTP	Mine Discharge Treatment Plant
mm	Millimeter
MoC	Ministry of Coal
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoL&E	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRS	Mine Rescue Station
MT	Million tonne
MU	Million Units
MVTR	Mine Vocational Training Rules
MWp	Megawatt Peak
NABET	National Accreditation Board for Education and Training
NCCC	National Coal Consumer Council
NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
NCWA	National Coal Wage Agreement
NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGRBC	National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct
NIT	Notice Inviting Tender
NPV	Net Present Value
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NT-ST	North Tisra-South Tisra
OB	Overburden
OCP	Open Cast Project
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Management System
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OSS	Open-Source Software
PAPs/PAFs	Project Affected Persons/ Project Affected Families
PHMPs	Principle Hazards Management Plans

List of Abbreviations

PM CARES	Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund
PMS	Performance Management System
PRIDE	Performance Report for Individual Development of Executives
PRP	Performance Related Pay
RCCC	Regional Coal Consumer Council
R&D	Research and Development
RFCTLARR Act, 2013	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RMR	Rock Mass Rating
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCG	Surface Coal Gasification
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Sustainable Development Policy
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SMPs	Safety Management Plans
SMS	Safety Management System
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
tCO ₂	Tonne Carbon Dioxide
TFL	Talcher Fertilizers Limited
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UN SDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
WASH	Water Access Sanitation & Hygiene
WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
WIPS	Women in Public Sector
ZHM	Zero Harm Potential

Sl.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
General Disclosure 1			
I. Details of the listed entity			
1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	About the Report Annexure 1	Page 2 Page 87
2	Name of the Listed Entity	About the Report Annexure 1	Page 2 Page 87
3	Year of incorporation	Annexure 1	Page 87
4	Registered office address	Annexure 1	Page 87
5	Corporate address	Annexure 1	Page 87
6	E-mail	Annexure 1	Page 87
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10	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	Annexure 1	Page 87
11	Paid-up Capital	Annexure 1	Page 87
12	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report	Annexure 1	Page 87
13	Reporting boundary - Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e. only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e. for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together).	Annexure 1	Page 87
II. Products/services			
14	Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):	Product Basket	Page 11
15	Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):	Product Basket	Page 11
III. Operations			
16	Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:	Map For Headquarters & Operations Etc	Page 13
17	Markets served by the entity:		Page 12
	a. Number of locations	Coal India at a glance	
	b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?		
	c. A brief on types of customers	Coal India Limited - An overview	Page 09
IV. Employees			
18	Details as at the end of Financial Year:		
a.	Employees and workers (including differently abled):	Employee Management	Page 66
b.	Differently abled Employees and workers	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 67
19	Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 67
20	Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers (Disclose trends for the past 3 years)	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 67
v.	Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)	About us	Page 8
21	Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures	Coal India Limited - An overview	Page 09
VI. CSR Details			
22	(i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: (Yes/No)		
	(ii) Turnover (in INR)	Company Highlights	Page 13
	(iii) Net worth (in INR)	Company Highlights	Page 13
VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances			
23	Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:	Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Page 30
24	Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues	Engaging with Stakeholders	Page 16 -23

Sl.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
General Disclosure 2			
Policy and management processes			
1.a	Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Annexure 2	Page 88
b	Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Annexure 2	Page 88
c	Web Link of the Policies, if available	Annexure 2	Page 88
2	Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Yes	
3	Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Yes	
4	Name of the national and international codes/certifications/labels/ standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	Annexure 2	Page 88
5	Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	Climate Risk Assessment	Page 38
		Focus on Renewable energy	Page 48
		Preface	Page 04
		Our USP	Page 10
		Looking forward	Page 88
6	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	Not Reported	
Governance, leadership and oversight			
7	Statement by Director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)	Message From Leadership	Page 03
8	Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).	Governance	Page 28
9	Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.	Governance Sustainability Governance Structure	Page 28 Page 32
10	Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company: '-Performance against above policies and follow up action -Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and, the rectification of any non-compliances	Complied	
11	Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.	Yes	
12	If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated.	Not Applicable	
Principle 1			
1	Percentage coverage by training and awareness programs on any of the Principles during the financial year: Board of Directors, KMPs, Employees other than BODs and KMPs, Workers	Company Highlights Ethics and Integrity Learning and Development	Page 13 Page 29 Page 75
2	Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format	Annual Report	
3	Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.	Not covered.	
4	Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.	Ethics and Integrity	Page 29
5	Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption	Vigilance Mechanism	Page 30
6	Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest: Directors, KMPs	Vigilance Mechanism	Page 30
7	Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/	Vigilance Mechanism	Page 30

