



NLC India Limited

('Navratna' - Government of India Enterprise)
Registered Office: No.135, EVR Periyar High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai-600 010.
Corporate Office: Block-1, Neyveli-607 801, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.
CIN : L93090TN1956GOI003507, Website: www.nlcindia.in
email: cosec@nlcindia.in Phone: 044-28369139



Lr. No. Secy/69thAnnual Report/2025

Date: 04.09.2025

To National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Plot No. C/1, G Block Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (E), Mumbai-400 051. Scrip Code: NLCINDIA	To BSE Ltd. Phiroze JeeJeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street Mumbai-400 001. Scrip Code : 513683
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Sir/Madam,

Sub: Intimation under Regulation 34 and Regulation 53 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 - Reg.

Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) and Regulation 53(2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose herewith the Integrated Annual Report of the Company for the Financial Year 2024-25.

This is for your information and records.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

for NLC India Limited

Prashant

Vinay Kaushik

Company Secretary

& Compliance Officer

Digitally signed by
Prashant Vinay Kaushik
Date: 2025.09.05
00:03:19 +05'30'

69th Integrated Annual Report 2024-25



*Shaping
Growth
Steering
Sustainability*



CREATING WEALTH
FOR WELLBEING

NLC India Limited
'Navratna - Govt. of India Enterprise'



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Corporate Philosophy

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) is committed towards integrating environmental stewardship with community well-being. Through innovative practices in resource management, conservation efforts and environmental restoration, NLCIL is creating a positive impact on people and the planet. The Company is paving the way for a greener, more sustainable future while supporting the growth and development of the communities they serve.



VISION

To emerge as a leading Mining and Power Company, with social responsiveness accelerating Nation's growth.



MISSION

Continue to develop and sustain expertise in Power and Mining with focus on growth and financial strength

Be socially responsive, achieve sustainable development and be sensitive to emerging environmental issues

Strive to achieve excellence in processes and practices

To nurture talent, encourage innovation and foster collaborative culture



CORE VALUES

- | | |
|---|--|
| N National Orientation | C Customer Focus |
| L Learning, Development and Resilience | O Organisational Pride and Growing Together |
| C Commitment to Excellence | M Mutual Trust and Team Work |
| I Innovation and Creativity | M Motivation |
| L Leadership and Loyalty | I Integrity, Accountability & Transparency |
| | T Total Quality and Total Wellness |
| | S Safety and Sustainability |

OUR ESG VISION

To continue to be a socially responsive Company.



OUR ESG MISSION

To play an active role in society and be sensitive to emerging environmental issues.





About the Report

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) is pleased to present its fourth Integrated Report, providing a comprehensive overview of the organisation's financial and non-financial performance for FY 2024-25. This report highlights the progress made, key achievements, and initiatives undertaken by NLCIL throughout the year, offering stakeholders valuable insights to inform their decision-making processes. This report reflects the organisation's dedication to fostering long-term growth and promoting responsible business practices in response to the evolving industry dynamics.

Reporting Scope and Boundary

Spanning the reporting period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025, this report offers a comprehensive analysis of the NLCIL Group, encompassing its Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures. For the current fiscal year, the Group comprises 5 Subsidiaries, 2 Joint Ventures and 2 Step-down subsidiary Companies.

Subsidiaries



NLC Tamil Nadu
Power Limited
(NTPL)



Neyveli Uttar
Pradesh Power
Limited (NUPPL)



NLC Rajasthan
Power Limited



NLC India Green
Energy Limited
(NIGEL)



NLC India
Renewables Limited
(NIRL)

Step Down Subsidiaries



NIRL Rajasthan
Renewables Limited



NIRL Assam
Renewables Limited



Coal Lignite Urja
Vikas Private
Limited (CLUVPL)



MNH Shakti
Limited

Joint Venture

Framework and Standards

Statutory



The Companies
Act, 2013



Securities and Exchange
Board of India



Indian Accounting
Standards



Secretarial Standards

Voluntary



Integrated Reporting
(IR) Framework by
the IFRS Foundation



Sustainable
Development Goals
of the United Nations
(SDGs)



Global Reporting
Initiative (GRI)
Standards (2021)



Sustainability
Accounting Standards
Board



National Guidelines
on Responsible
Business Conduct
(NGRBC)

Data Management

At NLCIL, we follow a carefully structured and uniformly applied process across all our operational sites for the collection, measurement, calculation, and analysis of performance metrics. This rigorous methodology ensures the accuracy, reliability, and consistency of data, supporting effective decision-making and strategic initiatives.

Responsibility Statement

NLCIL is steadfast in its commitment to providing precise and comprehensive information on its financial, Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), and operational performance to all stakeholders. The creation of this report stems from extensive consultations across all business units and departments within the organisation, enriched with critical governance insights. The Board and Management jointly bear responsibility for ensuring the integrity, impartiality, transparency, and equitable presentation of the information within this report.

Assurance

This report delivers a thorough account of the Group's operations, integrating both financial and non-financial data. The financial details, encompassing both consolidated and standalone accounts, have undergone a meticulous audit by M/s. Sundaram & Srinivasan, Chartered Accountants and M/s. Chaturvedi & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants. This dual-audit approach has been adopted to affirm the credibility and accuracy of the financial information shared.

Forward-looking Statements

Some portions of this report may feature forward-looking statements, recognisable by terms such as 'may', 'expects', 'could', 'intends', 'aims', or similar expressions. These statements rely on assumptions and methodologies that entail a level of judgement and inherent uncertainties, beyond our control. Therefore, actual results may differ, and we cannot ensure the accuracy or realisation of these predictions due to the uncertainties involved. While we consider the assumptions underlying these statements to be sound, such assumptions may not hold, leading to alternative outcomes.

Feedback

NLCIL remains dedicated to fostering open, transparent communication with its stakeholders across all touchpoints, ensuring prompt and efficient support for their needs and concerns. Shareholders and investors are encouraged to reach out to the Company Secretary at either the registered office or corporate address. For immediate issue resolution, investors may also contact Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited, NLCIL's trusted Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.



Get in touch with us

Registered Office

No. 135, EVR Periyar High Road,
Kilpauk, Chennai – 600 010
Tel. No. 044-28369139

Corporate Office

Block-1, Neyveli – 607 801,
Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu,
Email ID: investors@nlcindia.in

Trustees to NLCIL Bonds

SBICAP Trustee Company Limited,
4th Floor, Mistry Bhawan,
122, Dinshaw Wachha Road,
Churchgate, Mumbai – 400 020

IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd.,
Universal Insurance Building, Ground
Floor, Sir P.M. Road,
Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 001

Statutory Auditors

Sundaram & Srinivasan
Chartered Accountants
#23, C.P. Ramasamy Road
Alwarpet, Chennai – 600 018

Chaturvedi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, Park Centre,
24, Park Street,
Kolkata – 700 016

Branch Auditors

N. Sarda & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Gangashahar Road,
Bikaner, Rajasthan – 334 001

K.D. Lath & Co
Chartered Accountants
Narmada Uditnagar,
Rourkela, Odisha – 769 012

Company Secretary

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
Email ID: cosec@nlcindia.in

Registrar

Integrated Registry Management
Services Private Limited
II Floor, 'Kences Towers',
No. 1, Ramakrishna Street,
North Usman Road, T-Nagar,
Chennai – 600 017
Tel. No.: 044-28140801-03
Email ID: einward@integratedindia.in

Secretarial Auditor

D. Hanumanta Raju & Co.
Practising Company Secretaries
B-13, F-1, P.S. Nagar, Vijayanagar
Colony, Hyderabad – 500 057.

Cost Auditor

R.M. Bansal & Co.
Cost Accountants A-201,
Twin Towers, Lakhanpur, Kanpur,
Uttar Pradesh – 208 024



Our Principal Bankers and Financial Institutions



Momentum for a New Energy Era

FY 2024–25 was a landmark year for NLCIL, marked by record lignite and coal production, commissioning of Unit-I at Ghatampur Thermal Power Station, robust renewable energy progress, and highest-ever capex of ₹7,736 crore. Revenue grew 17.55% to ₹15,283 crore, with record PAT of ₹2,714 crore. Strategic expansions in mining, renewables, and critical minerals strengthened our future readiness. Looking ahead, we are on course to achieve 104.35 MTPA mining capacity, over 10 GW each in thermal and renewable power by 2030, while advancing green hydrogen, battery storage, and sustainability initiatives—driving energy security and a cleaner, inclusive future for India.

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
Chairman and Managing Director





Dear Shareholders,

It is with great pride and optimism that I present to you the performance and progress of your Company for FY 2024-25, a year that marked a decisive phase in our journey of growth. It has been a year of renewed momentum, resilience and strategic readiness.

We have demonstrated the capacity to overcome challenges and create value for stakeholders while positioning ourselves to capitalise on the immense opportunities that lie ahead in India's energy sector.

India's peak power demand touched record highs of over 250 GW in FY 2024-25, reaffirming the critical role of NLCIL in ensuring energy security while supporting the nation's renewable energy transition in line with COP commitments.

Performance Highlights

Operational Performance

The performance of NLCIL during FY 2024-25 has been exemplary, registering robust growth across our core businesses. Our lignite and coal production grew by 14% over the previous year. This was led by focused operational improvements and a resolution of long-standing challenges,

especially in land acquisition at Neyveli. Notably, the Talabira II & III coal mine achieved 17.2 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) production, a remarkable 36% increase over last year, solidifying its role as a cornerstone of our fuel security strategy.

A major modification has been carried out in Thermal Power Station II Expansion Fluidised Bed Heat Exchangers, to improve the power generation, and it is expected to significantly improve the long-term performance and reliability of the plant. Importantly, most of our other generating units not only reached the targets but overshot them. A milestone achievement this year was the commissioning of Unit-I of Ghatampur Thermal Power Station (GTPS) in December 2024, which has already contributed around 1.2 BU by the end of March 2025. This feat has enabled your Company to join the elite club of supercritical thermal operations. NLCIL is poised to set new benchmarks in efficient and sustainable thermal power generation.

We also took decisive industry-backed business decisions to address long-standing challenges for the renewable energy sector. These proactive measures have improved confidence among Solar Developer Operators (SDOs) and O&M contractors, setting the stage for accelerated capacity addition and improved operational efficiency in the years ahead.

As a part of expanding RE and new business ventures, your Company has signed Joint Venture Agreements with State Government PSEs of Assam, Rajasthan and Maharashtra and in short span of time formed joint ventures viz. 'NIRL Assam Renewables Limited (NARL)', 'NLC Rajasthan Power Limited (NRPL)' & 'NIRL Rajasthan Renewables Limited (NRRL)'.

These developments have laid a strong foundation for realising NLCIL's ambitious Vision 2030 targets: doubling thermal and mining capacities, and achieving a multifold increase in renewable energy capacity. Specifically, the company is on track to reach 10 GW of thermal capacity, 10.1 GW of renewable energy capacity, and over 104.35 MTPA in mining capacity by 2030.

FY 2024-25 has, therefore, been a year of expansion and transformation. We have laid the foundation for a positive and sustained upward trajectory in our production and performance curve. Looking forward, the actions initiated this year will yield significant results on the long run and we are confident of creating new records in lignite and coal mining, power generation and renewable energy integration in the years to come.

Financial Performance

The year under review witnessed significant progress across our strategic priorities and operational excellence, translating into strong financial performance. Revenue from operations grew by 17.55% to ₹15,283 crore in FY 2024-25, compared to ₹13,001 crore in FY 2023-24. We reported our highest-ever EBITDA of ₹6,513 crore (₹5,556 crore in FY 2023-24) and delivered all time highest ever PAT of ₹2,714 crore, up from ₹1,868 crore in the previous year and this has resulted in substantial increase of Earnings Per Share. Market capitalisation has touched its all time high of more than ₹43,000 crore.

Your Company has been granted Capital Gains Tax exemption under Section 47 (viiaf) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, in respect of the transfer of renewable energy assets to NIRL by the Ministry of Finance.

Your Company has been granted approval to invest upto ₹7,000 crore in various projects either directly or through joint ventures, beyond the limits prescribed by Navratna guidelines of DPE. This investment is also exempt from the ₹1,000 crore limit in a single entity and the overall ceiling of 30% of net worth by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

Record Capex Achievement

FY 2024-25 was a landmark year for NLC India Limited as the Company achieved its highest-ever capital expenditure of ₹7,736.10 crore, exceeding the Ministry of Coal's target of ₹3,040 crore. This reflects not just the scale of our ambition but also our determination to accelerate projects that are central to our long-term growth and transformation.

Our investments during the year were strategically directed across mining, thermal, renewable energy and supporting infrastructure, with the following notable progress:

Mining Expansion

Coal Production from Pachwara South OCP Mines is expected shortly ensuring fuel security to the linked GTPS Power Plant. Development of Commercial Coal Mines viz. North Dhadu (Western Part), Machhakatta (Revised), New Patrapara, strengthening our pathway towards achieving 104.35 MTPA mining capacity by 2030. Your Company has also ventured into Critical Minerals Mining Business by bagging the Critical Minerals Block of Semhardih Phosphorite and Limestone Block and the Raipura Phosphorite and Limestone Block at Chhattisgarh. These projects will ensure sustainable fuel security for our expanding generation portfolio.

Message from the Chairman & Managing Director

Talabira II & III OCP

This flagship mine has scaled up strongly to its production capacity of 20 MTPA, with average daily despatches of around 45,000 tonnes. Work on the dedicated railway siding is progressing steadily. The introduction of Digital Logistics Management System (DLMS) has optimised coal dispatch efficiency, improving turnaround time and enhancing transparency.

Acquisition of new commercial coal blocks these mining rights and project advancements are enabling us to align our efforts with Vision 2030. It is expected to provide secure and sustainable fuel supply to existing and upcoming thermal projects, diversify our geographical footprint and resource base and strengthen operational resilience and cost competitiveness. It will also make NLCIL a resource-secure and future-ready enterprise, supporting India's energy security.

Machhakata (Revised) Coal Mine

The CMDPA was signed in July 2024, with the Vesting Order issued in September 2024. Geological Report approval was received in March 2025, and the Mining Plan along with the Mine Closure Plan has been submitted to the Ministry of Coal. Land acquisition and R&R arrangements are progressing with active support from the Government of Odisha, while railway connectivity is being developed through RITES. Once operational, Machhakata will substantially enhance our coal production capacity and fuel security.

New Patrapara South Coal Mine

With CMDPA signed in December 2024 and Vesting Order issued in February 2025, this project has moved into the planning stage. The Geological Report has received approval, and the Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan are under preparation. Targeted for commissioning by FY 2029-30, the mine will contribute significantly towards our long-term coal production and diversify our supply sources.

North Dhadu (Western Part) Coal Mine

The CMDPA was signed in September 2023, and in FY 2024-25, the Board approved the DPR and investment proposal with a sanctioned cost of ₹1,354 crore. Notifications under the CBA Act have been issued, and railway siding development is advancing.

Mine-III at Neyveli

The Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan received approval from the Ministry of Coal in August 2024. With a capacity of 11.5 MTPA, Mine-III will play a critical role in meeting fuel requirements for the upcoming TPS-II Second Expansion (1,000 MW), reinforcing our integrated mine-cum-power model.

Diversification into Critical Minerals

As part of its diversification strategy, your Company participated in the Tranche V auction of Critical and Strategic Mineral Blocks conducted by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India in May 2025, and was declared successful bidder for the Semhardih Phosphorite and Limestone Block and the Raipura Phosphorite and Limestone Block, both located in Chhattisgarh.

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Mines, your Company is exploring possibilities for acquiring overseas critical minerals assets.

Thermal Power Projects

A major milestone was the commissioning of Unit-I of Ghatampur Thermal Power Station (660 MW) in December 2024. Unit II & III are under construction and will consolidate our position in the supercritical category, improving efficiency and lowering emissions.

Renewable Energy

The year saw strong momentum in our renewable projects:

- **Barsingsar 300 MW Solar Project** is progressing well and scheduled for commissioning by December, 2025.
- The first phase of the project with a capacity of 52.83 MW has been successfully commissioned.
- **150 MW Hybrid Wind-Solar Project** is under development at Gujarat.
- **600 MW Solar Project** at Khavda Solar Park, Gujarat
- **200 MW Solar Project** under CPSU scheme in Gujarat is currently under implementation.
- Preliminary activities underway for the **810 MW Pugal Solar Park Project** in Rajasthan.



Introduction



Infrastructure & Evacuation Systems

Your Company is implementing major works on railway sidings at Talabira, North Dhadu (Western Part), Pachwara South OCP and Machhakata, alongside deployment of digital logistics solutions. The works are advancing rapidly to ensure efficient and transparent coal evacuation.

Once commissioned, these assets will deliver long-term value by securing long-term fuel availability through expanded mining capacity generation and addition of substantial generation capacity across thermal and renewable energy. It is also expected to improve operational efficiency through modern infrastructure and digital systems and strengthen financial performance by diversifying revenue streams.

Sustainability and Innovation

Sustainability is a core pillar of our growth strategy, deeply embedded in everything we do. We have made significant progress in pioneering projects that support circular economy practices, clean energy integration and green technology adoption.

OB to M-Sand Initiative

As a “Waste to Wealth” initiative, in a first-of-its-kind step in the mining sector, NLCIL has converted Overburden (OB) material from its lignite mines into Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) to reduce the environmental footprint of its mining operations and provide a sustainable alternative to river sand. At Mine I, a plant with a capacity of 1.0 MTPA is under construction and approvals from the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) have been obtained for M-Sand production. At Mine IA, a 0.42 MTPA plant has received CTO and GoTN approval, and sale agreements are being finalised.

This initiative not only reduces waste but also addresses the acute shortage of construction-grade sand in Tamil Nadu, setting an example of circular economy in action.

Lignite to Methanol Project

With a planned capacity of 0.40 MTPA methanol production, this project is envisaged as a strategic diversification to support India's energy security and clean fuel roadmap. Although the revised DPR indicates cost escalation and financial viability challenges due to existing methanol prices in the market, NLCIL continues to engage with stakeholders and evaluate options for future development. This underlines our commitment to innovation in lignite-based clean fuel technologies.



Green Hydrogen Pilot Plant

NLCIL is advancing a 4 MW Green Hydrogen pilot project at Neyveli, using solar power as the input. The plant will have the capacity to produce 300 kg of hydrogen per day of 99.999% purity and will operate during sunshine hours. It is in the advanced stage of procurement of electrolyzers. On commissioning, this will position NLCIL among the early movers in India's green hydrogen economy, paving the way for large-scale adoption in future.

Renewable Energy in Mined-out and Industrial Areas (First of its kind in India)

To maximise land use efficiency, NLCIL is establishing a 50 MW solar power project in the backfilled area of Mine-II. In addition, 4 MW rooftop solar and 1 MW floating solar at Neyveli and JV companies are under implementation. These projects reinforce our philosophy of aligning renewable capacity expansion with responsible land management.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Pumped Storage

Through its subsidiary NIRL, NLCIL has won a 250 MW/500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System project in Tamil Nadu and also pursuing for the same in other States as well. Further, pumped storage projects are being pursued in Tamil Nadu and Odisha to strengthen grid stability and renewable energy integration.

Together, these initiatives reflect NLCIL's multipronged approach to sustainability – recycling waste into resources, investing in clean fuels, decarbonising operations and enabling renewable energy integration. By pursuing such forward-looking initiatives, NLCIL is not only contributing to India's national goals of energy transition and circular economy but also positioning itself as a responsible, future-ready enterprise committed to sustainable growth.

ESG & Safety

At NLCIL, safety and governance are integral pillars. We are implementing robust monitoring systems and employee training programmes aimed at achieving a 'Zero Harm' workplace. Our ESG roadmap is being aligned with global benchmarks and India's Net Zero 2070 mission.

Inclusive Growth for Communities

Beyond operational and financial performance, your Company remains deeply committed to inclusive development. Our CSR efforts have impacted thousands of lives across our operational geographies. Initiatives such as the establishment of STEM labs in schools, supporting healthcare camps, providing safe drinking water and empowering women and youth with livelihood opportunities are helping us make a meaningful difference at the grassroots level.



We are equally committed to environmental stewardship. Initiatives such as large-scale afforestation, conversion of overburden into M-Sand, renewable energy deployment in mined-out areas and pioneering projects in green hydrogen and battery storage demonstrate our responsibility towards future generations.

Going forward, one of our focus areas will be to further strengthen community participation by aligning skill development and livelihood programmes with the opportunities created by our expanding mining, power and renewable energy projects. This approach will not only uplift local communities but also create a stronger, more inclusive ecosystem for sustainable growth.

In essence, NLCIL's journey is about powering the nation while uplifting lives. We are proud to be recognised as a partner in progress, committed to inclusive development, environmental responsibility and creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

Looking Ahead

We aspire to achieve 104.35 MTPA mining capacity, more than 10 GW in thermal power capacity and 10 GW in renewable energy capacity by 2030 in alignment and contribution to GoI's Energy Security and Clean Energy and continuous reduction in carbon intensity through supercritical and emerging clean technologies.

The coming year holds tremendous promise for NLC India Limited, as several of our major projects move towards commissioning and critical milestones.

Commissioning of the remaining two units of Ghatampur Thermal Power Station (2 × 660 MW) will add 1,320 MW of supercritical capacity, enabling the station to achieve its Commercial Operation Date (CoD). This will mark a quantum jump in our thermal generation, significantly strengthening the Company's baseload contribution to the national grid.

In the renewable energy space, multiple projects are poised for commissioning.

Together, these renewable additions will meaningfully increase our clean energy footprint and reinforce NLCIL's role in supporting India's energy transition.

Our upcoming projects such as Pachwara south, NUPPL, Machhakata (Revised), New Patrapara South, North Dhadu (Western Part) and Neyveli Mine III are expected to bring us closer to our objective of achieving 104.35 MTPA mining capacity, ensuring secure and sustainable fuel supply for our growing generation portfolio.

With significant capacity additions, renewable energy integration and mining advancements, the Company is poised to embark on a strong growth trajectory, making way for a bright and sustainable future for all stakeholders.

Acknowledgement

We have not only consolidated our position as a leading lignite miner and power producer but also redefined our roadmap to become a future-ready energy enterprise.

I extend my sincere gratitude for the guidance and support extended by Ministry of Coal, Government of India. I also extend my deep appreciation to our employees, contract workmen, contractors, joint venture partners, Investors, Bankers, Central and State authorities and our valued shareholders for their trust and support. Together, we are powering a brighter, more inclusive and sustainable future for India.

Let us continue this journey with resolve, responsibility and readiness for the opportunities that lie ahead of us. With the unwavering support of all our stakeholders and the collective commitment of Team NLCIL, we step confidently into the future—driving sustainable growth, ensuring safety, embracing innovation, and creating enduring value for our great nation.

Warm regards,

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli

Chairman and Managing Director



NLCIL at a Glance

NLC India Limited (NLCIL), a distinguished Navratna enterprise of the Government of India, is committed towards addressing the nation's energy needs through sustainable and responsible business practices. Established in 1956, the Company is engaged in lignite/coal mining and power generation. Over the years, it has also diversified into renewable energy and coal mining. As a leading Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), NLCIL plays a key role in meeting the electricity demands of multiple states, including Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Puducherry and Andaman.

50.10

(MTPA)
Mining capacity

1 GW

*First CPSE to exceed
1 GW of renewable energy capacity*



10,227

Total workforce

1.4 GW

Renewable energy capacity



15

Operational plants

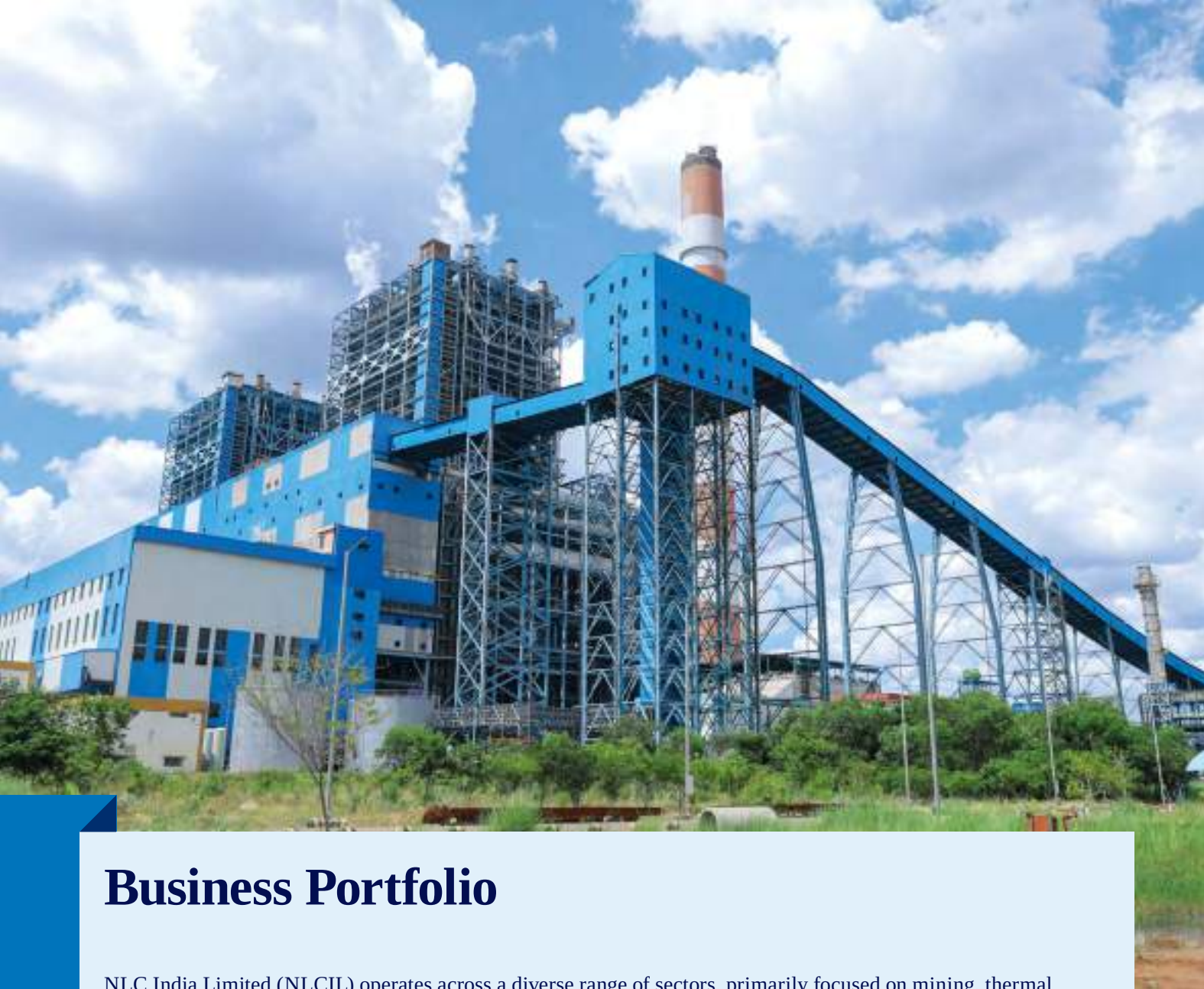
5.3 GW

Thermal power generation capacity



9

Regional offices



Business Portfolio

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) operates across a diverse range of sectors, primarily focused on mining, thermal power generation, renewable energy and the marketing of coal and raw materials. With market leadership in energy production and a commitment to sustainable practices, NLCIL plays a pivotal role in meeting the growing energy demands of the nation. The Company's operations span across various states and regions, contributing to its economic growth and development.

Mines

NLCIL's mining operations provide the essential fuel supply for its integrated power business. The Company operates four open-cast lignite mines at Neyveli (Mine I, Mine IA, and Mine II) and Barsingsar, along with the Talabira II & III coal mines. Lignite from Neyveli and Barsingsar is primarily supplied to the linked pit-head thermal power plants, while also meeting the requirements of independent power producers and other industrial consumers. Coal from the Talabira mines further augments this capacity, supporting both NLCIL's captive power stations and external customers. Together, these operations ensure reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable fuel supply, strengthening NLCIL's role in meeting the nation's energy needs.

Thermal Power Generation

Thermal power generation is a cornerstone of NLCIL's business model, with the Company running five thermal power stations across key locations in India. These stations, including those at Neyveli and Barsingsar, collectively contribute an installed thermal power generation capacity of 3,640 MW. NLCIL also continues to expand its thermal capacity with new projects such as the Neyveli New Thermal Power Project, adding 1,000 MW to the grid. The Company's thermal plants are critical for meeting the electricity demands of various states, driving industrial growth and enhancing energy security. Through its thermal operations, NLCIL ensures consistent and dependable supply of electricity, significantly contributing to the nation's energy infrastructure.



About the Company

Renewable Energy

As a pioneer in renewable energy, NLCIL has made significant strides in solar and wind power generation. The Company has installed a total renewable energy capacity of 1,483.89 MW, including ground-mounted solar, rooftop solar, floating solar and wind power projects. NLCIL was the first Central Public Sector Enterprise to surpass 1 GW of solar capacity. The Company's renewable energy initiatives extend across the country, with notable projects in Neyveli and the Andaman Islands. These efforts align with NLCIL's commitment to sustainability, offering cleaner energy solutions that help to reduce its carbon footprint. NLCIL's renewable energy capacity not only fulfils the nation's power demand but also contributes to India's commitment to meet its ambitious renewable energy targets.

Marketing of Lignite, Coal and Minor Minerals

The marketing division of NLCIL handles the sale of raw lignite, coal and minor minerals such as ball clay and silica sand. Raw lignite is primarily sourced from the Neyveli and Barsingsar mines and sold through e-auction. NLCIL also markets coal from the Talabira mines, with e-auction sales beginning in 2021. Additionally, the Company sells minor minerals and M-Sand to further diversify its portfolio.

2 GW

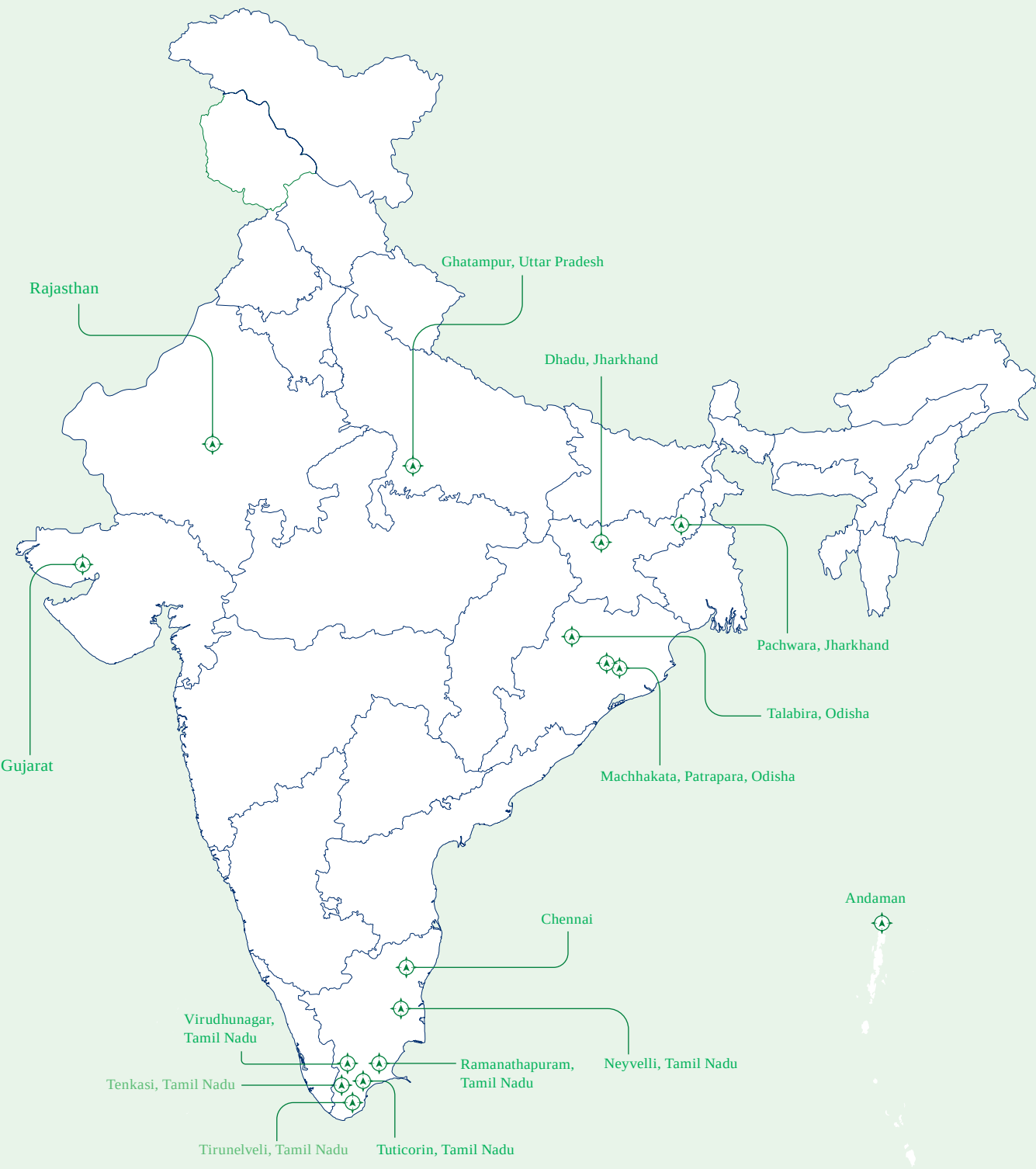
Renewable energy projects are under implementation in advance stage

3.72 GW

Thermal power projects are under implementation stage



Pan-India Presence



Map not to scale



State	Location	Projects
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli	- Corporate Office - Lignite Mines (Mine I, Mine IA, Mine II) - Power Stations (TPS I Expn, TPS II, TPS II Expn, NNTPS) - Renewable Energy
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	- NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL) - NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL)
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Solar
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Solar
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	NTPL (JV with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited)
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Solar
Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	Wind
Rajasthan	Barsingsar	- Captive Lignite mines - Barsingsar TPS 300MW Solar 810 MW Solar
Uttar Pradesh	Ghatampur	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (JV with Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited)
Odisha	Talabira	- Captive Coal Mines - Talabira Thermal Power Plant
Odisha	Machhakata	Commercial Coal Mines
	Patrapara	Commercial Coal Mines
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Sri Vijaya Puram	Solar
Gujarat	Kutch	600 MW Khavda Solar Park 150 MW Hybrid RE, SECI (100 MW Solar & 50 MW Wind) 200 MW Solar (Part of 510 MW CPSU Scheme, IREDA)
Jharkhand	Dhadu	Commercial Coal mine
Jharkhand	Pachwara	Captive Coal Mines
Thermal Power Plants	Barsingsar, Rajasthan	Barsingsar TPS
	Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh	NUPPL - GTPP (JV with Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited)
	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu	NTPL (JV with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited)
	Neyveli, Tamil Nadu	- TPS I Expn - TPS II - TPS II Expn - NNTPS
Mines	Talabira, Odisha	Coal Mines
	Patrapara, Odisha	Coal Mines
	North Dhadu (Western Part), Jharkhand	Coal Mines
	Machhakata, Odisha	Coal Mines
	Barsingsar, Rajasthan	Lignite Mines
	Pachwara, Jharkhand	Coal Mines
	Neyveli, Tamil Nadu	- Lignite Mines - Mine I - Mine IA - Mine II
Solar Plants	- Andaman - Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu - Neyveli, Tamil Nadu - Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu - Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu - Tenkasi, Tamil Nadu	
Wind Plants	Tenkasi, Tamil Nadu	
Corporate Office	Neyveli, Tamil Nadu	



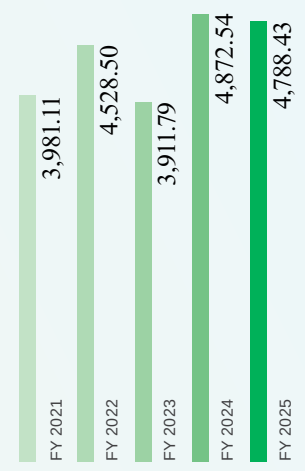
Key Financial Highlights

Standalone

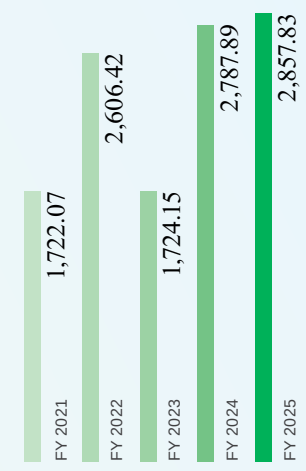
Revenue from Operations
₹10,285.78 crore



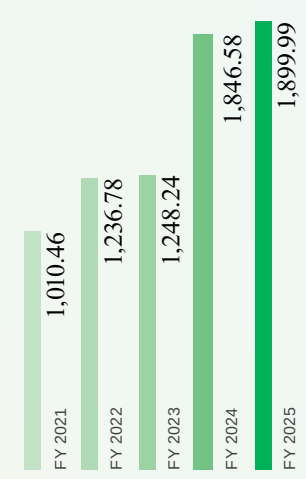
EBITDA*
₹4,788.43 crore



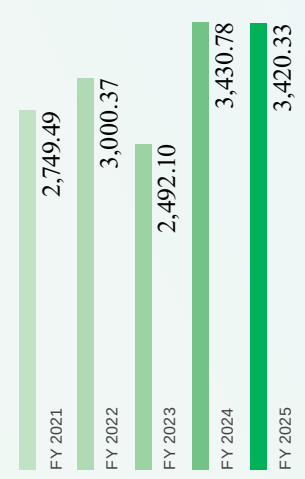
PBT
₹2,857.83 crore



PAT
₹1,899.99 crore



EBIT*
₹3,420.33 crore



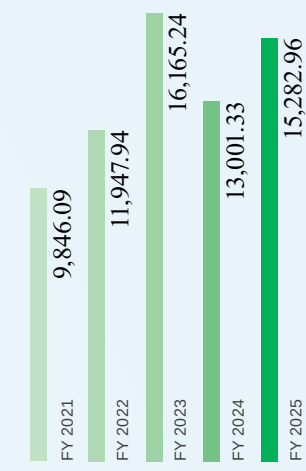
Net Worth
₹17,465.17 crore



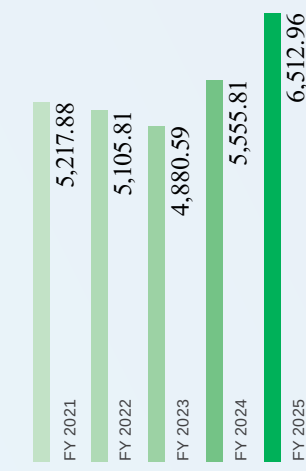
* Before exceptional items

Consolidated

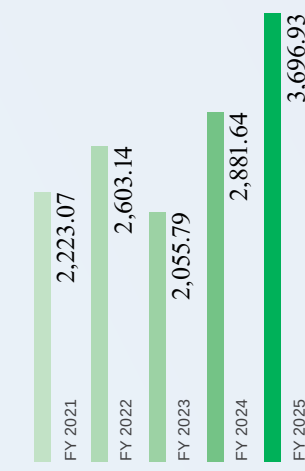
Revenue from Operations
₹15,282.96 crore



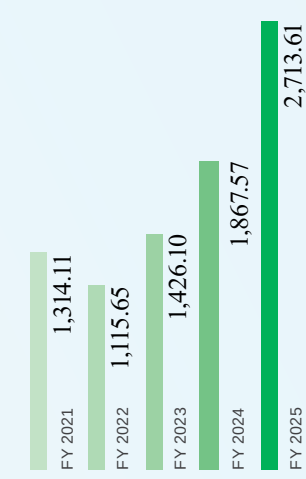
EBITDA*
₹6,512.96 crore



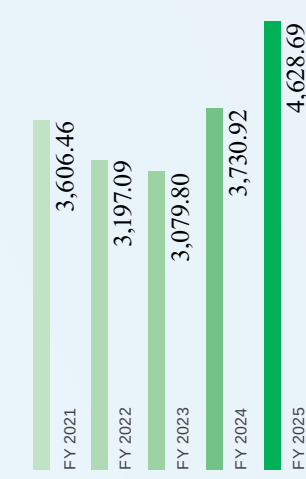
PBT
₹3,696.93 crore



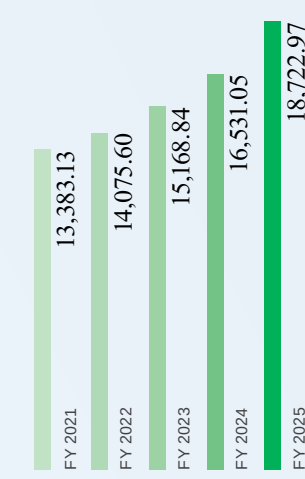
PAT
₹2,713.61 crore



EBIT*
₹4,628.69 crore



Net Worth
₹18,722.97 crore



* Before exceptional items



Key ESG Highlights

Environmental

1.08 T/mWh

GHG Emission intensity in FY 2024-25 reduced from 1.16 T/ mWh in FY 2023-24

32 GW

Renewable energy capacity targeted by 2047 under NIREL, aligning with India's clean energy goals

10.11 GW

Renewable energy capacity targeted by 2030 under NLC India Renewables Ltd. (NIREL)

3.73 KL/mWh

Water intensity in FY 2024-25 reduced from 4.19 KL/mWh in FY 2023-24

3,20,000+

Trees planted as part of our greening initiatives, contributing to better air quality and biodiversity

Social

₹48.63 cr

CSR Expenditure

Zero

Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) achieved in FY 2024-25, reflecting workplace safety

548

Women candidates provided Apprenticeship Training during FY 2024-25

Governance

100%

Assessment coverage across all plants and offices by statutory authorities, internal audits, or third parties

Zero

Cases of corruption, fraud, or unethical practices reported in FY 2024-25

ISO 31000

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework adopted for structured risk oversight

5 Years Physical Performance at a Glance – Consolidated

Production		FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Lignite						
Mine I	LT	71.73	81.74	71.44	70.05	62.89
Mine IA	LT	50.25	55.85	50.51	40.82	25.74
Mine II	LT	97.62	78.21	93.24	125.48	91.62
Barsingsar Mine	LT	21.00	21.00	20.11	14.77	12.37
Total	LT	240.6	236.8	235.3	251.12	192.62
Coal						
Talabira	LT	172.02	126.41	100.26	63.58	10.13
Power						
T.P.S.I	G M.U	-	-	-	-	533.72
	N M.U	-	-	-	-	446.85
T.P.S.I EXPN	G M.U	3,006.71	2,871.36	3,113.80	3,567.70	2,785.51
	N M.U	2,723.63	2,605.54	2,831.96	2,984.93	2,532.24
T.P.S.II	G M.U	6,759.35	5,752.25	7,997.96	9,724.21	6,955.13
	N M.U	5,965.34	5,080.40	7,139.57	8,788.32	6,270.82
BTPS	G M.U	1,759.64	1,692.05	1,716.70	1,627.86	1,451.08
	N M.U	1,543.39	1,478.48	1,504.59	1,426.13	1,260.86
T.P.S.II EXPN	G M.U	1,073.36	2,153.41	1,974.00	2,040.25	2,095.70
	N M.U	866.92	1,803.22	1,665.08	1,724.76	1,767.82
NNTPS	G M.U	6,727.01	7,074.69	7,155.80	6,178.70	3,439.17
	N M.U	6,309.72	6,637.81	6,719.09	5,758.70	3,176.32
NTPL	G M.U	5,236.45	5,462.36	5,929.99	4,182.46	5,290.58
	N M.U	4,848.12	5,068.11	5,523.90	3,853.10	4,900.15
NUPPL	G M.U	1,208.73	-	-	-	-
	N M.U	1,116.49	-	-	-	-
Wind Power	G M.U	36.42	19.35	50.64	85.23	96.91
	N M.U	36.10	19.06	49.73	84.01	94.52
Solar Power	G M.U	2,057.91	2,080.74	2,143.91	2,098.38	1,964.78
	N M.U	2,057.91	2,080.74	2,143.91	2,098.38	1,964.78
Total	G M.U	27,865.58	27,106.21	30,082.80	29,504.83	24,612.58
	N M.U	25,467.62	24,773.36	27,577.83	26,718.33	22,414.36
Sales						
Lignite	LT	23.39	22.6	21.18	33.04	16.75
Coal LT	LT	167.05	117.62	98.98	63.69	7.00
Power	M.U	24,608.04	23,958.20	26,805.89	25,894.14	21,624.07



5 Year Financial Performance at a Glance – Standalone

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Income Statement					
Sales	10,285.78	10,520.25	12,955.00	9,856.48	7,249.63
Other Income	1,201.38	873.10	1,240.90	805.89	1,716.88
Total Income	11,487.16	11,393.35	14,195.90	10,662.37	8,966.51
Operating Expenses	7,873.80	7,473.91	7,991.45	6,407.40	5,300.12
Depreciation	1,368.10	1,441.76	1,419.69	1,528.13	1,231.62
Interest	562.50	642.89	755.63	783.78	980.63
Net Movement In Regulatory Deferral Account Balances – Income/(Expenses)	1,175.07	953.10	-2,292.66	273.53	314.72
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional and Tax	2,857.83	2,787.89	1,736.47	2,216.59	1,768.86
Prior Period Adjustments(Net)	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional Items – Income/(Expenses)	-	-	-12.32	389.83	-46.79
Extra Ordinary Income	-	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	2,857.83	2,787.89	1,724.15	2,606.42	1,722.07
Provision For Tax	957.84	941.31	475.91	1,369.64	711.61
Profit For The Year	1,899.99	1,846.58	1,248.24	1,236.78	1,010.46
Other Comprehensive Income	-12.73	-6.20	-0.02	26.76	32.04
Total Comprehensive Income	1,887.26	1,840.38	1,248.22	1,263.54	1,042.50
Earning Before Exception Item, Interest, Depreciation & Tax (including Regulatory)	4,788.43	4,872.54	3,911.79	4,528.50	3,981.11
Dividend Paid	416.00	485.33	416.00	416.00	138.66
Balance Sheet					
Equity Capital	1,386.64	1,386.64	1,386.64	1,386.64	1,386.64
Reserves & Surplus	16,078.53	14,607.27	13,252.22	12,420.00	11,572.46
Free Reserves	15,209.98	13,736.93	12,384.08	11,580.46	10,776.08
Net Worth	17,465.17	15,993.91	14,638.86	13,693.06	12,857.42
Loans Outstanding	7,524.97	7,968.77	9,348.34	10,239.03	14,917.69
Net Fixed Assets	17,664.48	18,133.27	18,731.91	19,184.95	20,045.74
Investments	5,091.52	4,640.12	4,196.32	3,932.67	3,621.99
Net Current Assets	-1,426.17	2,640.64	4,974.73	3,610.60	2,830.65
Capital Employed	28,646.40	27,201.97	26,889.03	26,576.02	30,207.88
Ratios					
Operating Margin (OPM)	19.36	22.29	11.73	21.66	13.65
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	11.94	12.61	9.27	11.29	9.10
Return On Net Worth (RoNW)	10.88	11.55	8.53	9.03	7.86
Debt Equity	0.43	0.50	0.64	0.75	1.16
Current Ratio	0.81	1.71	1.92	1.64	1.23
Quick Ratio	0.63	1.44	1.71	1.36	0.99
Value Added Per Employee (in ₹ Lakhs)	83.61	87.18	102.18	73.91	54.82
Book Value Per Share (in ₹)	125.95	115.34	105.57	98.75	92.72
Earnings Per Share (in ₹) After Adjustment of Net Regulatory Deferral Balances	13.70	13.32	9.00	8.92	7.29
Dividend (%)**	30.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	25.00