Sl.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
Principle 1 – Leadership Indicator			
1	Awareness programs conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year: -Total Number of Awareness programs held -Topics/ principles covered under the training -Percentage of value chain partners covered under such programs	Not Report	
2	Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/No) If Yes, provide details of the same.	Vigilance Mechanism	Page 30
Principle 2			
1	Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively	Research & Development	Page 86
2a	Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing?	Sustainability policies Sustainable Development Policy of CIL Energy Management	Page 33 Page 34 Page 42
b	If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?	Not Report	
3	Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste	Waste and Effluents Management	Page 54
4	Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.	Not Applicable	
Principle 2 – Leadership Indicator			
1	Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format	Not Applicable	
2	If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.	Not Applicable	
3	Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).	Not Applicable	
4	Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled and safely disposed, as per the following format	Not Applicable	
5	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.	Not Applicable	

Sl.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
Principle 3			
1a.	Details of measures for the well-being of employees	Occupational Health and Safety Employee Relations Employee Well-being and Welfare Employee welfare and security schemes Parental Leaves Anti Sexual Harassment	Page 72 Page 70 Page 70
b	Details of measures for the well-being of workers	Occupational Health and Safety Employee Relations Employee Well-being and Welfare Employee welfare and security schemes Parental Leaves Anti Sexual Harassment	Page 72 Page 70 Page 70
2	Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year	Employee Well-being and Welfare	Page 70
3.	Accessibility of workplaces	All workplaces (offices) of CIL are designed and maintained as Disabled-friendly places. This includes the provision of washrooms for handicapped people, ramps, etc.	
4	Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 68
5	Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave	Talent Attraction and Retention	Page 69
6	Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and worker? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.	Grievance Redressal Management System Public Grievance Redressal Management	Page 24 Page 31
7	Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity	Employee Relations	Page 70
8	Details of training given to employees and workers:	Code of conduct Performance Highlights Talent Attraction and retention Learning and Development Occupational Health and safety	Page 29 Page 66 Page 69 Page 75 Page 72
9	Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:	Employee performance reviews	Page 74
10	Health and safety management system:	Occupational Health and safety	Page 72
a.	Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage such system?	Occupational Health and safety	Page 72
b.	What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?	Occupational Health and safety	Page 72
c.	Whether you have processes for workers to report the work related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)	Occupational Health and safety	Page 72
d.	Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and	Occupational Health and safety	102 Page 72

S No.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
11	Details of safety related incidents, in the following format		
	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Safety Performance	Page 73
	Total recordable work-related injuries	Safety Performance	Page 73
	No. of fatalities	Safety Performance	Page 73
	High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Safety Performance	Page 73
12	Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy work place	Safety Performance	Page 73
13	Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:	Grievance Redressal Management System Human Rights	Page 24 page 31 Page 32
	Working Conditions	Grievance Redressal Management System Human Rights	Page 24 page 31 Page 32
	Health & Safety	Grievance Redressal Management System Human Rights	Page 24 page 31 Page 32
14	Assessments for the year:		
	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)	Human Rights Precautionary approach	Page 32 Page 38
	- Health and safety practices	Occupational Health and Safety	Page 73
	- Working Conditions	Safety Performance	Page 73
15	Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions	Human Rights Occupational Health and Safety Safety Performance	Page 32 Page 73 Page 73
Principle 3 – Leadership			
1	Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N).	Safety at Workplace	Page 74
2	Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.	Safety at Workplace	Page 74
3	Provide the number of employees/workers having suffered high consequence work-related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:	Safety Performance	Page 73
4	Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment?	Employee Well-being and Welfare	Page 70
5	Details on assessment of value chain partners: -Health and safety practices -Working Conditions	Not Reported	
6	Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners	Safety Performance Occupational Health and Safety	Page 73 Page 73