5 Years Financial Performance at a Glance – Consolidated

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Income Statement					
Sales	15,282.96	13,001.33	16,165.24	11,947.94	9,846.09
Other Income	1,606.49	947.14	1,217.98	598.02	1,952.33
Total Income	16,889.45	13,948.47	17,383.22	12,545.96	11,798.42
Operating Expenses	10,442.73	9,465.54	10,323.78	7,785.07	7,043.48
Depreciation	1,884.27	1,824.89	1,800.79	1,908.72	1,611.42
Interest	931.76	849.28	1,011.69	983.78	1,312.57
Net Movement In Regulatory Deferral Account Balances – (Expense)/Income	66.24	1,072.88	-2,178.85	344.92	462.94
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional And Tax	3,696.93	2,881.64	2,068.11	2,213.31	2,293.89
Exceptional Items – Income/(Expenses)	-	-	-12.32	389.83	-70.82
Profit Before Tax	3,696.93	2,881.64	2,055.79	2,603.14	2,223.07
Provision For Tax	983.56	1,014.32	630.66	1,488.01	909.03
Profit/(Loss) After Tax Before Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associates	2,713.37	1,867.32	1,425.13	1,115.13	1,314.04
Share Of Profit/(Loss) of Associates	0.24	0.25	0.97	0.52	0.07
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	2,713.61	1,867.57	1,426.10	1,115.65	1,314.11
Other Comprehensive Income	-13.79	-6.71	-0.02	28.23	26.61
Total Comprehensive Income	2,699.82	1,860.86	1,426.08	1,143.88	1,340.72
Earning Before Exception Item, Interest, Depreciation & Tax (including Regulatory)	6,512.96	5,555.81	4,880.59	5,105.81	5,217.88
Dividend Paid	416.00	485.33	416.00	416.00	138.66
Balance Sheet					
Equity Capital	1,386.64	1,386.64	1,386.64	1,386.64	1,386.64
Reserves & Surplus	17,336.33	15,144.41	13,782.2	12,802.54	12,098.17
Free Reserves	16,473.31	14,278.54	12,918.02	11,966.96	11,307.22
Net Worth	18,722.97	16,531.05	15,168.84	14,075.6	13,383.13
Loans Outstanding	22,392.11	22,379.45	22,305.72	22,058.37	27,230.18
Net Fixed Assets	30,698.92	23,390.84	24,058.18	24,874.92	25,823.77
Investments	8.08	7.84	7.59	6.62	13.59
Net Current Assets	-2,054.98	2,265.03	4,091.91	3,221.64	1,756.79
Capital Employed	44,930.95	42,472.21	40,676.44	38,998.45	43,204.12
Ratios					
Operating Margin (OPM)	19.69	19.78	13.31	21.14	16.05
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	10.30	8.78	7.57	8.20	8.35
Return On Net Worth (RoNW)	14.49	11.30	9.40	7.93	9.82
Debt Equity	1.20	1.35	1.47	1.57	2.03
Current Ratio	0.75	1.17	1.38	1.28	1.04
Quick Ratio	0.57	0.97	1.20	1.07	0.89
Value Added Per Employee (in ₹ Lakhs)	105.94	90.26	107.23	79.04	61.52
Book Value Per Share (in ₹)	135.02	119.22	109.39	101.51	96.51
Earnings Per Share (in ₹) After Adjustment of Net Regulatory Deferral Balances	19.57	13.47	10.28	8.05	9.48
Dividend (%)**	30.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	25.00

**Dividend on accrual basis



Awards and Recognitions

1. Athi Uttam Award
2. Shiksha Vibhushan Award
3. Employee Experience Team Award at the People Matters Infini-T Awards India 2025
4. NLCIL Thermal Units have received 'Environment Excellence Gold Award Thermal Sector (2025)' from 1st GreenEnviro Environment Awards at Lonavala, Maharashtra
5. NLC India Limited has been conferred the prestigious Environment Excellence Platinum Award 2025 for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) at the 1st GreenEnviro Environment Awards held in Lonavala
6. Shri. Prasanna Kumar Motupalli, Chairman and Managing Director of NLCIL has been conferred with Prestigious International Project Management Association (IPMA) Project Director (Level A) Certificate
7. NLCIL has been recognised as one of the Best Performers under Special Campaign 4.0 in the New Initiative (Best Practice category)
8. NLC India Limited wins the prestigious 'Best Enterprise Award' (2nd place) under the Navratna category at the 35th National Meet of WIPS, recognising our commitment to women's development
9. Excellence in Learning and Development award at the Governance Now 11th PSU Awards
10. Best Overall Financial Performance award at the Governance Now 11th PSU Awards
11. NLCIL has been honoured with the Strong Commitment to HR Excellence award at the 15th CII National HR Excellence Award to Confluence



12. NLCIL conferred with the first prize of 'Rajbhasha Shield' for the year 2023-24 by the Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Coal
13. NLC India Limited honoured for Contribution to National Culture and Heritage
14. NLC India Limited has been honoured with the Mining Innovation Award at the 3rd International Conference on Safe & Sustainable Mining Technology (IConSSMT 2025)
15. Chairman and Managing Director of NLC India Limited was conferred with the prestigious CMD of the Year 2025 Award at the Utkarsh Odisha Business Leadership Awards hosted by The Interview Times
16. 5-Star Rating: Mine-I, Mine-IA, Barsingsar Lignite Mine, and Talabira II & III OCP received the 5-Star Rating Award from the Ministry of Coal for FY 2022-23 in October 2024. Barsingsar Lignite Mine also secured overall 2nd rank in the opencast mine category across India for the third consecutive year
17. NLCIL conferred with GEEF Global Environment Award 2025 (Platinum Category).
18. NLCIL awarded as Winner (Best exhibitor) under coal sector category in Mine Safety Award 2024 organised by DGMS on 28.07.2024.
19. GeoMinetech Best CEO – Corporate Management Innovative Leadership Excellence Award 2024-25
20. Chairman and Managing Director of NLC India Limited, was conferred with the prestigious CEO of the Year Award at the 25th Silver Jubilee National Management Summit

Governance

Upholding our commitment to ethical and responsible business conduct, we strive to adhere to the highest standards of corporate governance. Our governance framework is built on values such as transparency, integrity, accountability, inclusiveness and social responsibility, enabling us to consistently act in the best interests of all our stakeholders. These values are not just part of our operations but are deeply embedded in every facet of our decision-making process, reinforcing our dedication to ethical conduct and sustainable practices.

Our approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles is integral to our operational strategy. Through continuous engagement with stakeholders, we strive to ensure that our governance policies are a reflection of an evolving industry landscape. We strive to create long-term value by fostering responsible decision-making and prioritising inclusivity in all our endeavours while adhering to rigorous governance standards that support sustainable growth.

Business Ethics and Standards

In line with our commitment to uphold ethical business practices, we consistently maintain fairness and integrity in all our engagements, with suppliers, contractors or bidders. The Integrity Pact Programme, developed in collaboration with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Transparency International India, demonstrates our commitment to transparent operations. This programme mandates that all tenders exceeding ₹1 crore include an Integrity Pact, ensuring a framework of accountability for all involved parties.

Furthermore, we have established robust policies and procedures that apply universally to all stakeholders, including employees, vendors, suppliers, contractors and the Board of Directors. These guidelines enable us to conduct business in an ethical manner and uphold the highest standards of integrity, fostering a culture of trust and aligning our activities with globally recognised best practices in corporate governance.

Anti-Corruption Processes and Practices

To safeguard the integrity of our operations, we have developed a comprehensive Personnel Manual that clearly outlines the responsibilities of our employees for upholding ethical standards and actively engaging in anti-corruption initiatives. The Code of Conduct for senior management and Board-level executives further ensures transparency and helps to uphold the highest standards of governance across all levels.

Our commitment extends beyond internal operations, encompassing our suppliers, contractors, joint ventures and subsidiaries. We are unwavering in our adherence to anti-corruption regulations set by the Central Vigilance Commission, which apply to all aspects of our business. By maintaining rigorous anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies, we ensure that ethical governance practices are embedded in every facet of our organisation.



Vigilance

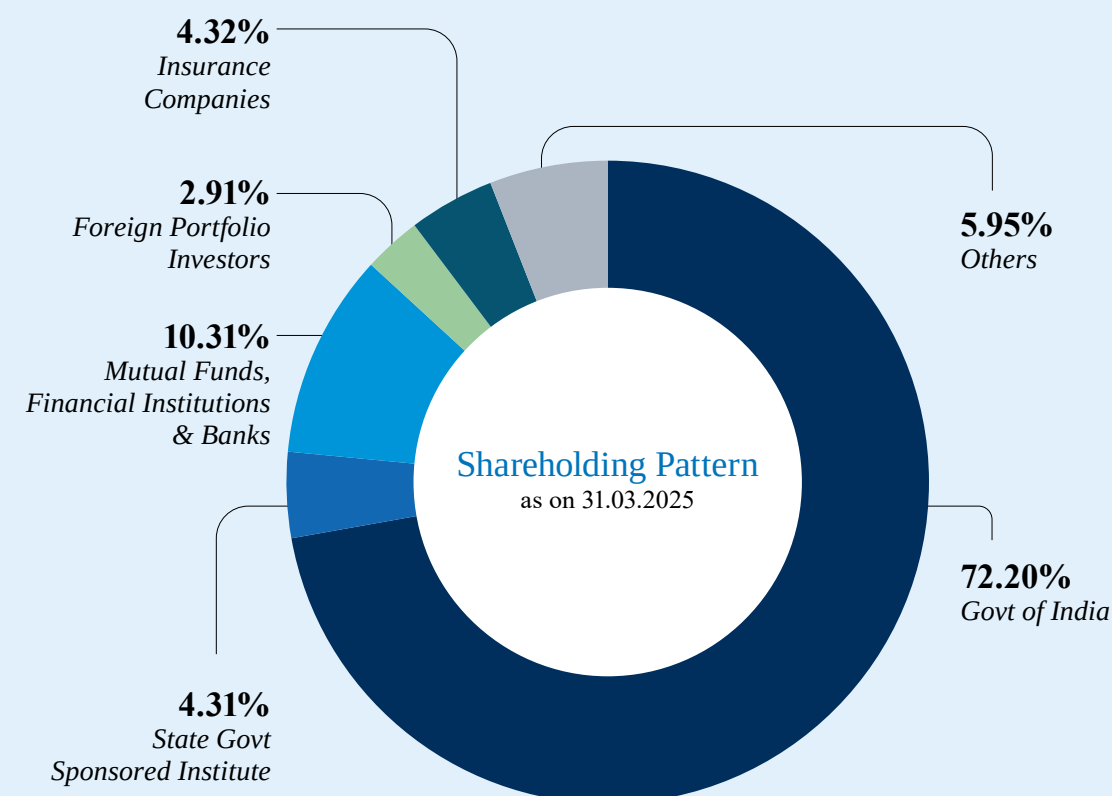
Our Vigilance Department plays an essential role in preserving the integrity of our operations by preventing corruption and misconduct. This department is integral to upholding our anti-corruption policies, conducting vigilance workshops and raising awareness among our employees. Through regular preventive vigilance programmes, we create awareness among our people about the importance of maintaining high ethical standards and acting in compliance with the Company's values.

In addition to internal efforts, we have pioneered initiatives such as the Ethical Forum in collaboration with Neyveli Schools and the NTPL project. This forum is designed to educate the younger generation about the significance of ethical behaviour and vigilance, fostering a culture of integrity and responsibility from an early age.

Governance Structure

Our governance structure is led by the Board of Directors and is responsible for overseeing the Company's corporate governance framework. Through regular meetings, the Board ensures that our governance practices adhere to the highest standards of transparency, accountability and ethical conduct.

The Audit Committee, a critical sub-committee of the Board, plays an indispensable role in maintaining the integrity of our financial reporting and internal control systems. The committee's work is aligned with the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance. While there may be occasional exceptions outlined in the Corporate Governance Certificate and Secretarial Audit Report, we diligently comply with all governance requirements to promote investor confidence and trust.



Board Members

The Board of Directors comprising the Chairman and Managing Director, four Functional Directors, two Non-Executive Directors (Government Nominees) and three Independent Directors, are responsible for upholding the highest standards of accountability, transparency and ethical conduct. With people from diverse backgrounds and expertise, each member contributes their unique skill set to drive the Company towards success. Their combined knowledge and expertise ensure effective decision-making and allows NLCIL to operate with integrity.



Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
Chairman and
Managing Director



Shri Sanoj Kumar Jha
Part-time Official Director
(Government Nominee)



Dr. Beela Venkatesan
Part-time Official Director
(Government Nominee)



Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman
Director (Mines) &
Planning & Projects
(Addl. Charge)



Shri Samir Swarup
Director
(Human Resources)



Shri M. Venkatachalam
Director (Power)



Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
Director (Finance) &
Chief Financial Officer



Shri M. T. Ramesh
Independent Director



Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil
Independent Director



Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi
Independent Director



Board Profile

Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli

Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of NLCIL



Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli assumed charge of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of NLC India Limited (NLCIL) on January 12, 2023. Prior to his appointment, he served as the Managing Director of Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL).

He had rich experience of more than three decades in the energy sector including power, Coal and also in heading Regulatory bodies. He had held many prestigious positions including Executive Director at NTPC (Corporate Fuel Management), Director of CNUPL (CIL NTPC Urja Pvt. Ltd.), Joint Managing Director of MGCL (MahaGuj Collieries Limited) and also served as the Chairman of the prestigious Western Region Power Committee (WRPC) and achieved remarkable performance even during challenging times.

He hails from erstwhile Andhra Pradesh/Telangana and holds a gold medal in Mechanical Engineering from Andhra/Nagarjuna University. He is holding MBA in four specialisations, viz. Operation Management, Marketing Management, Human Resource Management and Financial Management. He is also a Certified Energy Auditor from the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, GoI, and holds the prestigious IPMA Project Director (Level A) certification, the pinnacle of global project management competency, recognising his exemplary leadership and proven ability to execute complex projects at the strategic level. In addition, he is certified in Power Distribution Management, further strengthening his expertise in the power sector.

He is a fellow member of The Institution of Engineers (India), has presented and published numerous papers in prestigious National and International Conferences and Journals. He has received many accolades, including the Best Journal Award from The Institution of Engineers (India) and the 'Horizon Best Article Award' from NTPC Management Journal, including Bravery Award in NTPC for averting major accident in Singrauli Super Thermal Power Plant with his timely courageous efforts.

He has received applauds for his technical/leadership contributions from many reputed global institutions TUNRA, Australia, USAID, USA, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Lucknow etc.

His expertise lies in power plant erection, operations and maintenance, Fuel management & handling, maintenance of heavy earth moving equipment, rolling stock operations and maintenance, Renewables, and all green initiatives. He was instrumental in bringing National level policies in energy sector that helped in efficient and optimum utilisation of different fuels in generating electricity that resulted in reduced the power tariff. During his tenure as MD, GSECL, excelled in Capacity Addition, operational excellence and safety through constant innovation and initiatives - received Outstanding Performance Appreciation accolades from Govt. of Gujarat.

After his assumption of charge as CMD, NLCIL has ventured into first time RE business at PAN India Level, Commercial Mining and pioneering Critical Mineral Mining. Currently more than 2 GW RE projects are under implementation, 3 commercial coal blocks of 45 MTPA capacity won in competitive bidding conducted by Ministry of Coal, also won 2 Critical Mineral Blocks in competitive bidding conducted by Ministry of Mines and MOUs signed with three State Governments i.e., Assam, Rajasthan and Maharashtra for setting up of 3 GW RE projects and also putting Thermal power Projects. Company has diversified its operations into wealth from waste including extraction M-Sand from Mine Overburden, putting up of RE projects in mined out lands. Successfully carried diversion of Paravanar river including taking possession of more than 500 Ha of acquired land in Neyveli mines which is pending more than a decade. Instrumental in awarding much awaited EPC contract for the pit-head green field Talabira Ultra Super critical Thermal Project of 3x800 MW and also overcoming challenges accomplished the commissioning of the much awaited 1st super critical thermal unit 1 (660 MW) at Ghatampur Thermal Project in Uttar Pradesh. He ensured all round performance improvement of the Company in all fronts including building Stakeholders confidence and enhancing the market capitalisation to multi fold. The above developments have laid a strong foundation for realising NLCIL's ambitious Vision 2030 targets: doubling thermal and mining capacities, and achieving a multifold increase in renewable energy capacity. Specifically, the company is on track to reach 10 GW of thermal capacity, 10.1 GW of renewable energy capacity, and over 100 MTPA in mining capacity by 2030.

He has been honoured with many prestigious awards, including 'Top Rankers Excellence - CEO of the year' for 2025, 'People-Focused CEO of the Year' award by ET Human Capital Awards 2024, Prestigious Dr. Yalavarthy Nayudamma Memorial Award for 2024 for his contributions in science, technology and societal development and best CEO Corporate Management innovative leadership award 2023.

Shri Sanoj Kumar Jha
Part-time Official Director
(Government Nominee)



Shri Sanoj Kumar Jha, Indian Administrative Service batch of 1997, Sikkim cadre, he is a graduate in Physics from Hindu College (University of Delhi). He holds M.Sc. degree in Public Policy & Management from King's College, London (UK). He has also completed a Master's level course (Advanced Management Programme in Public Policy) from Indian School of Business (ISB). He has done several trainings in the fields of trade, infrastructure, environment, power, economics, data analysis and global poverty.

He is presently Additional Secretary at the Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

He has worked in various capacities with the Government of India, the Government of Sikkim and the Government of Jharkhand. He has also worked with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at Kabul, Afghanistan, where he was attached to the Afghan Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

He possesses experience in the fields of district administration, rural development, planning, tourism, commerce and industry, animal husbandry, mines & geology, power and food processing.

Dr. Beela Venkatesan
Part-time Official Director
(Government Nominee)



Dr. Beela Venkatesan is a MBBS from Madras Medical College. She is a member of Indian Administrative Service 1997 Batch (TN Cadre). She has held various important positions in Government of Tamil Nadu. She started her career as Sub-Collector, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu. She also served as Special Officer, CM Grievance Cell, Government of Tamil Nadu. She also served as Collector, Dhanbad, Government of Jharkhand. She also served with Government of India as Executive Director, Handloom Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. She also served various important key assignments and positions in Govt. of Tamil Nadu viz., Fisheries Department, Department of Housing, Health & Family Welfare, Commercial Taxes & Registration and Land Reforms. Dr. Beela Venkatesan is presently serving as the Principal Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Energy Department.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman
Director (Mines) &
Planning & Projects (Addl charge)



Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman, Director (Mines), NLCIL is a Mining Engineer with a Doctorate in Coal Mining Safety from IIT (ISM), Dhanbad, and has over 30 years of experience in coal and lignite mining, including senior roles in Coal India subsidiaries and NLCIL. Since assuming charge in May 2022, he has spearheaded the augmentation of mining capacity through the early operationalisation of Talabira II & III OCP, securing coal blocks in commercial auctions, and positioning NLCIL as a national player.

He has led key initiatives such as solar power development on mined-out lands, conversion of overburden to M-Sand, innovative agriculture on reclaimed areas. Under his leadership, NLCIL mines have been recognised with multiple Five-Star Ratings from the Ministry of Coal and National Safety Awards from the Ministry of Labour & Employment. He has also discharged additional responsibilities as Director (Finance) and Director (Planning & Projects), NLCIL reflecting his versatile leadership. His blend of technical expertise, financial acumen, and visionary approach continues to guide NLCIL's growth and diversification journey.

Shri Samir Swarup
Director (Human Resources)



Shri Samir Swarup assumed the charge as Director (Human Resources), NLC India Limited on 27th February 2023. During his tenure in NLC India Limited, the core values of company was revised in alignment with present business context with the acronym "NLCILCOMMITTS". He has been instrumental in implementation of many new Policies/Schemes at NLCIL which inter-alia include Succession Planning & Leadership Development policy, Idea Generation Scheme (MYIDEA), three year training scheme for Project Affected Persons of Neyveli Project and provision of Special Leave for executives working in Mine, Power Stations and Projects.

Prior to joining NLC India Limited, he was working as Executive Director (Personnel & Administration) at Corporate Office SAIL at New Delhi. Having started his career in SAIL in the year 1991, during his professional journey of more than three decades, he has contributed in all the domain areas of Human Resources in various Units of SAIL including Corporate Office. He has also served as a Director in Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council, an organisation mandated under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Shri Swarup is recipient of prestigious "People Leader of the Year" award at the People Matters Infini-T Awards India 2025.

Shri M. Venkatachalam
Director (Power)



Shri M. Venkatachalam, Director (Power), NLCIL is a Distinguished Scientist and a Mechanical Engineer from University of Madras with MBA in Finance Management. Before joining NLCIL he was an Executive Director at NPCIL possessing 35 years of rich experience of Nuclear station operations, project construction and commissioning, implementation of robust safety systems, versatile site activities and corporate functions. He has major expertise in upgradation and life extension activities of nuclear power plants and has showcased resilience in handling tsunami event at Madras Atomic Power Station and bringing back units after natural calamities. He was Station Director at Kakrapar Atomic Power Project, Gujarat where he was instrumental in erection and commissioning India's first indigenous 700 MW nuclear power plant. He is a recipient of the prestigious NPCIL excellence award and several meritorious group awards. He is an identified World Association Nuclear Operators (WANO) expert, served as Public Awareness Committee Chairman and delivered TEDx talks and UGC Edusat lectures on Nuclear Power Courses. After joining NLCIL, he spearheaded various strategic initiatives including signing of MoUs with prestigious organisations/institutions. Under his leadership, NLCIL added 660 MW thermal capacity and commenced project activities at NLCIL's prestigious project at Odisha.

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
Director (Finance) &
Chief Financial Officer



Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya is a seasoned professional with over 28 years of experience in Central, State and Private-owned Organisations. Dr. Acharya is a Fellow member of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountant and an Associate Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He also holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce (Honors) from Utkal University, Odisha, a Bachelor's in Law (LLB) from MS Law College, Cuttack, Odisha, Master's in Commerce from Ravenshaw University, Odisha and obtained a Master's in Business Administration (MBA).

Dr. Acharya's professional journey encompasses diverse roles in Power Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Mining and Transport Sector.

His expertise lies in areas such as Accounts, Taxation, Project Finance, Fund Raising and Automation. His professional exposure extends to system improvement, digitisation, empowerment and collaboration initiatives.

Shri M.T. Ramesh
Independent Director



Shri M.T. Ramesh is a dedicated social worker with a Bachelor's degree in History. Over the past three decades, he has actively participated in numerous social service activities, demonstrating his commitment to the betterment of society. Additionally, he engages in philanthropic endeavours to contribute positively to the community.

Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil
Independent Director



Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil is a Medical Practitioner and having specialisation in Ophthalmology. He has been providing medical services through Eye and Cataract Camps since last 22 years.

Dr. Patil is also engaged in social activities which includes taking camps in Adivasi Tribal areas in distinct fields like education, culture, health, farming, motivation and self-employment.

Dr. Patil is also engaged in education sector as a President of Ekal Vidyalya, Shahada Anchal Samiti and as a Chairman of Vidya Bharati affiliated Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Shahada he has been involved in providing school education and skill development programme to tribal area children and youths.

Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi
Independent Director



Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi is holding MA degree in Political Science from Bundelkhand University. He is a member of Bharatiya Janata Party's State Working Committee. He is also holding the position of District President of District Olympic Association, Patron of Amateur Mallakhamb Association, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Saraogi is active in social and political arena since student life and has worked for the betterment of society by helping the poor and needy people in various ways. With his continued efforts, he has provided assistance to number of youths in sports area through RSMF in order to promote and upgrade the talent of youth. With his consistent efforts through various socio-cultural activities, he is contributing a lot to the society.



Chief Vigilance Officer



Shri Appakannu Govindarajan
Chief Vigilance Officer

Executive Directors



Shri Hemant Kumar
Corporate Safety



Shri Jagadish Chandra Mazumdar
MM, Contracts, Disposal, CARD & IE Wing



Shri Mathi K
Thermal Projects



Shri Jasper Rose I S
Mines, Services, Land, Mine-III & Lignite to Methanol Project



Shri Santhosh C S
NTPP, Sambalpur



Shri Ashok Dattatraya Keote
SME, Conv. & Long-Term Mine Planning



Shri Anbuchelvan B
REPP, CTO Civil



Shri Rajmohan S
Coal coordination



Shri Venkata Suryanarayana Murthy D
Corporate Legal, NLC India Hospital & CSR



Shri Cheruku Dayanand
Talabira II & III OCP



Shri Vijai Kumar S
Project Head Barsingsar, BP & BSPP

Board Committees

Our Company has established 17 Board committees for supporting the Board of Directors in executing its responsibilities with efficiency and precision. These committees act as key enablers in delegating critical tasks to operational teams, facilitating a streamlined decision-making process that aligns with the company’s strategic goals.

It also makes the governance framework effective and transparent. It promotes accountability and sound decision-making across all levels of the organisation. By overseeing critical areas such as Finance, Audit, Risk Management, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Governance, these committees provide valuable insights and actively contribute to shaping the strategic direction of NLCIL. The combined efforts of the Board and its committees enable the Company to remain focused on its long-term growth objectives while safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders.

Audit Committee	Committee of Directors for Augmentation of Skill Development	Committee of Directors
Committee of Directors for Issue of Share/ Bond Certificates	Risk Management Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Committee of Directors for Disbursement of Fund to Retired employees	Project Sub-Committee	Sub-Committee for Short-term Investment
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Sub-Committee for Resource Mobilisation	Stakeholder’s Relationship Committee
Sub-Committee for Contribution/ Donation/ Sponsorship	Sub-Committee for Pricing of Lignite/Coal and Power	Sub-Committee of Directors for Purchase/ Contracts
Empowered Committee of Directors on Purchase and Contracts	Environment, Governance and Sustainability Committee	



Strengthening Leadership, Driving Growth



Signing of Land Agreement between NARL & APDCL



Progress review meeting at Chennai



Invitation to Hon'ble Governor for 24th Neyveli Book Fair



Inspection and Review of NUPPL



Release of e-souvenir at the 24th Neyveli Book Fair



2nd North-East Mining Ministers' Conclave at Guwahati



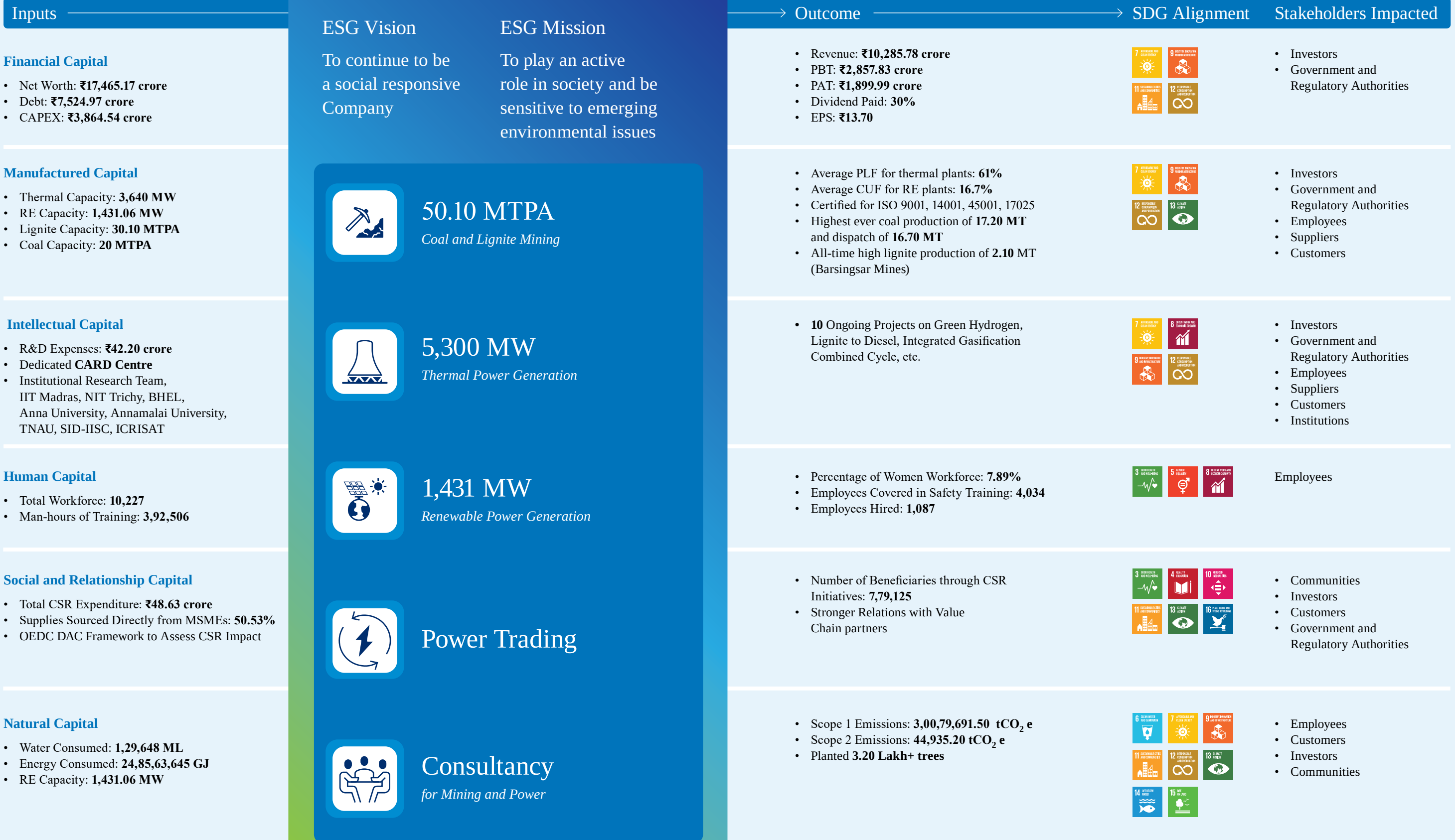
Briefing of NLCIL projects and future plans



Welcoming Hon'ble Minister of Coal



Value Creation Model





Stakeholder Management

We consider continuous communication with stakeholders essential for fostering sustained growth. Regular engagement with stakeholders provides us with valuable insights into their expectations and concerns, allowing us to strategically allocate resources to areas that will generate the maximum impact. By aligning our business processes with the diverse needs of our stakeholders, we ensure that our actions not only create value for them but also contribute to the long-term sustainability of NLCIL. Effective dialogue with stakeholders strengthens relationships, enhances transparency and empowers us to be responsive and responsible.

Our engagement strategy is structured around understanding the unique concerns of each stakeholder group. We engage with our employees to foster a safe and inclusive workplace that supports their professional development. For suppliers and customers, we maintain strong partnerships that focus on sustainable procurement practices, innovation and efficiency. We also undertake targeted CSR initiatives for addressing socio-economic needs and facilitating the holistic development of communities. Consequently, we collaborate with regulatory authorities to ensure compliance and contribute to public policy development. Investors are kept informed through regular updates and transparent reporting, providing them access to necessary information required for making informed decisions. Through these efforts, we align our business strategy with global sustainability standards, including those outlined by the GRI.

Engagement frequency is tailored to each stakeholder's needs, with regular interactions with employees, suppliers and customers and periodic communication with investors and regulatory authorities.



Employees

Engagement with employees occurs through direct communication and email, focusing on training, welfare programmes and performance evaluations. We discuss career growth, professional development and feedback on workplace conditions. Regular engagement ensures transparency in promotion cycles, allowing employees to align their goals with organisational objectives while fostering a culture of continuous improvement and support for overall well-being.



Suppliers

We engage with suppliers primarily through email, conferences and seminars and participate in business-related conversations, workshops and awareness-raising initiatives. Discussions focus on supply chain efficiency, sustainability practices and collaboration to address challenges. We aim to optimise supplier relationships, ensure that operational goals are met while promoting innovation and sustainable practices across the supply chain.



Customers

Customer engagement takes place through meetings, website communication, conferences, emails and advertisements. Discussions focus on business relationships, service optimisation and understanding customer needs. We aim to strengthen partnerships with customers to meet expectations and foster collaboration for mutual growth. Our approach is centred around the delivery of value-driven solutions and continuous innovation for improving service delivery.



Government and Regulatory Authorities

Engagement occurs through compliance meetings, feedback on regulatory matters and participation in industry associations. The emphasis is on policy advocacy, ensuring adherence to regulations and contributing to discussions on regulatory frameworks. It enables us to remain compliant with all legal provisions and supports the development of policies that promote sustainability and responsible business practices.

Institutions

Engagement with institutions takes place via email and industry association conferences. Emphasis is placed on talent cooperation, joint research and development programmes. These collaborations focus on advancing technology, improving processes and developing innovative solutions that support both institutional growth and the development of new industry standards.

Communities and Civil Societies/NGOs

Engagement occurs through CSR activities, community meetings, emails and public hearings. We focus on discussions around CSR and welfare initiatives, community development, employment opportunities and infrastructure. We aim to address community needs while ensuring a positive and sustainable social and environmental impact.

Investors

We engage with investors through Annual General Meetings, quarterly results, investor meetings, and regular communication via emails, advertisements and stock exchange intimations. Emphasis is placed on financial performance, strategic plans and increased transparency, particularly in relation to ESG factors. These interactions help investors to be informed about Company policies and strategies while providing them a platform for feedback sharing.





Materiality Assessment

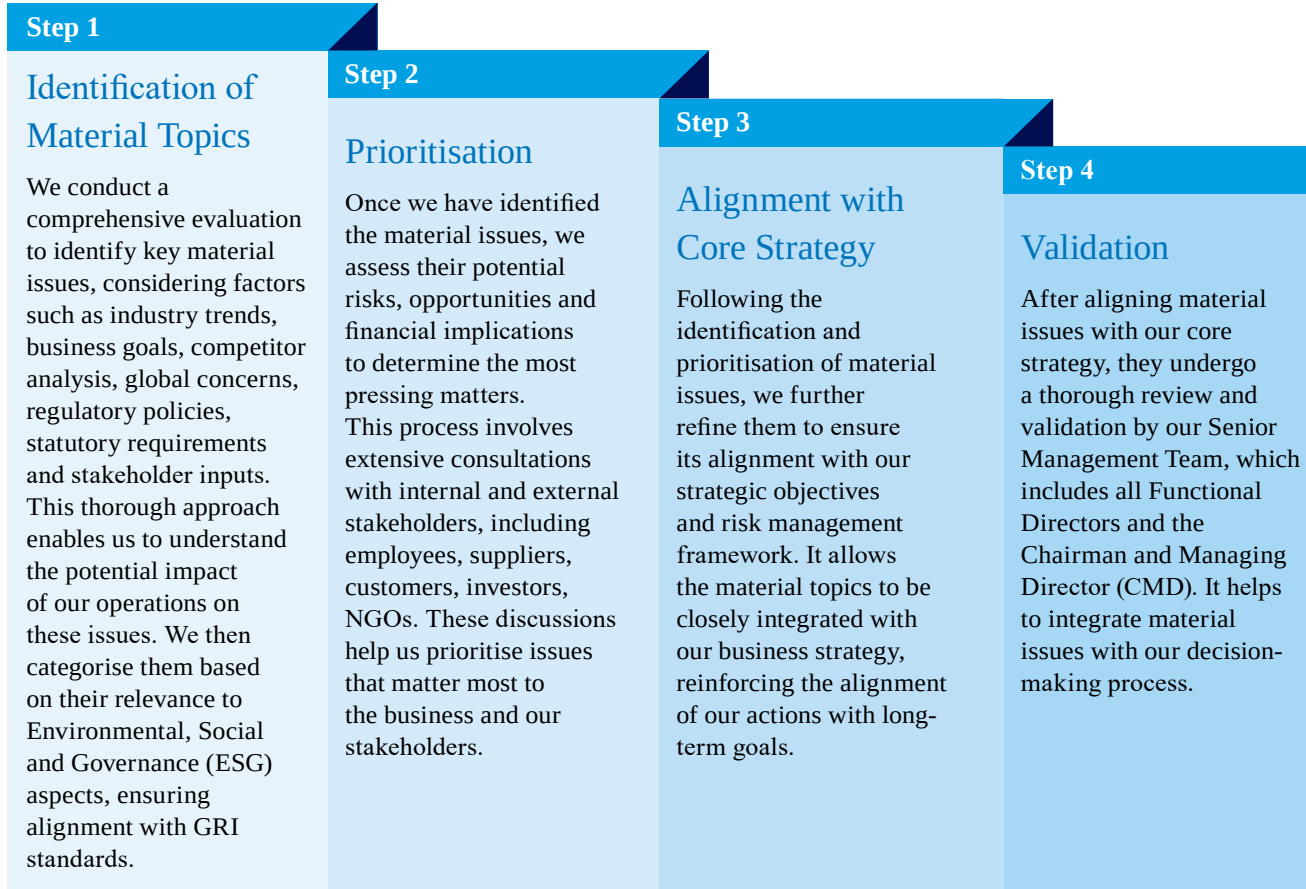
As part of our commitment to transparent and accountable sustainability practices, NLCIL conducted a comprehensive materiality assessment through a structured four-step process. This approach allowed us to systematically identify and prioritise material topics that were most relevant to our business and stakeholders. The outcome of this process reflects the issues that significantly influence operational resilience, long-term performance and stakeholder trust.

In line with our ongoing commitment to ESG integration, we revisited the existing material topics during the current reporting cycle. This review was undertaken to evaluate the need for incorporating any new or emerging areas of concern. As a result, we acknowledged the growing importance of Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining and Economic Impacts, both of which are addressed in this report.

While the current list of material topics remains unchanged, we continue to focus on the most impactful areas that drive business value and sustainability outcomes. These insights reinforce our proactive and responsive approach to materiality, ensuring that we stay aligned with evolving expectations, ESG standards and long-term corporate objectives.



Steps of Materiality Assessment



Materiality Matrix



List of Material Topics

Environment

- 1 Resource Availability
- 2 Air Emissions
- 3 Water and Effluent Management
- 4 Biodiversity Preservation
- 5 Renewable Energy
- 6 Operational Efficiency and Plant Reliability
- 7 Climate Strategy

Social

- 1 Training, Education and Development
- 2 Sustainable Supply Chain
- 3 Health and Safety

Governance

- 1 Community Engagement
- 2 Decommissioning of Plants
- 3 Land Acquisition
- 4 Governance
- 5 Ethics and Integrity
- 6 Innovation and Digitisation

Resource Availability

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

At NLCIL, we rely heavily on natural resources, including lignite and coal, for our operations. We manage resource availability by adopting cutting-edge technologies that enhance resource efficiency. Through the use of modern mining equipment and process optimisation strategies, we minimise environmental impacts while maximising the output of our resources, thereby ensuring long-term environmental sustainability. We also explore new technologies to minimise resource consumption and improve overall efficiency of our operations, thereby reducing dependence on non-renewable resources.

Air Emissions

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

Our operations, including excavation, drilling and coal transport, result in air emissions, particularly particulate matter and CO₂. To manage this, we employ technologies like sprinkler and fog systems, greenbelt development, and Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems. We actively reduce emissions by implementing dust suppression methods in high-risk areas such as coal stockyards and roadways within mines. These measures minimise the negative environmental impacts of our operations and ensure compliance with air quality regulations, supporting the long-term sustainability of our business while protecting air quality.

Water and Effluent Management

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

We address water management by employing state-of-the-art sewage treatment plants (STPs) and effluent treatment plants (ETPs) that recycle water for reuse in greenbelt development. Additionally, we implement rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge techniques to replenish groundwater levels. Our efforts minimise the depletion of local water sources and help maintain sustainable water use across our operations. We continuously monitor water quality and implement corrective measures to limit negative impact on communities or ecosystems.

Biodiversity Preservation

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

As part of our commitment to preserving biodiversity, we implement extensive biological reclamation projects in mined areas. This includes replanting vegetation and developing habitats that support local wildlife. By reducing coal and water consumption, we also reduce the strain on local ecosystems. These initiatives help to support sustainable agricultural practices and promotes biodiversity conservation.

Renewable Energy

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

We are committed to expanding our renewable energy capacity, recognising its importance in reducing carbon emissions and fostering sustainable growth. Through large-scale solar and wind power plants, as well as innovative technologies such as energy storage systems, we are enhancing our renewable energy portfolio. It reduces our reliance on coal and other fossil fuel, thereby contributing to a cleaner energy future while supporting the nation's energy needs.

Operational Efficiency and Plant Reliability

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

We focus on reducing energy consumption and CO₂ emissions through the deployment of supercritical boilers and green mining techniques. By improving the efficiency of our thermal power plants and mining operations, we not only reduce costs but also lower environmental impacts. It increases the reliability of our plants and enables us to meet energy demands without affecting the natural environment.

Climate Strategy

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

Given our carbon-intensive operations, we have developed a comprehensive climate strategy to reduce our carbon footprint. We focus on augmenting our renewable energy capacity and exploring low-carbon technologies. By leveraging our R&D efforts, we aim to find innovative solutions such as the development of green hydrogen and carbon capture technologies to limit emissions. It will not only help us align with evolving regulatory requirements but also contribute to climate change mitigation efforts.

Training, Education and Development

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

We focus on developing a skilled workforce to ensure operational excellence and safety. By providing continuous learning opportunities, we equip our employees with latest industry knowledge and technical skills. Our training programmes enhance employee performance, foster a safety culture and support professional growth. We also focus on leadership development to create a strong management team capable of navigating challenges associated with a rapidly evolving energy sector.

Sustainable Supply Chain

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

We recognise the importance of sustainable supply chains and actively engage with our suppliers to raise awareness about Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) practices. We encourage ESG disclosure across our value chain and conduct capacity-building sessions to promote shared value creation. This allows our suppliers to align with our sustainability goals, reduce environmental impact and foster social responsibility. We aim to create a resilient and sustainable supply chain that supports the long-term success of both our business and our partners.



Health and Safety

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

Health and safety remain a top priority at NLCIL. We conduct regular safety audits, install fire detection systems and undertake well-being measures to prevent potential hazards at the workplace. We prevent workers from engaging in unsafe activities and offer free medical facilities for their well-being. We also adhere to global safety standards such as OHSAS 45001-2018 and strive to minimise risk of accident.

Community Engagement

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

We are committed to creating shared value through our community engagement efforts. Our CSR programmes focus on healthcare, education, infrastructure development and skill-building. We address the socio-economic needs of communities and help to improve their standard of living. Our community-focused approach strengthens relationships and fosters mutual trust among stakeholders, resulting in holistic development of people.

Decommissioning of Plants

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

As some of our plants near the end of their operational lives, we follow stringent decommissioning procedures to minimise environmental and social impacts. We adhere to the Ministry of Power (MoP) regulations and the guidelines set by the MoEF&CC to ensure safe and responsible decommissioning. Our efforts focus on ensuring public safety, mitigating environmental harm and protecting the well-being of workers involved in the process.

Land Acquisition

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

Our approach to land acquisition is guided by our Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy. We go beyond statutory requirements to provide various opportunities in the form of skill development to displaced populations. It creates new livelihood opportunities and ensures the social and economic well-being of those affected due to the land acquisition process.

Governance

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

We are committed to upholding the highest standards of governance. Our efforts to develop a comprehensive ESG policy to guide our sustainability efforts, conduct anti-corruption and anti-competitive training enables us to ensure transparency across our operations. We also conduct training on regulatory changes and implement robust risk management practices to sustain ethical business practices. Stakeholders are also made aware of our policies, enabling us to ensure accountability, build trust and integrity.



Ethics and Integrity

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

At NLCIL, ethics and integrity are fundamental to our operations. We have implemented policies to prevent corruption, ensure compliance and uphold accountability in all our business dealings. Our whistleblower policy allows employees and stakeholders to report unethical practices, ensuring that all concerns are addressed transparently. We maintain a zero-tolerance approach to corruption and ensure that our business practices align with the highest ethical standards. This commitment helps us build a culture of trust, transparency and responsibility within the organisation.

Innovation and Digitisation

SDG Alignment



Capital Linked



Approach for Management

Innovation and digitisation are crucial to enhance operational efficiency and reduce overall costs. By adopting cutting-edge technologies and digital solutions, we can improve operational efficiency and remain competitive. The use of advanced technologies and digital solutions empower us to optimise energy production, reduce environmental impact and improve cost management. These efforts help us stay at the forefront of the industry, enabling us to adapt to market changes and drive long-term growth. Our focus on digital transformation enhances decision-making processes, improves resource management, and strengthens our ability to deliver sustainable energy solutions.



Risk Management

At NLC India Limited, we recognise that the scale and complexity of our operations inevitably expose us to a wide spectrum of risks. These risks range from geological and environmental uncertainties in mining, to volatility in global energy markets, regulatory changes in the power sector, and the growing imperatives of climate transition. We are acutely aware that the manner in which we anticipate and address such challenges determines not only the stability of our operations but also the confidence of our stakeholders and the sustainability of our growth.

For us, risk management is not a peripheral exercise, but an intrinsic part of our strategy. By embedding robust governance mechanisms, rigorous controls, and continuous oversight, we ensure that risks are systematically identified, evaluated, and mitigated—while also creating space to seize emerging opportunities in the evolving energy landscape of India.

Strategic Risk Governance

Our governance framework for risk management is firmly aligned with internationally recognised standards such as the COSO Integrated Framework and ISO 31000:2018 guidelines. This ensures that our practices are benchmarked against global best practice, while remaining sensitive to the distinct realities of the mining and energy sectors in which we operate. Oversight is exercised through the Risk Management Committee of the Board, which provides strategic direction and ensures that risk deliberations are integrated into the highest levels of decision-making.