S No.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
Principle 4			
1	Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.	Engaging with Stakeholders	Page 17
2	List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.	Key Stakeholders	Page 18 Page 19
Principle 4 – Leadership			
1	Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board	Engaging with Stakeholders Materiality Assessment	Page 17 Page 18-19
2	Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.	Engaging with Stakeholders Materiality Assessment	Page 17 Page 19-20
3	Provide details of instances of engagement with and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalized stakeholder groups	Engaging with Stakeholders Materiality Assessment	Page 17 Page 19-20
Principle 5			
1	Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format	Human Rights Learning and Development	Page 32 Page 75
2	Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format	Performance Highlights Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 66 Page 68
3	Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 70
4	Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)	Yes (details of Committees)	
5	Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues	Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Page 31
6	Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:	Grievance Redressal Management System Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Page 24 Page 31
7	Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases	Code of Conduct Whistle Blower Policy Audit Committee	Page 29 Page 31 Page 35
8	Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)	Yes	
9	Assessments for the year		
	Child labour	Human Rights	Page 32
	Forced/involuntary labour	Human Rights	Page 33
	Sexual harassment	Human Rights	Page 34
	Discrimination at workplace	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 70
	Wages	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Page 70
10	Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above	Not Applicable	

S No.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
Principle 5 – Leadership			
1	Details of a business process being modified/introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints	Not Reported	
2	Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due-diligence conducted.	Not Reported	
3	Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?	Yes	
4	Details on assessment of value chain partners	Not Reported	
	Sexual Harassment		
	Discrimination at workplace		
	Child Labour		
	Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour		
	Wages Others – please specify		
5	Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.	Not Reported	
Principle 6			
1	Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:	Performance Highlights	Page 40
2	Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any	Not Applicable	
3	Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:	Water Management	Page 49
4	Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation		
5	Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:	Air Emission - Control And Management Annexure 2	Page 55 Page 92
6	Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format	Performance Highlights	Page 40
7	Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If Yes, then provide details.	GHG Emission	Page 43
8	Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format	Waste And Effluents Management	Page 54
9	Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.	Waste And Effluents Management	Page 54
10	If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format	Eco Restoration And Development Of Eco Parks Case Study	Page 58-59 Page 60
11	Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year	Management Approach Towards Biodiversity Conservation	Page 56
12	Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format	Air Emission - Control And Management Annexure 2	Page 55 Page 92

S No.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
Principle 6 – Leadership			
1	Provide break-up of the total energy consumed (in Joules or multiples) from renewable and non-renewable sources, in the following format	Performance Highlights	Page 40
2	Provide the following details related to water discharged:	Water Management	Page 49
3	Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kilolitres):	Water Management	Page 50
4	Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:	Not Reported	
5	With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.	Biodiversity Management	Page 56
6	If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:	Eco-friendly Technology Waste and Effluents Management	Page 41 Page 54
7	Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link	Risk Management Committee (RMC)	Page 34
8	Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.	Sustainability Policies Risk Management Committee (RMC)	Page 33 Page 34
9	Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.	Not Reported	
Principle 7			
1	a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations.	Memberships and Associations	Page 11
	b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to	Memberships and Associations	Page 11
2	Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti- competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.	Not Applicable	
Principle 7 – Leadership			
1	Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity	Not Covered	

Sl.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
Principle 8			
1	Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.	Not Applicable	
2	Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:	Resettlement & Rehabilitation	Page 38
3	Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.	Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Page 31
4	Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers	Not Applicable	
Principle 8 – Leadership Indicator			
1	Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):	Not Applicable	
2	Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):	Not Applicable	
3. (a)	Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalized /vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)	Not Applicable	
(b)	From which marginalized /vulnerable groups do you procure?	Not Applicable	
(c)	What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?	Not Applicable	
4	Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge	Not Applicable	
5	Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.	Not Applicable	
6	Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSR Committee • Engaging with Communities • Dusk to Dawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 33 • Page 76 • Page 84
Principle 9			
1	Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.	Customer satisfaction	Page 38
2	Turnover of products and/ services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about: -Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product -Safe and responsible usage - Recycling and/or safe disposal	Not Applicable	
3	Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following	Grievance Redressal Management System	Page 24
	Data privacy	Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Page 31
	Advertising		
	Cyber-security		
	Delivery of essential services		
	Restrictive Trade Practices		
	Unfair Trade Practices		
	Other		
4	Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues: Voluntary recalls Forced recalls	Not Applicable	
5	Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy	Yes	
6	Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.	Grievance Redressal Management System Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Page 24 Page 31

Sl.	Disclosure	Sections	Page Number
1	Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).	Our policies - An integral part of our governance structure Our product basket	Page 30 Page 12
2	Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.	Regular Meetings are organized in CIL to educate the consumers about safe and responsible usage of	
3	Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption / discontinuation of essential services.	Not Applicable	
4	Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief.	Yes	
	Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)	Yes	
5	Provide the following information relating to data breaches:	Not Applicable	
a	Number of instances of data breaches along-with impact	Not Applicable	
b	Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers	Not Applicable	