Operational Control and Compliance

Given the scale of our mining operations and power projects, we have instituted rigorous internal controls that extend across contracts, procurement, project execution, and human resources. Authorised manuals and process frameworks govern each of these domains, ensuring consistency, compliance, and accountability. By maintaining clarity of procedure, we reduce the scope for operational and compliance lapses and create resilience in the day-to-day functioning of our business units across India.

Independent Audit and Assurance

We place strong emphasis on transparency and independent evaluation. Leading Chartered Accountants firms are engaged to conduct comprehensive audits across all our mines, thermal stations, and renewable energy sites. These reviews not only validate the reliability of our financial and operational systems but also provide critical external insights that strengthen our internal controls. Audit outcomes are subject to rigorous scrutiny by the Audit Committee, which works in close consultation with both internal and statutory auditors to ensure that any emerging risks are addressed promptly and decisively.

Proactive Risk Culture and Capacity Building

Our employees undergo regular training on risk awareness and control, tailored to the unique challenges of mining operations, power plant management, and renewable project execution. Quarterly risk evaluations are carried out by the Internal Risk Review Committee, with subsequent reviews by the Board-level Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee. This cycle of evaluation, review, and refinement enables us to remain agile in responding to shifting market conditions, environmental obligations, and technological disruptions.



Commitment to Sustainable Value Creation

By institutionalising risk management across every layer of our business, we demonstrate our commitment to responsible corporate stewardship. Our framework not only safeguards our assets and reputation but also ensures that we remain resilient in an era of energy transition. Whether navigating the operational risks of large-scale lignite mining, the regulatory scrutiny of thermal power generation, or the execution challenges of scaling solar and wind capacity, we remain steadfast in aligning risk management with our mission of delivering sustainable, affordable, and reliable energy for the nation.

Risk Identification and Evaluation

At NLC India Limited, we approach risk identification as a continuous and disciplined exercise. Through our dedicated Corporate Risk Cell, we systematically gather inputs from across our mining, power generation, and renewable energy operations. These inputs are consolidated into a

comprehensive risk register, which serves as the central repository of potential exposures facing the organisation. The register is not static; it is periodically reviewed and refined under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee (RMC), ensuring that strategic decisions at the highest level are fully informed by an up-to-date assessment of our risk environment.

For greater clarity and precision, we classify risks under three broad categories—Strategic, Business, and Operational. This framework enables us to differentiate between long-term structural risks, such as energy transition imperatives or regulatory shifts, and operational risks that emerge from day-to-day mining, plant operations, or supply chain dynamics. Once identified, each risk is assessed through both qualitative and quantitative lenses, capturing its potential impact and likelihood of occurrence. This dual-layered analysis empowers us to focus on risks with the greatest potential to disrupt performance or hinder sustainable growth.



Risk Prioritisation and Response

Following careful evaluation, we undertake a rigorous prioritisation process to ensure that our resources and oversight are allocated where they are most needed. Risks with higher probability and severity are elevated for closer scrutiny, while those with reduced impact are monitored with proportionate intensity. Our approach distinguishes between:

Active Risks	Passive Risks	Mitigated Risks	Merged Risks
Requiring continuous Board-level monitoring and immediate mitigation measures.	Remaining under watch at the risk-owner level, with targeted mitigation strategies as appropriate.	Where risk responses are firmly in place or the threat has been neutralised through effective controls.	Which are consolidated where overlaps exist, thereby ensuring a streamlined and coherent oversight framework.



Risk Mitigation Strategy

At NLC India Limited, we approach risk mitigation as a strategic enabler of sustainable growth. Our framework recognises three broad categories of risk—Strategic, Operational, and Business—and embeds tailored responses for each. By combining rigorous planning, technological innovation, and proactive engagement with stakeholders, we safeguard the continuity of our operations while positioning the Company to capture new opportunities in India’s evolving energy landscape.

Strategic Risks

Land Acquisition and Availability

Land acquisition for large-scale mining and power projects continues to pose significant risks due to diverse ownership patterns, state-specific legal frameworks, and sensitivities surrounding compensation and rehabilitation. These complexities often lead to delays, which can adversely impact project timelines, expansion strategies, and cost efficiencies.

Mitigation

NLCIL mitigates this risk through a multi-state, tailored approach aligned with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the CBA Act, 1957, while adopting state-specific R&R policies to address local socio-economic needs. We engage proactively with district administrations, state governments, public representatives, and communities to ensure fair and transparent compensation, livelihood restoration, and resettlement measures. Leveraging digital land management tools, grievance redressal mechanisms, and Board-level oversight, we balance stakeholder interests with project imperatives, thereby enabling timely land access and reinforcing long-term community trust.

Renewable Energy Tariffs and Regulatory Delays

Preferential tariff schemes from regulators such as TNERC carry strict commissioning deadlines. Delays risk the forfeiture of tariff benefits and unrecovered dues efficiencies.

Mitigation

We pursue a dual approach—legal recourse where entitlements are at stake, and strengthened project execution frameworks that emphasise timely clearances, dedicated SPVs, and close engagement with regulators.

Operational Risks

Safety in Operations

Given the hazardous nature of mining and thermal power generation, worker safety is a critical concern. Any lapse can result in injury, production loss, and reputational damage.

Mitigation

We enforce global best practices in occupational safety, supported by statutory compliance, comprehensive SOPs, safety audits, and continuous training programmes. Safety performance is monitored at the highest levels, reflecting our uncompromising commitment to workforce well-being dedicated SPVs, and close engagement with regulators.

Technical Reliability of Assets

Challenges in the sustained operation of Circulating Fluidised Bed Combustion (CFBC) boilers at TPS II Expansion have led to generation inefficiencies.

Mitigation

Completely revamp the boiler with the support of OEM & independent review by the technical experts. Major modifications were carried out in one unit and other unit is in progress. Continuous monitoring and proactive interventions are ensuring long-term operational reliability.

Project Execution Delays

Capital-intensive projects face risks of delays, leading to cost overruns, and regulatory non-compliance.

Mitigation

We deploy strong monitoring frameworks, including digital progress-tracking tools, legal safeguards in contracts, and SPVs for specialised project delivery. Timely statutory clearances are secured through structured engagement with relevant ministries.

Power Surrender by Customers

The trend of customers surrendering contracted power threatens revenue stability and asset utilisation.

Mitigation

We actively participate in power exchanges and bilateral contracts to optimise surplus power sales. This not only mitigates the impact of surrendered power but also enhances our flexibility in a dynamic market.

Stalled Thermal Projects (BTTP and BTPSE)

Suspension of Barsingsar projects has operational and financial consequences.

Mitigation

We are pursuing structured legal arbitration to resolve disputes, while exploring alternative pathways to redeploy resources and minimise stranded costs.

Business Risks



ESG Policy Framework

At NLCIL, our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) policies are strategically aligned with our vision and mission, guiding our actions and business conduct. These policies are designed not only to ensure compliance with all legal regulations but also to meet industry standards, including the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) Principles. By incorporating these guidelines into our operations, we establish a robust and comprehensive framework that supports the long-term sustainability of our organisation.

Our ESG policies apply to all stakeholders, encompassing vendors, suppliers, contractors, employees and the Board of Directors, creating a unified approach to

responsible business practices. We are committed to fostering a culture of shared responsibility, where accountability is embedded at all levels of the organisation. This collaborative approach encourages every individual and entity associated with NLCIL to operate in line with our ethical principles, enabling us to deliver on our commitments to environmental stewardship, social equity and transparent governance.

Through these policies, we aim to contribute positively to communities, leave a lasting impact on the environment and maintain the highest standards of business integrity and governance. NLCIL's ESG framework not only drives operational excellence but also enhances our reputation as a responsible corporate entity committed to sustainable growth.



Environmental Policies

- Environment Policy
- Waste Management Policy
- ESG Policy



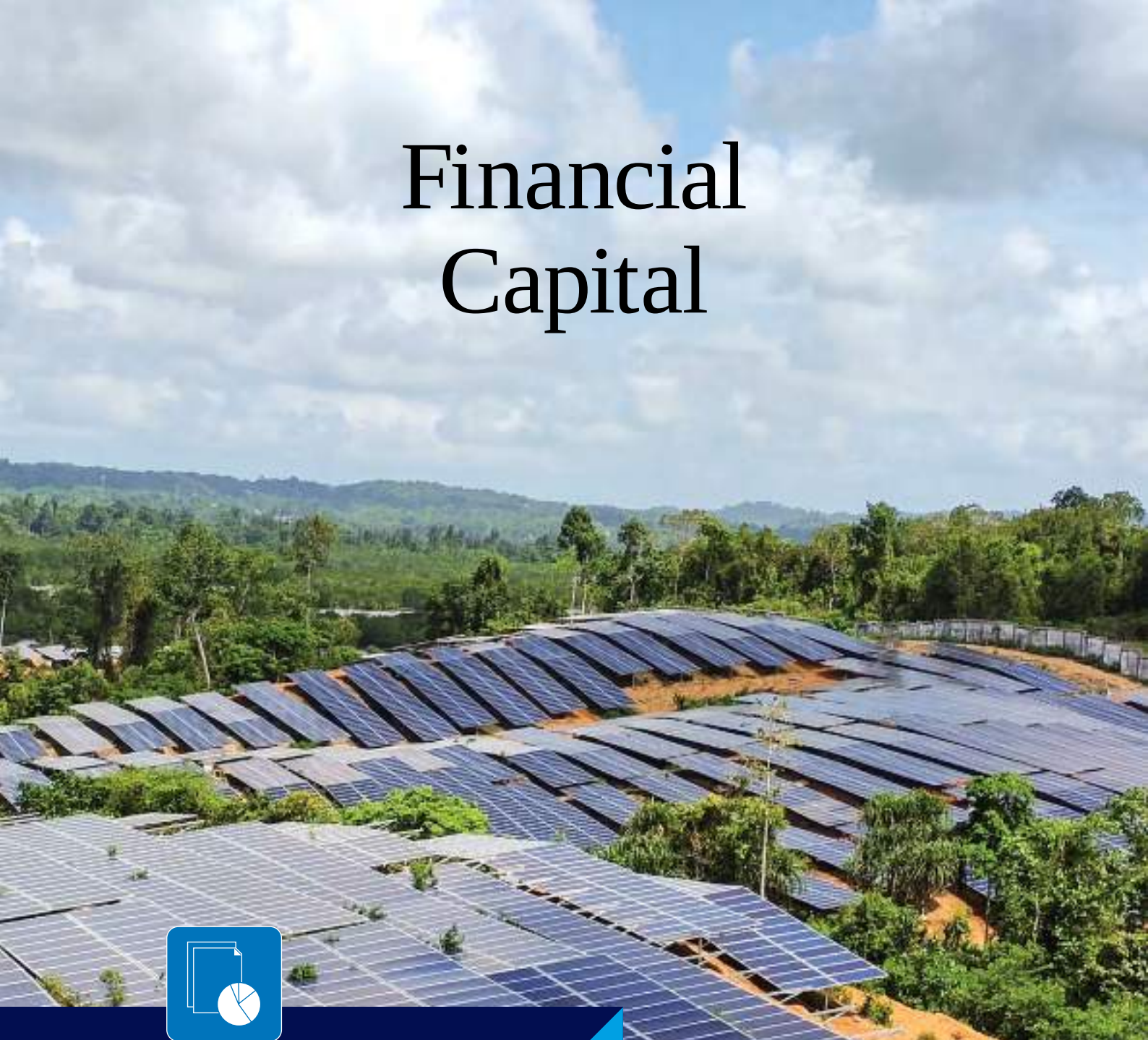
Social Policies

- Prevention of Sexual Harassment
- Mentoring Policy
- Parental Leave and Maternity Policy
- Learning and Development Policy
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
- Corporate Social Responsibility Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Recruitment Policy
- Sabbatical Leave Policy
- Nomination and Remuneration Policy
- Complaint Handling Policy

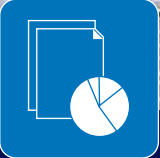


Governance Policies

- Code of Conduct for Board Members, Senior Management Personnel
- Whistle Blower Policy
- Dividend Distribution Policy
- Knowledge Management Policy
- Cyber Security Policy
- Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading
- Policy on Material Subsidiary
- Risk Management Policy
- IT Policy
- Policy for Investments of Surplus Funds



Financial Capital



We aim to drive sustainable growth and value creation for all stakeholders through a prudent capital allocation strategy. It enables us to provide stable return on investment and meet strategic objectives. Moreover, our strong cash flow enables us to seamlessly execute broad based power generation and renewable energy projects, enabling us to achieve long-term growth goals.

UN SDGs Impacted



Material Issues

- Investment in R&D for Sustainable Alternatives
- Resource Availability
- Compliance Management
- Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Displaced Population
- Risk Mapping and Disaster Management
- Leverage Reduction

Interlinkage with Capitals



₹3,196.14 Crore

Economic value retained

0.63

Quick ratio

₹28,646.40 crore

Capital employed

AAA/Stable

Credit rating from leading agencies

Focused on Enduring Value Creation

We strive to maximise resource efficiency, advance sustainable development and foster inclusive growth while maintaining our financial resilience. We emphasise the responsible use of resources through the adoption of advanced technologies and industry best practices to create enduring value for all stakeholders. Our financial strategy is designed to ensure long-term value creation, underpinned by efficient resource management and the adoption of cutting-edge technologies. We are committed to optimise productivity and operational efficiency while maintaining financial stability. It enables us to achieve sustainable and responsible growth across our operations.

In line with our sustainability goals, we have prioritised significant investments in renewable energy, including large-scale solar and wind power projects, as part of our diversification strategy. These initiatives complement our

operations in lignite mining and thermal power generation and serve as the foundation for a diversified revenue stream. Additionally, our commitment to environmental stewardship is demonstrated through afforestation, biodiversity conservation and proactive community engagement initiatives. We continue to support local economies by investing in social welfare initiatives, thereby contributing to inclusive growth.

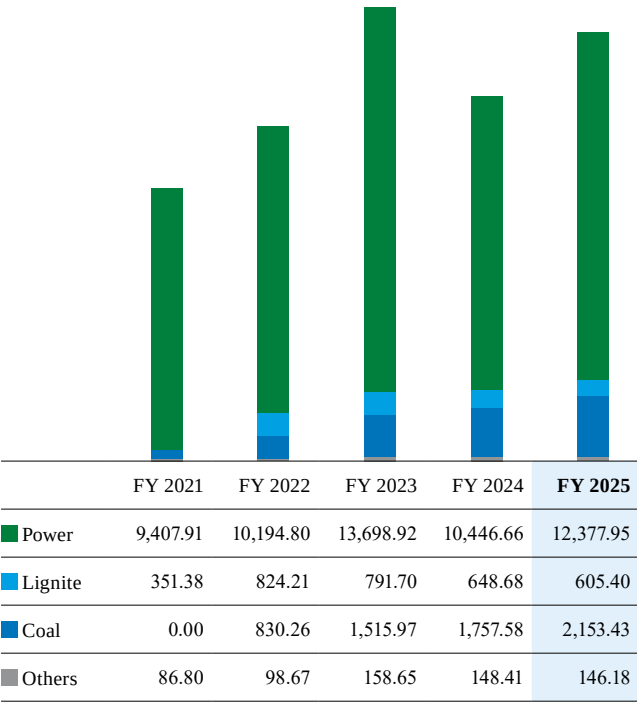
We maintain the strength of our balance sheet with a prudent capital allocation strategy, effective debt management practices, diverse revenue streams and robust cash flows. Our partnership with government bodies and industry players enable us to expand our presence, explore emerging opportunities and invest in non-fossil fuel ventures. With a strong focus on building a resilient and sustainable business model, we create lasting value for our stakeholders and adapt to an evolving energy landscape.

Economic Value Generated and Distributed (₹ in crore)

KPIs	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2021
1. Economic Value Generated					
a) Revenues	12,662.23	12,346.45	11,903.24	10,935.9	9,281.23
2. Direct Economic Value Distributed					
a) Operating Costs	5,037.79	4,970.27	5,153.64	3,265.4	2,615.37
b) Employee Wages and Benefits	2,997.2	2,646.46	2,526.32	2,624.48	2,689.44
c) Payment to Providers of Capital	978.5	1,128.22	1,171.63	1,199.78	1,119.29
d) Payments to Governments by Company	408.71	577.08	5.21	801.92	218.54
e) Community Investments	43.89	46.52	43.07	41.03	46.74
3. Economic Value Retained	3,196.14	2,977.90	3,003.37	3,003.29	2,591.85

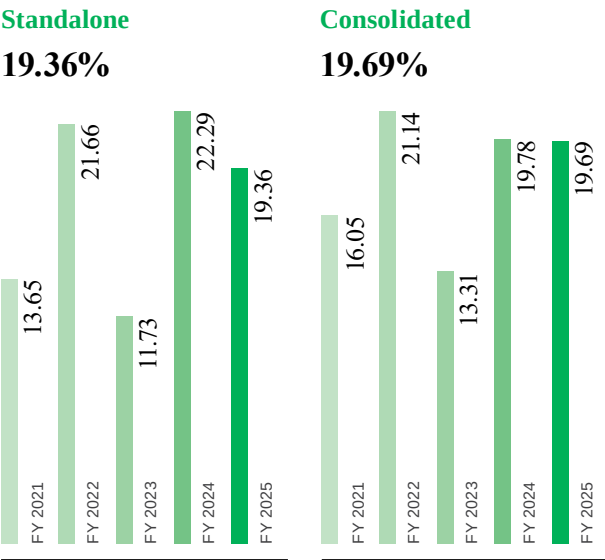
Financial Performance Overview

Revenue Consolidated
(₹ in crore)

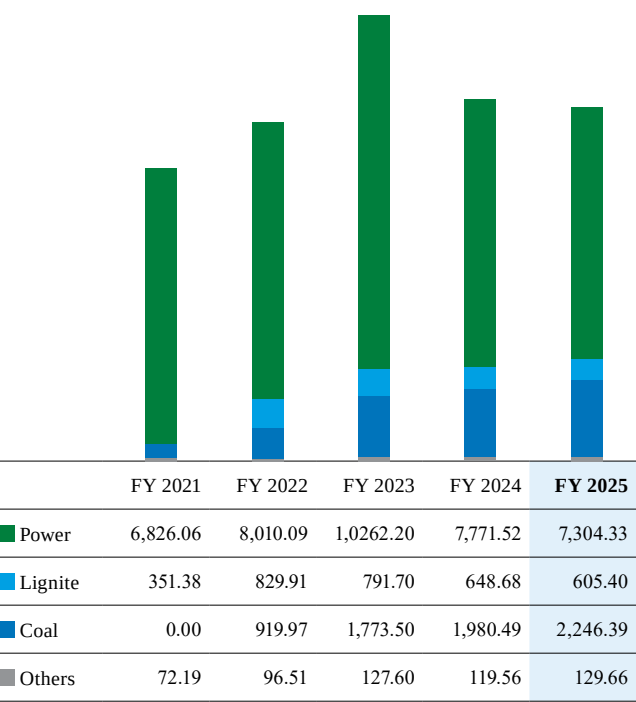


Operating Profit Margin

Our Operating Profit Margin (OPM) moderated from 22.29% in FY 2023-24 to 19.36% in FY 2024-25. The consolidated OPM moderated from 19.78% in FY 2023-24 to 19.69% in FY 2024-25. The decrease highlights the need for strategic measures to enhance efficiency, strengthen market presence and drive sustainable growth in the coming periods.

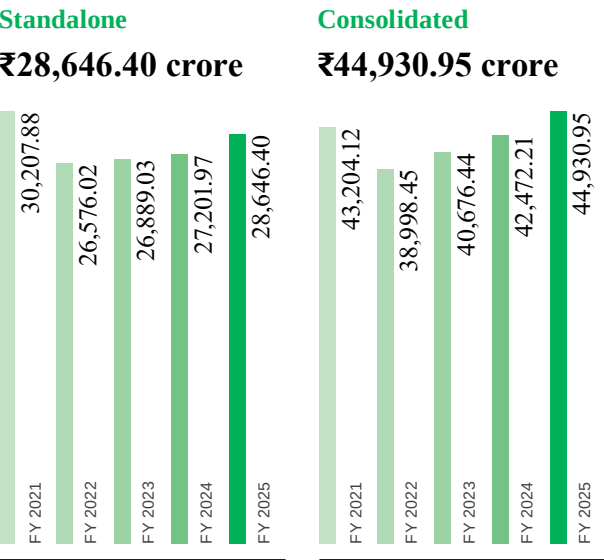


Revenue Standalone
(₹ in crore)



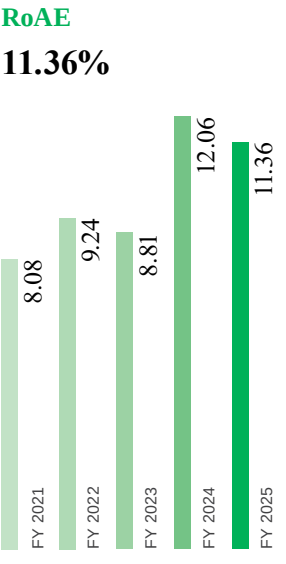
Capital Employed

In FY 2024-25, capital employed increased by 5.31% to ₹28,646.40 crore (standalone), rising from ₹27,201.97 crore in FY 2023-24. On a consolidated basis, capital employed rose by 5.79% to ₹44,930.95 crore in FY 2024-25, from ₹42,472.21 crore in the previous fiscal year. It was primarily driven by investments in mining, thermal power and renewable energy.



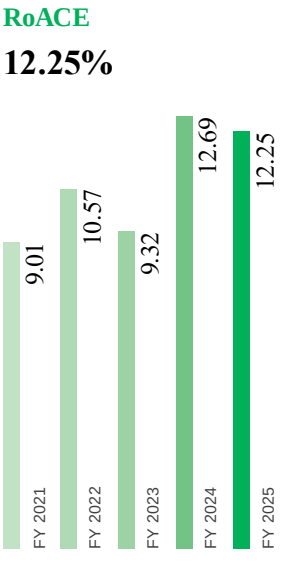
RoAE – Standalone

Return on Average Equity (RoAE) for FY 2024-25 stands at 11.36%, a slight decrease from 12.06% in FY 2023-24.



RoACE - Standalone

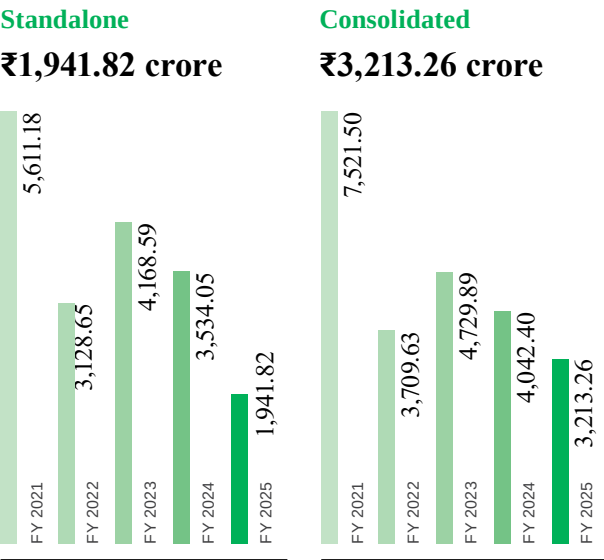
In FY 2024-25, Return on Average Capital Employed (RoACE) stood at 12.25%, slightly lower than 12.69% in FY 2023-24. Despite this decline, RoACE has shown consistent improvement from 9.01% in FY 2020-21, reflecting better capital utilisation for generating returns.



Fund Management

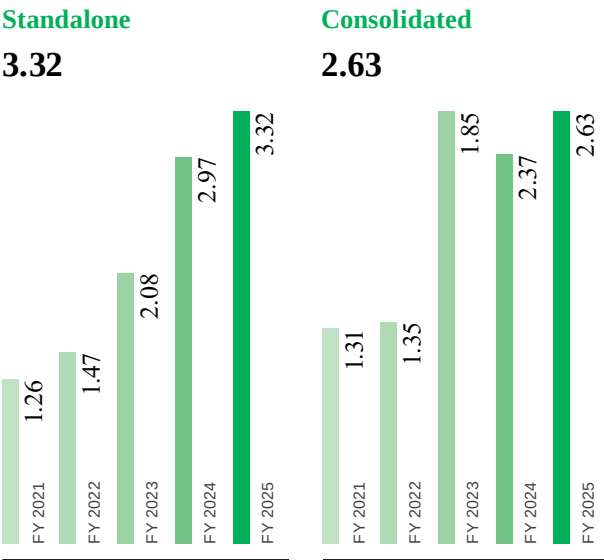
Debtors

NLCIL's debtor figures indicate a reduction in outstanding receivables for FY 2024-25. Standalone debtors decreased to ₹1,941.82 crore in FY 2024-25 from ₹3,534.05 crore in FY 2023-24, reflecting a significant improvement in receivables management. On a consolidated basis, debtor levels also decreased to ₹3,213.26 crore in FY 2024-25 from ₹4,042.40 crore in FY 2023-24, highlighting enhanced efficiency in cash flow management. It is a reflection of the Company's efforts to strengthen its financial health, improve liquidity and manage credit risk effectively, enabling a more streamlined working capital cycle.



DSCR

NLCIL's Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) has shown a positive trend, indicating improved capacity to meet debt obligations from operating income. In FY 2024-25, the standalone DSCR rose to 3.32, increasing from 2.97 in FY 2023-24, reflecting growing cash flow generation. On a consolidated basis, DSCR also improved to 2.63 in FY 2024-25, from 2.37 in FY 2023-24. These improvements highlight the company's strong financial position and ability to comfortably service its debt, ensuring greater financial flexibility and sustainability in the long term.



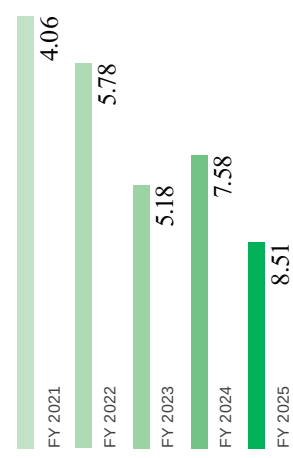
Financial Capital

ISCR – Standalone

NLCIL's Interest Service Coverage Ratio (ISCR) has significantly improved, reaching 8.51 in FY 2024-25 compared to 7.58 in FY 2023-24, indicating a stronger ability to cover interest obligations from operational income. The upward trend over the last five years, from 4.06 in FY 2020-21, reflects improved financial stability and enhanced capacity to meet interest payments, ensuring a solid foundation for growth and future debt servicing.

ISCR

8.51

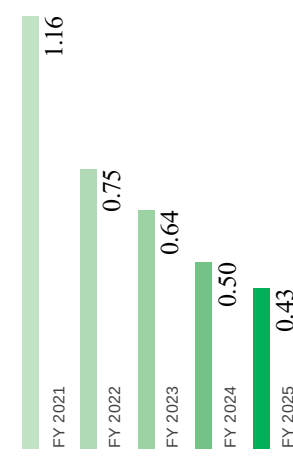


Debt to Equity – Standalone

Our Debt to Equity ratio has shown consistent improvement, reflecting a reduction in financial leverage. For FY 2024-25, the ratio decreased to 0.43 from 0.50 in FY 2023-24, a significant improvement from 1.16 in FY 2020-21. It demonstrates our effective debt management strategy, which has enhanced our financial stability and reduced our reliance on debt financing. It further underscores our commitment to maintaining a balanced capital structure while supporting sustainable growth.

Debt to Equity

0.43



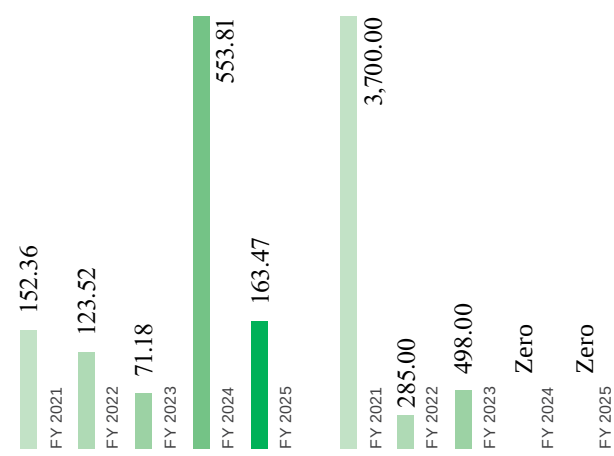
WC & Cash Balance – Standalone

In FY 2024-25, our cash and cash equivalents for Working Capital (WC) and cash balance decreased to ₹163.47 crore, compared to ₹553.81 crore in FY 2023-24. It aligns with our strategy of optimising liquidity while ensuring financial stability. Importantly, we did not utilise any Working Capital loans in FY 2024-25, a significant improvement from ₹498 crore in FY 2022-23 and ₹3,700 crore in FY 2020-21. This shift highlights our effective cash flow management and reduced reliance on external borrowing.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Working Capital loan

₹163.47 crore

Zero



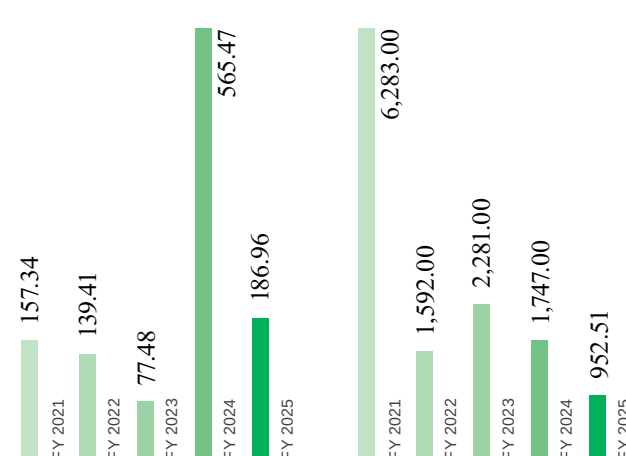
WC & Cash Balance – Consolidated

In FY 2024-25, our cash and cash equivalents for Working Capital (WC) and cash balance decreased by 66.90% to ₹186.96 crore from ₹565.47 crore in FY 2023-24. It reflects our efforts to optimise liquidity and enhance operational efficiency. Additionally, the Working Capital loan dropped by 45.47%, falling to ₹952.51 crore in FY 2024-25, from ₹1,747.46 crore in FY 2023-24. It highlights our effective cash flow management and reduced dependence on external borrowings, contributing to our financial health and stability.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Working Capital loan

₹186.96 crore

₹952.51 crore



Performance Review

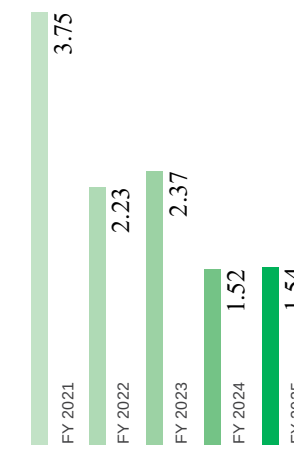


Net Debt to Reported EBITDA

Net Debt to Reported EBITDA ratio has shown a marked improvement in FY 2024-25. The standalone ratio stood at 1.54 in FY 2024-25, slightly higher than 1.52 in FY 2023-24, indicating stable debt management. On a consolidated basis, the ratio has improved to 3.41 in FY 2024-25, from 3.93 in FY 2023-24. It demonstrates our ability to generate earnings relative to debt obligations, indicating greater financial stability and more efficient debt management across standalone and consolidated operations.

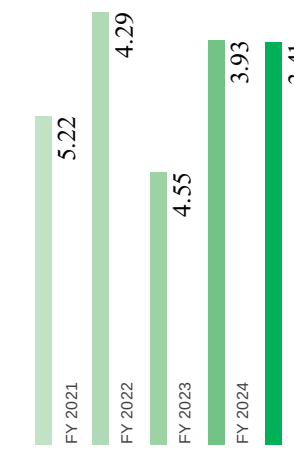
Standalone

1.54



Consolidated

3.41

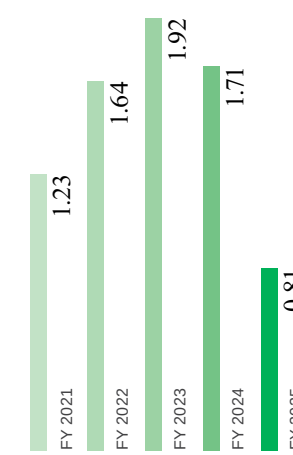


Current Ratio

NLCIL's Current Ratio declined to 0.81 in FY 2024-25, from 1.71 in FY 2023-24, marking a 52.33% decrease. On a consolidated basis, the ratio dropped to 0.75 in FY 2024-25 from 1.17 in FY 2023-24, a 35.85% reduction. The decline in current ratio indicates a tightening of short-term liquidity but remains above the critical level of 1, suggesting manageable liquidity challenges. However, it is a notable shift from the higher ratios seen in previous years, reflecting changes in working capital management and operational liquidity.

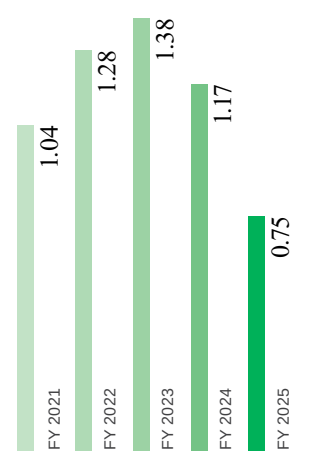
Standalone

0.81



Consolidated

0.75



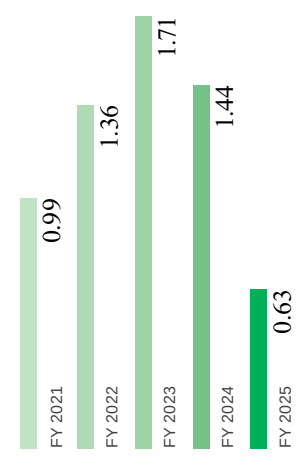
Financial Capital

Quick ratio

NLCIL's Quick Ratio decreased to 0.63 (standalone) in FY 2024-25 and touched 0.57 (consolidated) in FY 2024-25, from 1.44 and 0.97 in FY 2023-24, reflecting a 56.32% decline in standalone operations and 41.44% in consolidated operations. This indicates a reduction in the company's short-term liquidity, suggesting increased reliance on current assets to meet its immediate obligations. However, the ratios remain manageable, reflecting NLCIL's ability to meet obligations with more liquid assets, albeit at a lower level than in previous years.

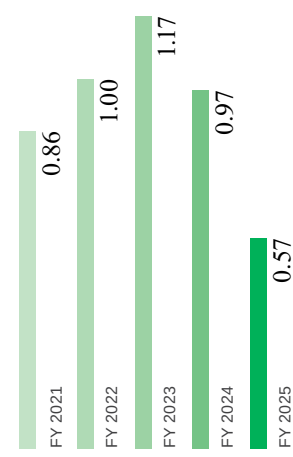
Standalone

0.63



Consolidated

0.57

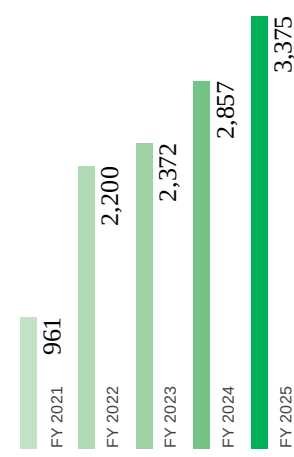


Exchequer

In FY 2024-25, NLCIL's contribution to the exchequer rose to ₹3,375 crore, representing a growth of 18.13% from ₹2,857 crore in FY 2023-24. This increase reflects the Company's robust operational performance and its role as a significant contributor to the national and state economies. The consistent rise in contributions over the past five years underscores NLCIL's strong financial discipline, compliance, and commitment to supporting government revenues through taxes, duties, and other statutory payments.

Contribution to Exchequer

₹3,375 crore



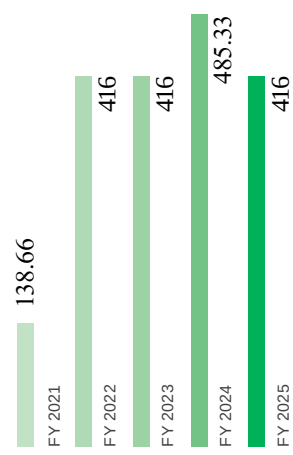
Return to Stakeholders

Dividend Trend

NLCIL paid dividend of ₹416 crore in FY 2024-25, slightly lower than ₹485.33 crore in FY 2023-24, a 14.3% decrease. Despite this, the dividend amount remains substantially higher compared to previous years, reflecting the company's commitment to rewarding shareholders while maintaining strong financial health.

Dividend Trend

₹416 crore

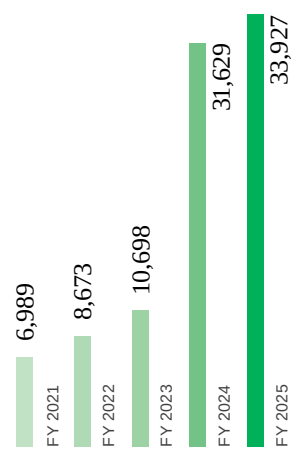


Market Capitalisation

NLCIL's market capitalisation reached ₹33,927 crore in FY 2024-25, reflecting a growth of 7.26% from ₹31,629 crore in FY 2023-24. This sustained improvement in market value underscores investor confidence in the Company and highlights its strong performance across mining, power, and renewable energy. During the year, the Company's share price touched an all-time high of ₹311.80 on 16 July 2024, translating into a market capitalisation of ₹432 billion.

Market Capitalisation

₹33,927 crore



Performance Review

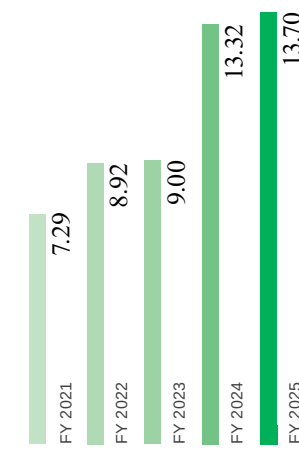


Earnings Per Share – Standalone

NLCIL's Earnings Per Share (EPS) for FY 2024-25 increased to ₹13.70, from ₹13.32 in FY 2023-24. This marks a 2.89% growth, demonstrating a steady increase in profitability on a per-share basis. Over the past five years, the EPS has consistently improved, reflecting the Company's ability to enhance its bottom line while managing its capital efficiently, ensuring greater return for shareholders.

Earnings Per Share – Standalone*

₹13.70

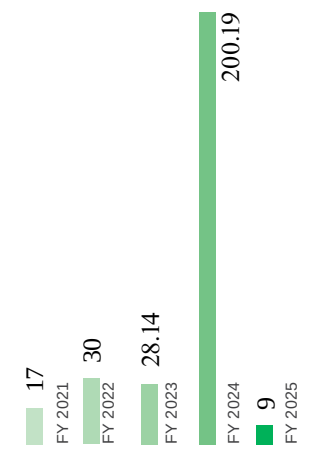


Total Return to Shareholders (TRS)

During FY 2024-25, NLCIL has given a positive return of 9% to its shareholders, which reflects the Company's resilience and focus on delivering value to shareholders, despite market fluctuations.

Total Return to Shareholders (TRS)

9%



* After Net movement in Regulatory



Credit Rating Outlook

We have received the highest credit ratings of AAA/Stable from leading credit ratings agencies. It serves as a testament to our robust financial practices and market credibility. It also reiterates our ability to consistently perform in a challenging environment.

Long-term Borrowings



Commercial Papers



Bill Discounting

Strengthening Lender Partnerships

Our lenders are key partners in supporting NLCIL's strategic decision-making, enabling long-term investments in energy transition, and navigating dynamic market conditions. We remain committed to disciplined growth, underpinned by capital prudence and a cost-efficient operational model.

To build trust and alignment, we maintain regular and transparent communication with lending institutions through focused interactions and direct leadership access. We also provide proactive disclosures on financial, operational, and sustainability performance, including through Integrated Reporting and ESG disclosures, reinforcing NLCIL's commitment to accountability and long-term value creation.



ESG Rating Outlook

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) considers the receipt of independent ESG ratings an important step in reinforcing its commitment to sustainable growth. These benchmarks provide transparency, guide long-term strategy, and strengthen stakeholder confidence in the Company's environmental, social, and governance performance.

CareEdge ESG Ratings awarded NLCIL a score of 55.8, the first ESG rating for a power-sector entity under its framework. This evaluation, based on over 300 indicators across 18 themes, recognises NLCIL's efforts to address sector-specific environmental challenges while building sustainable practices.

ICRA ESG assigned a combined score of 59 (Adequate), highlighting progress in renewable capacity, emission reduction, social welfare, and governance oversight. This reflects NLCIL's advancing sustainability journey.

55.8/100



59/100



Performance Review



Driving Innovation and Sustainability

We recognise the crucial role that innovation and sustainability play in shaping the future of the energy sector. With efforts to allocate capital for developing clean energy solutions, we are contributing to a sustainable future. In FY 2024-25, we undertook the following initiatives in this area:

- **Renewable Energy Investment:** We have made substantial investments in expanding our renewable energy capacity, including solar and wind energy projects, which contribute to diversifying our energy portfolio and achieving carbon reduction targets.
- **Exploring Green Hydrogen:** As part of our forward-thinking strategy, we are expanding into emerging technologies like green hydrogen, which hold the potential to redefine energy systems and offer sustainable solutions for the future.
- **Collaborative Innovation:** We continue to collaborate with industry leaders, academic institutions and government bodies to foster cutting-edge research and implement technologies that support our vision of a sustainable, low-carbon economy.

Ensuring Operational Efficiency and Capacity Building

Our focus on operational excellence ensures that every resource is utilised effectively to drive growth while minimising waste and environmental impact. We are committed to improving the operational performance of all our divisions through targeted investments for improving efficiency.

- **Advanced Mining Practices:** We have adopted latest mining technologies to optimise extraction processes and minimise the environmental footprint of our operations, ensuring sustainable and efficient resource management.
- **Lignite Resource Optimisation:** Significant investments in R&D have been directed to improve lignite extraction methods and enhance the quality of resources. It plays a vital role in maintaining the long-term profitability of our mining operations.
- **Capital Efficiency:** We are focused on optimising our working capital and operational processes, leveraging technology to streamline cash flow management and ensure effective allocation of resources.

Manufactured Capital



Our focus on building state-of-the-art infrastructure and using advanced technologies has driven operational efficiency and reduced our environmental impact. By upgrading mining operations and improving power generation capacity, we continue to utilise innovative solutions to remain competitive and strive for sustainable growth.

UN SDGs Impacted



Material Issues

- Land Acquisition
- Resource Availability

Interlinkage with Capitals



Performance Review



30.10 MTPA

Total lignite mining capacity

5,300 MW

Thermal power generation capacity

20.00 MTPA

Total coal mining capacity

Mining and Production Capacity Overview

We operate three opencast lignite mines at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, with a combined capacity of 28.0 MTPA, and one lignite mine at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with 2.10 MTPA, yielding a total lignite mining capacity of 30.10 MTPA. In addition, our coal mining operations at Talabira II & III in Odisha contribute 20.0 MTPA, bringing our overall mining capacity to 50.10 MTPA. This robust infrastructure ensures consistent fuel supply to our thermal power plants, enabling us to integrate our mining operations with power generation to deliver operational resilience and continuity in energy supply.

Capacity Expansion and Strategic Direction

We aim to enhance our total mining capacity to 104.35 MTPA by FY 2029-30, supported by planned investments of around ₹14,199 crore. To deliver this, NLCIL has secured major coal assets including Machhakata (Revised), Angul, Odisha (30 MTPA), North Dhadu (Western Part), Latehar, Jharkhand (3 MTPA), and New Patrapara South, Angul, Odisha (12 MTPA), strengthening long-term fuel security for our power portfolio. In parallel, to diversify into critical minerals, NLCIL has been declared preferred bidder for the Semhardih and Raipura phosphorite-limestone blocks in Balod, Chhattisgarh under the Ministry of Mines' Tranche-V auction during May 2025, positioning the company to support domestic fertiliser and strategic mineral supply chains. We aim to expand thermal power generation capacity from the present 5,300 MW to 10,020 MW by FY 2029-30. It is anticipated to bolster our

power generation capacity and enable us to undertake joint venture projects like the 1,980 MW Ghatampur plant and establish lignite-based projects in Neyveli and coal-based projects in Odisha in future.

Mining Asset Utilisation and Sustainability

We utilise advanced extraction techniques in our mining operations and it enhances asset utilisation while limiting our environmental impact. The majority of our lignite-fired thermal power plants are pit-head units, allowing direct and cost-effective fuel supply, which reinforces operational efficiency and reduces logistics risks. By integrating mining and power-generation assets, we maintain continuity of supply and ensure low fuel-related risks, primarily due to our ability to make captive fuel arrangements and long-term fuel linkages.





Thermal Power Generation Overview

We operate a total of 3,640 MW of lignite-based pithead thermal power capacity—comprising TPS-I Expn, TPS-II, TPS-II Expansion and NNTPS in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, Barsingsar plant in Rajasthan, 1,000 MW coal-based thermal plant via our joint venture, NTPL in Tamil Nadu, and 660 MW capacity at our joint venture, NUPPL Ghatampur Thermal Power Project in Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh collectively providing 5,300 MW of operational thermal generation capacity.

Enhancing Efficiency through Asset Integration

Our lignite power plants are located near captive lignite mines, enabling seamless fuel supply and cost-effective operations—factors that significantly reduce logistic exposure and enhance plant reliability. Meanwhile, NTPL benefits from secure fuel arrangements with long-term supply agreements and strategic coal supply partnerships, strengthening its operational stability and financial predictability.

Strategic Capacity Expansion and Modernisation

In December 2024, our joint venture, NUPPL commissioned the first 660 MW unit of the 1,980 MW Ghatampur plant, an advanced coal-based installation featuring Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD), and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems. The remaining units are expected to be commissioned by the end of FY 2025-26. This reinforces our commitment to cleaner thermal operations that can pave the path for a sustainable future.

Renewable Energy Overview

We have steadily expanded our renewable energy footprint, reaching a total installed capacity of 1,483.89 MW, of which 1,432.89 MW is from solar and 51 MW from wind sources. Our operations include grid-connected solar projects across Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman, with notable initiatives such as the 20 MW (AC) Solar PV Plant integrated with 8 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in Port Blair, commissioned under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy’s VGF scheme.

Integrated Deployment and Innovation

The development of the Port Blair solar plant with BESS represents a key milestone in hybrid renewable technology deployment. This project not only supports reliable energy access for remote island grids but also showcases our capabilities in integrating advanced storage technologies with solar generation—critical for addressing intermittency and enabling a stable supply profile.



Vision 2030: Scaling Up for Impact

Our long-term renewable energy vision is firmly aligned with the Government of India’s green transition goals. We aim to increase our renewable capacity from 1.43 GW to 10.11 GW by FY 2030, a sevenfold expansion. This growth will be driven by large-scale solar parks, floating solar installations, and hybrid (solar–wind) ventures across multiple states. To execute this transition, we are actively pursuing strategic partnerships, policy-linked incentives and land acquisition in high-solar-radiation zones.

Enabling Decarbonisation through Diversification

Growth in our renewable energy portfolio complements our integrated business model, supporting our efforts for emission reduction and ensuring resilient power supply in the long-term. Through NLC India Renewables Ltd. we are embedding renewable energy development into our core operations. Our commitment to clean energy is not merely a compliance measure, but a strategic enabler of sustainable value creation. It is also pivotal for reducing our carbon footprint and contributing to global climate action goals.

Mine Safety and Operational Excellence

Blast-free Mining Practices

We practice blast-free lignite mining across all Neyveli mines using state-of-the-art technology such as bucket wheel excavators, belt conveyors and spreaders. Blast-free mining is also implemented at Barsingsar mines for both overburden (OB) and lignite using conventional mining equipment. At Talabira Mines, coal is extracted without blasting through the use of surface miners.



Advanced Mine Planning and Design

For mine planning and design, we use advanced software such as AutoCAD and Surpac to ensure efficiency and safe mining activities.

Scientific Studies and Slope Stability

We have conducted scientific studies under Regulation 106(2) of CMR, 2017 to assess slope stability across all mines, with full implementation of the recommendations. Slope stability is also monitored using Total Station technology for accuracy and safety.

Training and Skill Development

We operate a well-equipped GVTC for training in line with MVTR 1966. Our VTC includes state-of-the-art simulators to train operators of SME, dozers, backhoes, and pipe layers.

Safety Systems and Protocols

We strictly ensure the use of the Lock-Out and Tag-Out (LOTO) system. All safety devices fitted in equipment and HEMM deployed in our mines comply with DGMS (Tech.) Circular 06 of 2020. The features include:

- Automatic Fire Detection and Suppression System (AFDSS)
- Rear vision cameras
- Seat belts with reminders
- Reverse AVA systems
- Rear view mirrors
- Trammig alarms
- Turbo charger guards
- Fatigue sensors

Dust Suppression and Air Quality

To minimise hazards from coal dust, we have implemented **robust dust suppression systems**. At present, 30 water sprinklers and 3 fog cannons are deployed across NLCIL mines.

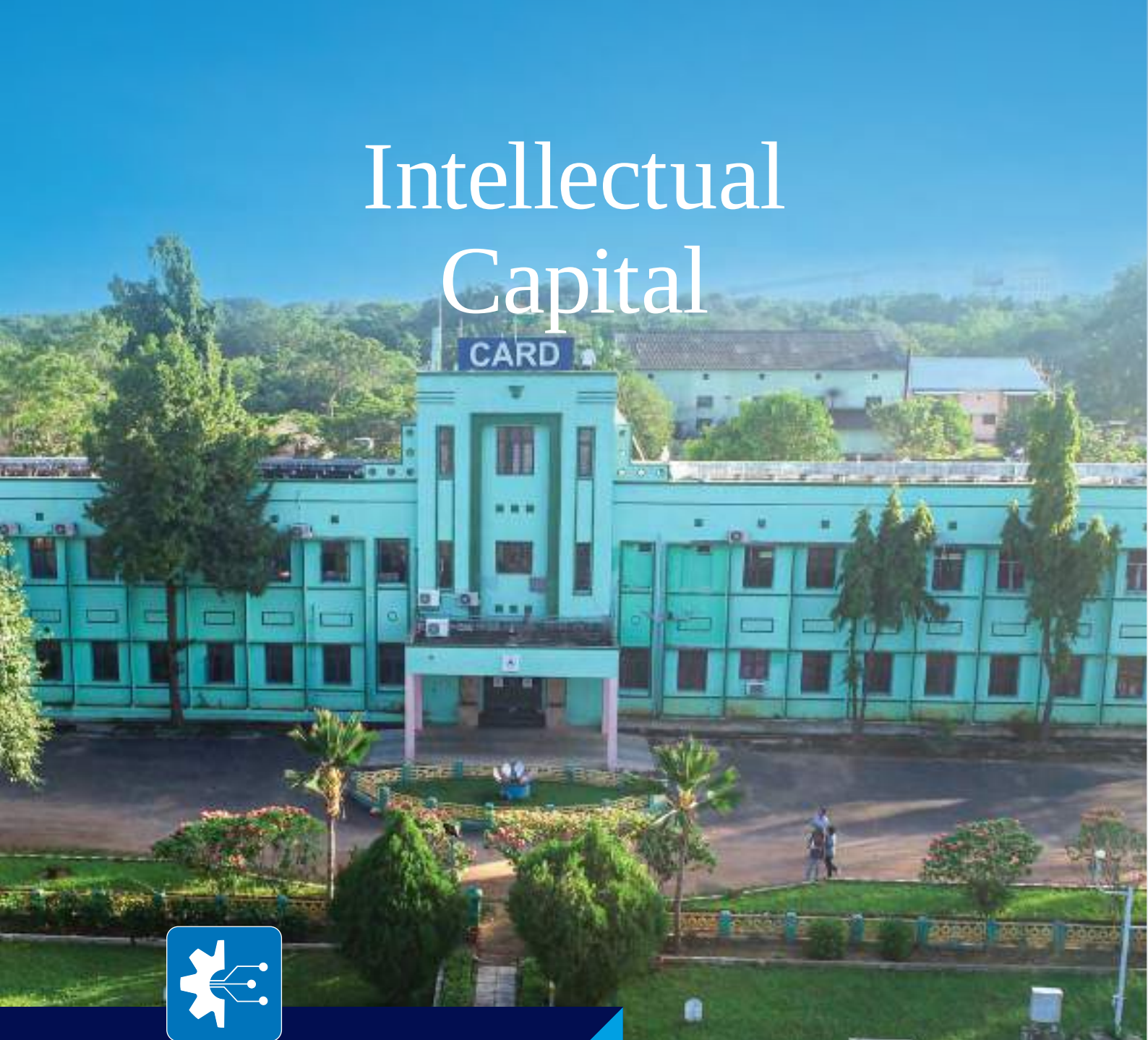
Technology-enabled Mine Safety

We have introduced several technology-driven safety measures, including:

- RFID barriers, **CCTV surveillance, and geo-fencing**
- Mine illumination levels maintained as per Regulation 178 of CMR, 2017 read with GSR 981(E) of 01/10/2018
- **Wireless walkie-talkies** for reliable communication

Digital Safety Initiatives

On **National Safety Day 2025**, we launched the **NLCIL Aran Mobile Safety App** for reporting unsafe observations and near misses, enabling timely compliance and corrective action.



Intellectual Capital



Our intellectual capital empowers us to embrace innovation and generate value for diverse stakeholders. Through extensive research and development efforts, we drive technological advancements, particularly in the areas of renewable energy, carbon capture and resource-efficient mining methods. It has empowered us to innovate new-age solutions that help to retain our competitive edge in a dynamic industry.

UN SDGs Impacted



Material Issues

- Resource Availability
- Renewable Energy
- Air Emission
- Operational Efficiency and Plant Reliability
- Innovation and Digitisation

Interlinkage with Capitals



5

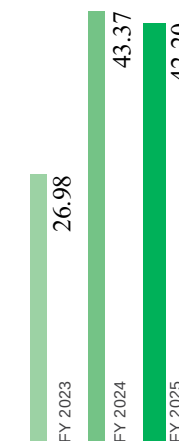
Collaboration with institutes/organisations

A dedicated Centre for Applied Research & Development

R&D at NLCIL

At NLCIL, our research and development activities are strategically aligned with both operational goals and sustainability objectives. Through cross-functional collaboration, we address immediate technical challenges while supporting the transition to more efficient and cleaner operations. We focus on key projects such as improvement of mining equipment longevity, lignite-based product diversification and the development of renewable energy systems, which are aligned with initiatives such as the National Green Hydrogen Mission which is critical for achieving our short-term and long-term sustainability goals. By integrating innovative solutions into our operations, we ensure that our R&D efforts drive progress towards a more sustainable future.

R&D Expenditure ₹42.20 crore



Key Focus Areas of R&D Initiatives

R&D to boost production in mining and power generation with innovative solutions and data.

Developing energy-efficient, eco-friendly technologies for mining and thermal plants to conserve resources.

Strengthening R&D capabilities at Centre for Applied Research and Development (CARD) to meet international standards in collaboration with global and local institutions.

Fostering grassroots R&D initiatives within production units to strategise for short and long-term gains.

Undertaking research on environmental sustainability and fuel security to combat climate change.

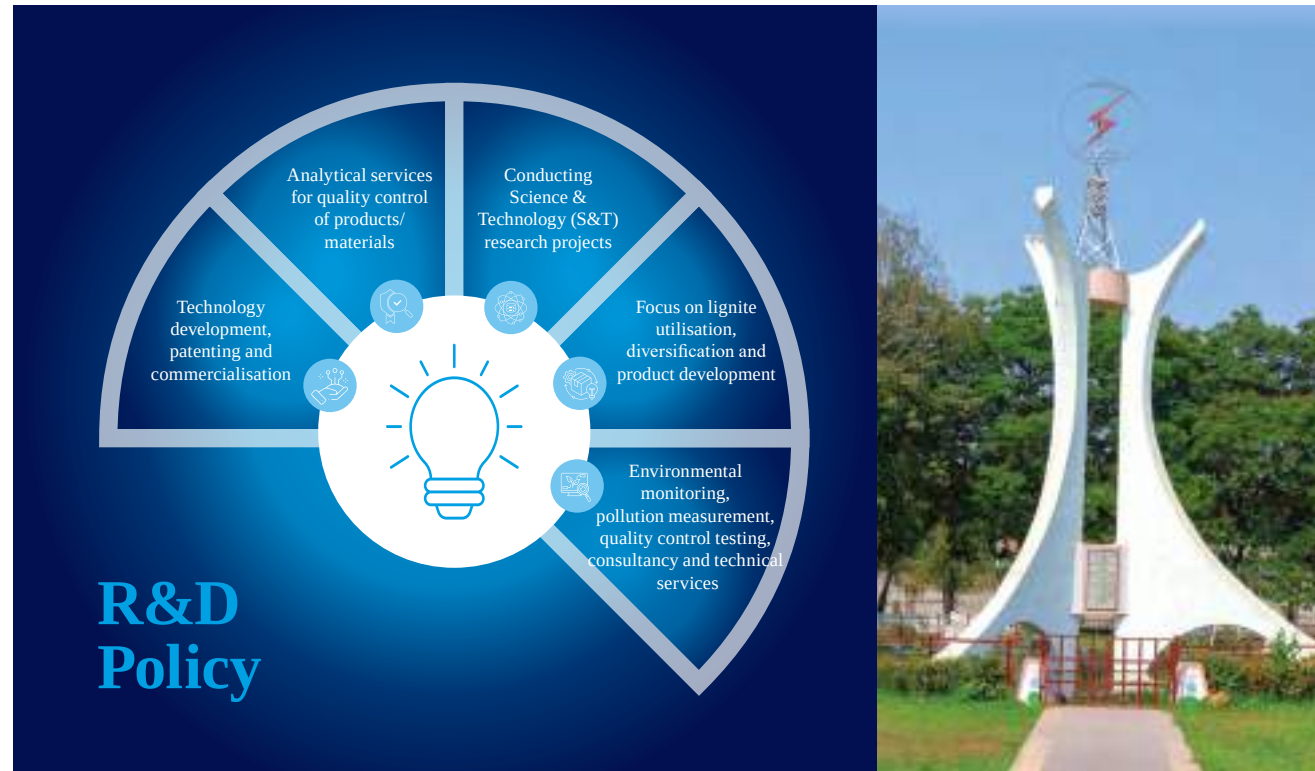
Pursuing patent and commercialisation opportunities from R&D outcomes to enhance NLCIL's reputation and professional development.



Intellectual Capital

Centre for Applied Research & Development (CARD)

The Centre for Applied Research & Development (CARD) is NLCIL's in-house research and development unit, which has been a cornerstone of innovation since its inception. Established in 1958 as the Central Laboratory, it was recognised by the Department of Science & Technology in 1975. In 1983, it was renamed to its current designation, CARD, and has since been at the forefront of driving technological advancements and operational efficiencies within NLCIL. CARD's core mission is to focus on research and development that aligns with the Company's strategic goals of sustainability, operational excellence and technological leadership.



Driving Innovation and Sustainability

We recognise the crucial role that innovation and sustainability play in shaping the future of the energy sector. With efforts to allocate capital for developing clean energy solutions, we are contributing to a sustainable future. In FY 2024-25, we undertook the following initiatives in this area:

- **Renewable Energy Investment:** We have made substantial investments in expanding our renewable energy capacity, including solar and wind energy projects, which contribute to diversifying our energy portfolio and achieving carbon reduction targets.
- **Exploring Green Hydrogen:** As part of our forward-thinking strategy, we are expanding into emerging technologies like green hydrogen, which hold the potential to redefine energy systems and offer sustainable solutions for the future.
- **Collaborative Innovation:** We continue to collaborate with industry leaders, academic institutions and government bodies to foster cutting-edge research and implement technologies that support our vision of a sustainable, low-carbon economy.

Innovation Incubation Centre (IIC) at CARD

In FY 2024-25, NLCIL's Centre for Applied Research and Development (CARD) introduced several digital innovations, with a primary focus on process automation and operational monitoring. Real-time monitoring of environmental parameters and quality control has been seamlessly integrated into routine testing workflows to significantly enhance operational efficiency and accuracy. Alongside this, the Innovation Incubation Centre (IIC) at CARD, in collaboration with IISc Bangalore and Anna University, continues to focus on cutting-edge projects across energy, environment and healthcare. Noteworthy initiatives include smart IoT-based aeroponic herbal cultivation, membrane-less chemical-free wastewater treatment, hydroponics in backfilled mine areas and the development of geopolymers green bricks using solar heating. Several of these projects have progressed from proof of concept to prototype stages during FY 2024-25, reinforcing NLCIL's role as an innovator in energy and environmental sectors.



Performance Review



Development of Eco-friendly Geo-polymer Ash-Based Green Bricks using Solar Heating

This project focuses on producing eco-friendly geo-polymer bricks from fly ash, a byproduct of thermal power stations, which are cured using solar heating instead of traditional kiln firing. This innovation significantly reduces energy consumption and carbon emissions. By utilising fly ash, the process also promotes the reuse of waste material. Geo-polymer bricks offer a sustainable alternative to conventional building material, thereby reducing the carbon footprint of the construction industry.

Activated Carbon Development using Lignite – HA Sludge

This project aims to convert lignite and Humic Acid (HA) sludge into activated carbon, a high-demand material used for water and air purification. By repurposing carbon-rich sludge from lignite processing, it helps to reduce waste and produce activated carbon, known for its excellent adsorption properties. This process not only contributes to efficient pollution control but also offers a sustainable, cost-effective method for producing activated carbon. The project further advances waste management practices while promoting resource conservation and environmental sustainability.

Key Collaborations at NLCIL

NLCIL has fostered significant collaborations with leading institutions to strengthen its R&D efforts.

Key Partnerships

- **NIT Trichy and IISc Bangalore:** Focused on enhancing the life of bottom rollers for mining equipment.
- **IIT Madras:** Exploring semiconductor applications using lignite and humic acid.
- **BARC:** The Company signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) on 06th August, 2025 for a pioneering project to extract Rare Earth Elements (REEs) from fly ash.



Human Capital



At NLCIL, we strive to build an empowered and skilled workforce that enables us to thrive in a dynamic business landscape. With continuous emphasis on training, leadership development and professional growth, we foster a conducive working environment that supports the holistic development of our people.

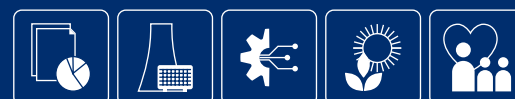
UN SDGs Impacted



Material Issues

- Employee Engagement
- Diversity and Inclusion
- Learning and Development
- Health and Safety

Interlinkage with Capitals



Performance Review

7.89%

Permanent women employees and workers

226

Differently-abled people in the workforce

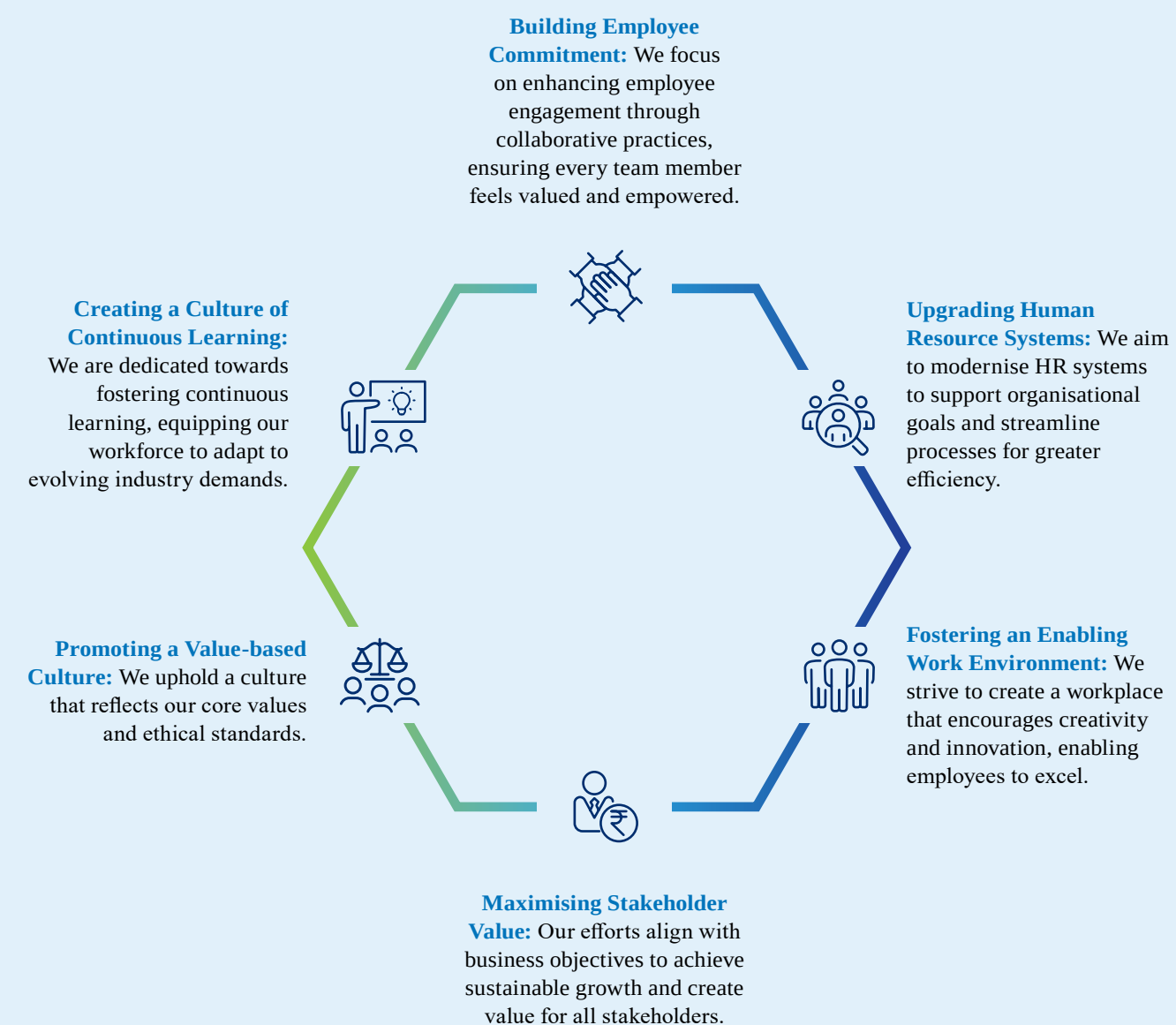
100%

Return to work rate of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.



Key Objectives

NLCIL is committed towards building a strong human capital framework that aligns with our organisational goals and fosters a culture of collaboration, empowerment and transparency.



Our Policy Framework

Our Policies are designed to support the growth and well-being of our employees while aligning with the organisation's strategic goals. We are committed towards fostering a workplace that values diversity, inclusion and professional development. Our policies focus on enhancing employee satisfaction, promoting fairness and ensuring a safe and supportive work environment for all members of our team.

Recruitment Policy: Ensures a fair and transparent hiring process that attracts diverse talent.	Policy for Persons with Disabilities (PwD): Outlines infrastructure, support systems and inclusive practices enabling a barrier-free and empowering environment for Persons with Disabilities.	Career Growth Policy: Outlines pathways for employee advancement and professional development
Reward & Recognition Policy: Acknowledges and rewards outstanding employee performance and contributions.	Transfer Policy: Facilitates employee transfers within the organisation to meet operational needs and personal preferences.	Medical Benefit Policy: Offers comprehensive health coverage for employees and their families.
Employee Benefit Policy: Provides a range of benefits designed to enhance employee well-being and job satisfaction.	Maternity/Paternity/Child Care Leave Policy: Supports working parents by allowing leave for child care responsibilities.	Code of Conduct: Establishes ethical guidelines and standards of behaviour for all employees.

Employee Demographics and Recruitment

Total Employee Base

Employee Category	<30		30-50		>50	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Senior Management	-	-	-	4	11	118
Middle Management	-	-	58	694	81	917
Junior Management	46	291	49	824	34	116
Non-Unionised Supervisors	8	53	5	121	13	206
Non-Executives	33	158	166	497	303	5421

New Employee Hires

Employee Category	<30		30-50		>50	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Senior Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle Management	-	-	-	15	-	5
Junior Management	16	197	3	255	-	-
Non-Unionised Supervisors	-	2	-	-	-	-
Non-Executives	2	6	2	52	10	522



Employee Attrition

Employee Category	<30		30-50		>50	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Senior Management	-	-	-	-	5	73
Middle Management	-	-	1	5	15	195
Junior Management	3	91	-	21	2	14
Non-Unionised Supervisors	-	1	-	1	-	12
Non-Executives	-	3	-	5	50	736

Anticipated Employee Retirements

Employee Category	Next 5 years		Next 6-10 years	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Senior Management	9	92	2	30
Middle Management	61	720	32	240
Junior Management	21	82	18	42
Non-Unionised Supervisors	6	127	8	97
Non-Executives	220	3,869	106	1,699

Employee Benefits at NLCIL

At NLCIL, we recognise that our employees are our most valuable asset, and we are dedicated to supporting their well-being through holistic initiatives. We offer healthcare support and insurance coverage for our employees and their families. To help employees fulfil responsibilities towards families, we provide maternity, paternity and childcare leave, in line with government regulations.

Additionally, we offer retirement planning assistance, including post-retirement medical care, insurance and pension schemes, to ensure a secure future for our workforce. We also provide financial assistance to employees seeking higher education. Besides, we focus on gender equality and strive to create a supportive, inclusive and sustainable work environment.

Employee Engagement and Support

We actively engage with our employees to develop policies that foster growth, satisfaction, and well-being. All HR policies are conveyed to the employees through our digital platforms and official website. We have also developed a grievance redressal system that allows employees to voice their concerns. The process is completely confidential and enables employees to seek effective resolution.

Recognising Excellence

Our Rewards and Recognition framework celebrates outstanding employee contributions. It highlights achievements in leadership, environmental sustainability, community service and sports, among other areas. By acknowledging and rewarding exceptional performance, we encourage a culture of excellence across the organisation.

Parental Support

We are committed to supporting our employees in balancing their professional and personal lives. As part of our comprehensive Employee Welfare Scheme, we provide maternity leave, in accordance with government policies. Additionally, we have introduced paternity leave for our male employees to help them support their families in times of need.

We are proud to note that 100% of employees who have taken parental leave have returned to work after the completion of their leave. This reflects our dedication to fostering a work environment where employees feel empowered to fulfil their family responsibilities without compromising their professional aspirations.

Years	No. of Employees, by Gender, entitled to Parental Leave		No. of Employees, by Gender, entitled to Parental Leave		Total No. of Employees that Returned to Work after Parental Leave ended	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
FY 2025	807	9,420	22	52	22	52
FY 2024	841	9,406	22	146	22	146
FY 2023	890	9,891	14	145	14	145

Post Retirement Assistance

At NLCIL, we are deeply committed towards supporting our employees throughout their careers and even after retirement. To ensure a smooth transition, our Learning and Development Centre hosts monthly sessions tailored for employees approaching retirement. These sessions provide comprehensive information about the Post-Retirement Medical Assistance (PRMA), Post-Retirement Medical Insurance (PRMI) and the NLCIL Pension Schemes.

Through these informative programmes, we ensure that employees are fully informed about the health and financial benefits available to them after retirement. By offering clear guidance on how to navigate these provisions, we empower our employees to make well-informed decisions regarding their medical and financial security post-retirement. Our goal is to equip our employees with the knowledge and tools required to ensure their well-being and peace of mind during their retirement years.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion at NLCIL

We are committed to foster a diverse and inclusive workforce that truly reflects the rich diversity of our society. Female employees now represent 7.89% of our permanent workforce, and we are actively working to increase this figure through various initiatives aimed at promoting gender equity and inclusion. Our focus on inclusivity ensures that all employees, regardless of gender, race or background, have equal opportunities to thrive at every level of the organisation.

To provide equal opportunities, we hire individuals from across India, ensuring fair representation from all regions. We also take special care to support the inclusion

of differently-abled people, offering them the necessary resources and accommodation required to contribute meaningfully to our operations.

Our comprehensive approach to equity enables us to take into consideration diverse perspectives. We have also formulated policies to provide fair and equal opportunity to all employees. We actively empower women and underrepresented communities, organising initiatives that highlight their contribution and foster greater workplace participation. Additionally, our recruitment and promotion processes are designed to be transparent, equitable and in line with government guidelines, including a robust reservation policy for underrepresented communities.

Through these efforts, we aim to create a more inclusive and equitable workplace, where every individual, regardless of their background, has the opportunity to succeed and contribute to NLCIL's ongoing success.



Learning and Development

In FY 2024-25, we have introduced several new training programmes to equip our workforce with the skills necessary to meet evolving business and technological challenges. Programmes such as Advanced Excel and Power BI for enhancing data analysis and reporting capabilities, MS Project for improving project planning and execution, and the Body, Mind & Heart Leadership Workshop aimed at developing holistic leadership skills among senior executives were introduced during the year. Additionally, we are focused on specific areas such as Finance for Non-Finance Executives, Safety and Statutory Compliance and Digital Tools Training, as well as specialised functional training for executives from Mines, Thermal and Renewable Energy divisions.



Training Thrust Areas

Functional Competency

Behavioural Competency

Health and Well-being

Safety Areas

Skill Development

Management

Quality

Statutory Areas

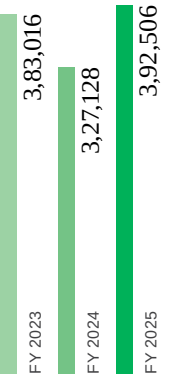
CSR Awareness

Our training strategy is forward-looking, designed in collaboration with department heads and aligned with NLCIL's technological roadmap. We lay emphasis on continuous learning by integrating futuristic themes into our annual training calendar. These initiatives focus on technical skills as well as behavioural and strategic competencies. As the organisation faces the challenges of automation and sustainability, we are committed to providing our employees with the tools necessary for continuous success in an increasingly digitalised world.

Hours of Training by Employee Category

	FY 2025	FY 2024	FY 2023
Senior Management	7,504	29,960	22,368
Middle Management	94,580	87,444	84,624
Junior Management	1,25,274	53,124	1,00,752
Non-Unionised Supervisors	17,836	14,404	16,052
Non-Executives	1,47,312	1,42,196	1,59,220

Training Hours
3,92,506 hours



Leadership Development Programmes

Recognising the importance of a strong leadership pipeline, we have implemented targeted programmes aimed at developing high-potential employees. It is designed to equip them with the skills and insights necessary to lead NLCIL to its next phase of growth. By investing in the development of our employees, we are not only creating capable leaders for the future but also ensuring that NLCIL remains at the forefront of innovation and excellence. Our leadership initiatives ensure that senior executives and emerging leaders have the opportunity to refine their skills, improve their decision-making abilities and contribute to the company’s strategic vision.

Apprenticeship Training

We are committed to developing a skilled workforce through our apprenticeship training programmes, in accordance with the guidelines set by the Regional Director of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT) and the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT). These programmes are essential for strengthening our talent pool by providing apprentice opportunities that provide hands-on training. This approach ensures a continuous supply of skilled individuals, ready to take on challenging roles in an evolving industry.

Human Rights Training

At NLCIL, human rights training focuses on promoting a respectful and inclusive workplace. Our programmes cover awareness on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH), gender neutrality and gender sensitisation to create a fair working environment. Training also includes our Reservation Policy to ensure equitable representation. Additionally, we are expanding training to address cultural competency, unconscious bias and support for differently-abled employees, reinforcing our commitment to build an ethical and inclusive workplace.

Learning and Development Centre (L&DC)

Our state-of-the-art Learning and Development Centre (L&DC) plays a pivotal role in building employee competencies through structured onboarding, mentoring and training programmes. We prioritise emerging technologies, environmental consciousness and blended learning opportunities, equipping our workforce with the skills necessary to excel in their roles. In FY 2024-25, we have dedicated 3,92,506 hours for employee training. Through our L&DC, we offer a mix of in-house sessions, training by external faculty and conduct residential workshops to create a holistic and adaptive learning experience that aligns with NLCIL’s future goals and technological needs. By integrating functional needs with forward-thinking training strategies, we ensure that our workforce is prepared to drive NLCIL’s continued success. L&DC has been accredited by NSCSTI with a good 2-star rating, this has made NLCIL the 1st PSU under the Ministry of Coal which has been awarded with such a valued accreditation.

Performance Management

We assess employee performance through our in-house Performance Management System, which enhances business acumen across the organisation. Our appraisal system ensures fairness, transparency and accountability by evaluating employees against clearly defined criteria and objectives. This approach fosters a culture of meritocracy, driving continuous improvement and alignment of individual performance with organisational goals.

Performance Management Coverage

	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Senior Management	100%	100%	100%
Middle Management	100%	100%	100%
Junior Management	100%	100%	100%
Non-Unionised Supervisors	100%	100%	100%
Non-Executives	100%	100%	100%



Health and Safety

At NLCIL, safeguarding the health and safety of our employees is a top priority. We have developed a robust health and safety framework to support this commitment. Regular safety audits are conducted across all mining and thermal plants to assess adherence to safety standards and identify areas of improvement. To ensure prompt medical assistance, we offer comprehensive emergency medical services through the NLCIL Hospital, which provides essential healthcare, including specialised cardiac care. Furthermore, we implement occupational health services, conducting regular medical check-ups and health surveillance programmes to monitor and support the well-being of our employees. These initiatives reflect our dedication to maintaining a safe and healthy working environment, ensuring that our employees are protected and cared for at every step.

Safety Performance

		FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million person hours worked)	NLCIL Employees	0.127	0.013
	Contract Workers	0.417	0.065
Reportable Minor	NLCIL Employees	1	1
	Contract Workers	11	2
Fatalities	NLCIL Employees	0	0
	Contract Workers	4	3
Reportable Major/Serious Injuries	NLCIL Employees	1	0
	Contract Workers	2	3

Note: Including the contract workforce.

Neyon – The Lion Mascot of NLC India Limited

NLC India Limited has always sought symbols that embody its strength, vision, and commitment to the nation. In this spirit, the lion was chosen as the Company’s mascot, as it has long stood as one of the most enduring emblems of power and pride in India’s history.

The lion is not new to India—it has always been an integral part of the nation’s identity. For NLCIL, the lion represents courage in pioneering energy solutions, leadership in the Indian power sector, stability in delivering consistent progress and pride in our people, planet and purpose.

To give this powerful symbol a distinct identity, the lion mascot was named ‘Neyon’—a blend of Neyveli, the birthplace of NLCIL, and lion, the timeless leader. This unique name links the Company’s glorious past with its sustainable future, embodying both heritage and aspirations. Neyon has since been featured prominently in several of NLCIL’s key campaigns, reinforcing its role as a unifying symbol of the Company’s journey and values.



Health and Safety Policies

Our Health and Safety policies are designed to foster a culture of accountability, training and empowerment. Management assumes full responsibility for the health and safety of employees, ensuring allocation of dedicated resources for maintaining stipulated safety standards. We conduct regular training programmes to raise safety awareness and encourage employees to take ownership of their safety. Root cause analysis is also conducted for any incident. It enables us to implement effective corrective measures, ensuring continuous improvement of our safety performance.



Key Highlights of the Health and Safety Policy

- Accountability:** Management takes full responsibility for the health and safety of all employees.
- Training and Awareness:** We prioritise continuous training to promote safety awareness and ensure safe work practices.
- Employee Empowerment:** We encourage employees to actively take ownership of their safety and challenge unsafe activities.

- Resource Allocation:** Adequate resources are allocated to uphold and enhance safety and health performance.
- Root Cause Analysis:** We conduct thorough analysis for near misses, incidents and accidents to implement effective corrective action.



Medical Facilities

We offer our permanent as well as contractual workers comprehensive medical services. Our medical facilities are equipped with advanced instruments and staffed by skilled professionals to ensure best care.

The following initiatives are in place to safeguard the health of our workforce:

- NLC India Hospital is equipped with medical instruments along with skilled and trained manpower.
- Before recruiting people in mines and plants, they are sent for Initial Medical Examination at the Industrial Medical Centre (IMC) with Periodical Medical Examinations conducted once every three years to monitor their health condition.
- Medical facilities are provided to all employees and contractual workers at NLC Hospital free of cost.

Health and Safety Initiatives Undertaken in FY 2024-25

External Safety Audit of Mines: In FY 2024-25, an External Safety Audit was conducted across all NLCIL mines by Shri R. Subramanian (Retd. DG, Director General of Mines Safety), ensuring compliance with the highest safety standards.

Review Meeting on External Safety Audit: A review meeting was held regarding the findings from the External Safety Audit conducted by Shri R. Subramanian, Retd. DGMS, to ensure implementation of necessary safety measures.

Safety Auditors' Training: A specialised training programme was organised in collaboration with the Department of Mining Engineering, Anna University, Chennai. This training aimed to enhance the competencies of 9 executives and 2 doctors from the IMC, focusing on Safety and Health Management System Audits for Coal and Lignite Mines, as per the Ministry of Coal guidelines.

Safety and Health Management System Audit: A comprehensive Safety and Health Management System Audit was conducted across all NLCIL mines for FY 2024-25, ensuring compliance with industry standards and best practices in health and safety.

Mobile Safety App – NLCIL Aran: To further enhance safety measures, NLCIL launched a mobile safety app, NLCIL Aran, on National Safety Day 2025. The app allows employees to report unsafe observations and near misses, ensuring timely action and compliance.

Safety Circulars: Safety circulars are issued every month, with strict implementation across all operational areas. It reinforces the importance of safety in day-to-day activities.



Monthly Safety Meetings: Monthly meetings with Safety Officers from all units are held to review the overall safety status and identify areas of improvement in safety practices.

Mines Safety Week 2024: The Mines Safety Week 2024 was observed from 9th to 14th September, 2024, to reinforce safety awareness and practices among all mining personnel.

Dust Suppression Measures: In line with our commitment to employee health, 30 water sprinklers and 3 fog cannons have been deployed across NLCIL mines for dust suppression. Additionally, respirable dust monitoring is carried out in all NLCIL mines for free silica assessment, as per the regulations outlined in the CMR, 2017.

On-site Welfare Provisions: NLCIL ensures the well-being of its employees by providing essential onsite facilities, including rest shelters, drinking water, first-aid stations and ambulances at both mines and thermal plants to address immediate healthcare needs and ensure safety.





Our social and relationship capital is built on trust and collaboration. We engage communities through CSR, infrastructure, and skills, fostering inclusive growth and shared value. By working with regulators, industry bodies, and partners, we uphold transparency, ethics, and governance. These long-term relationships strengthen our sustainability journey and enhance society's well-being.

UN SDGs Impacted



Material Issues

- Community Engagement
- Health and Safety
- Training
- Sustainable Supply Chain

Interlinkage with Capitals



Performance Review



₹48.63 crore*

CSR expenditure

7 lakhs +

Beneficiaries of our CSR initiatives

A Structured CSR Framework for Sustainable Impact

Our CSR policy serves as a comprehensive framework that guides every initiative towards inclusive growth and long-term sustainability. It is aligned with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, and Department of Public Enterprises, ensuring that our actions remain consistent with national priorities.

This framework identifies key thrust areas such as education, healthcare, sanitation, women's empowerment, skill development, rural sports and environmental sustainability. Programmes are executed either directly or through structured partnerships and MoUs with implementing agencies, thereby reinforcing transparency and efficiency. Importantly, embedded monitoring and evaluation mechanisms enable us to measure outcomes and assess the real benefits delivered to communities. This disciplined approach ensures responsible deployment of resources and strengthens NLCIL's role as a catalyst for socio-economic transformation.



CSR Focus Area	Beneficiaries	Expenditure in Lakh (₹)
Healthcare and Nutrition	4,40,000 approximately	1,267.44
Providing Safe Drinking Water	94,000 approximately	1,210.28
Health and Sanitation	1,80,000 approximately	494.21
Promoting Education and Employment Enhancing Skills	20,000 approximately	909.11
Protection of National Heritage, Art and Culture	25,000 approximately	314.08
Measures for the Benefit of Armed Forces Veterans, War Widows, and their Dependents	125 students	15.00
Promoting Rural Sports	Beneficiaries 2,500	54.33
Rural Development	5000 approximately	108.98
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	10,000 approximately	92.46
Water Resource Augmentation	5,000 commuters approx.	28.02
Baseline Survey - 0.68	-	5.77
Administrative Overheads	-	219.45
Others*	-	143.89

*Including ₹1.44 crore for EC Compliance.

Social and Relationship Capital

Partnerships that Multiply Impact

In NLCIL's view, meaningful partnerships catalyse community development by enhancing both its scale and the pace of delivery. During FY 2024-25, we expanded and deepened our collaborations with a diverse array of stakeholders, including DRDA Cuddalore, the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), ALIMCO, ROTI Foundation, Aravinda Charitable Society, and Neyam Veterinary Welfare Trust—among others. These alliances have empowered us to deliver projects more swiftly and extend our outreach in underserved regions, ensuring tangible, long-term benefits.

For example, our collaboration with DRDA Cuddalore expedited the delivery of vital infrastructure—such as community buildings and sanitation facilities—in local villages that would otherwise have faced lengthy delays under conventional implementation models. Through NPTI, we facilitated targeted education interventions, supporting job-oriented diploma and postgraduate programmes specifically designed for dependents of land acquisition beneficiaries and other project-affected persons, thus reinforcing livelihoods and opportunities for upward mobility.

Working alongside ALIMCO, we provided artificial limbs and assistive devices to Divyangjans across Cuddalore, Barsingsar, and Talabira—vastly improving the mobility, dignity and quality of life of beneficiaries through inclusive support mechanisms. Additionally, through our partnership with ROTI Foundation, we supported nutritional outreach programmes for vulnerable communities, while collaboration with the Aravinda Charitable Society aided in the provision of healthcare and rehabilitation services for marginalised groups. Similarly, our engagement with the Neyam Veterinary Welfare Trust enhanced livestock healthcare and community resilience, recognising the symbiotic relationship between animal welfare and rural livelihoods.

Beyond direct service delivery, these relationships have bolstered NLCIL's reputation as a responsive and trusted public sector enterprise, guided by efficiency, empathy, and social commitment. Through regular evaluations and outcome monitoring—guided by frameworks such as the



OECD DAC—we ensure that our CSR endeavours not only reach but genuinely enrich the lives of communities, aligning corporate responsibility with inclusive growth.

Empowering through Education

Education remains a cornerstone of our social investments. In FY 2024-25, we supported the development of educational infrastructure at institutions such as Annamalai University, Saraswathi Shishu Vidya Mandir (Balimela), and government schools in Swaroopdesar and Marungur. Under the Beti Padhao initiative, school kits were distributed to first-generation girl students, while Virtual Reality Laboratories were introduced in government schools to strengthen science and technology learning.

We also reimbursed tuition fees for SC/ST and OBC students at Jawahar Science College, supported Kendriya Vidyalaya in Neyveli, and organised awareness and guidance programmes for students, parents, and teachers. These initiatives collectively aim to improve access, quality, and equity in education, especially for underprivileged and marginalised groups.

Elevating Community Health & Well-Being through Strategic Partnerships

At NLCIL, our commitment to community health transcends traditional models of care delivery, embracing sustained partnerships and infrastructure development to deliver measurable, long-term wellness benefits. In FY 2024-25, we deepened our strategic collaborations with organisations such as ALIMCO, DRDA Cuddalore, CHILDS Trust Hospital, and the NLCIL General Hospital, reinforcing a holistic and inclusive approach to healthcare in our regions of operation.

Our NLCIL General Hospital in Neyveli continues to stand at the forefront of primary healthcare delivery, providing residents of surrounding villages with free medical consultations, routine diagnostic services, and occupational health support—benefitting a significant portion of the local population. The Medical Branch meticulously monitors services offered to both employee families and non-employee residents, ensuring that healthcare accessibility remains consistent and equitable.

Infrastructure investment forms a vital axis of our health strategy. For example, at the Government Hospital in Kurinjipadi, we have added state-of-the-art trauma and emergency care wards, delivering enhanced critical medical services to communities in a time-sensitive manner. To extend specialised assistance, we formalised an MoU with CHILDS Trust Hospital, Chennai, demonstrating NLCIL's commitment to supporting vulnerable segments of society through partnerships with premier healthcare institutions.

Underpinning these efforts, major capital injections—amounting to nearly ₹48.63 crore (including ₹1.44 crore for EC Compliance) in FY 2024-25—were allocated across healthcare infrastructure, community outreach,



Performance Review



and medical programming. These resources have enabled an impressively broad reach: free outpatient (OP) and emergency treatment services delivered in tens of thousands of instances each year, covering more than 110,000 rural consultations annually.

Beyond medical interventions, NLCIL has played a critical role in supporting national health priorities—most notably, our '100 Days Eradication Campaign' under the TB-Free India initiative, which included administering preventative medications, diagnostic services, and pro-health messaging via mobile Direct Digital Oath ("Ni-kshay Shapath") initiatives.

These efforts collectively underscore our belief that health should not be a privilege, but an assured right. By empowering local healthcare ecosystems via enduring institutions and delivering compassionately through partnerships, NLCIL continues to reinforce its role as a vigilant and caring custodian of community well-being.

Building a Healthier Environment

Recognising the intrinsic link between sanitation and public health, we undertook extensive community sanitation programmes. Swachhata Pakhwada activities were carried out in project areas including Neyveli, Talabira, and Barsingsar, accompanied by the provision of sanitation infrastructure in schools. These interventions directly contribute to cleaner, healthier environments while reinforcing alignment with the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Supporting Local Economies and Livelihoods

Our commitment to inclusive growth extends to strengthening local economies. By prioritising domestic procurement, we actively support the Make in India initiative, generating employment and nurturing indigenous supply chains. Alongside, we continue to invest in skill development and employability, including financial assistance to NPTI for job-oriented training that empowers youth, dependents of land acquisition beneficiaries, and project-affected persons.

This twin approach of local sourcing and livelihood development enhances resilience in communities while reinforcing NLCIL's role as a driver of regional economic growth.



Embedding Ethics and Transparency

Integrity is at the heart of our stakeholder relationships. Through the Integrity Pact Programme, monitored by Independent External Monitors, we uphold the highest standards of ethical conduct in our operations and engagements. Adherence to regulatory requirements and transparent processes ensures that stakeholders can place full trust in our governance and decision-making.

Customer Centricity

Strong customer relationships are integral to our success. Driven by our Commercial Department, we ensure proactive engagement with customers, ensuring that matters related to power sales and accounts are addressed swiftly and effectively. By fostering a culture built on collaboration, transparency, and mutual benefit, we not only resolve concerns efficiently but also nurture long-term trust.

Operating within a strong regulatory framework, we provide all stakeholders with equal opportunities to voice their perspectives and seek fair resolution of conflicts. Our unwavering focus on open communication and strict adherence to regulatory processes reinforces our promise of delivering exceptional service. This approach not only enhances customer satisfaction but also strengthens stakeholder confidence in our ability to consistently create value.





Supplier Ecosystem

Suppliers play an essential role in sustaining NLCIL’s operations across mining, power generation, and renewable energy projects. The company engages a wide base of suppliers for critical inputs such as heavy mining machinery, lignite handling systems, thermal power plant equipment, flue gas desulphurisation units, electrostatic precipitators, and components for solar and wind projects. Procurement is carried out largely through transparent e-tendering platforms, ensuring fairness, cost efficiency, and adherence to statutory requirements. A significant proportion of suppliers are local and regional contractors, supporting employment and economic development in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Odisha, where NLCIL has major operations.

Beyond transactional engagement, NLCIL focuses on building long-term supplier reliability by monitoring quality, delivery performance, and compliance with safety and environmental standards. With the ongoing expansion of renewable energy capacity, the supplier network is also diversifying to include technology providers in solar modules, inverters, wind turbines, and battery storage solutions. By balancing local participation with specialised technology partnerships, NLCIL ensures both operational resilience and alignment with its long-term decarbonisation strategy.



Measuring Impact and Building Trust

We measure the success of our relationship capital not only by the number of initiatives undertaken, but also by the real impact created in communities. Monitoring frameworks and outcome evaluations are integrated into our partnerships, enabling us to track effectiveness. For example, our collaboration with DRDA Cuddalore demonstrated how targeted partnerships can compress project timelines while maintaining quality delivery.

Such demonstrable impact enhances trust among local communities, regulatory authorities, and customers, while strengthening NLCIL’s reputation as a socially responsible enterprise committed to shared progress.

Neyveli Book Fair 2025: A Celebration of Literature and Community

The 24th edition of the Neyveli Book Fair, held from July 4 to July 14, 2025, stood as a vibrant testament and continues to be a cornerstone of NLCIL’s cultural calendar, reflecting the organisation’s dedication towards fostering intellectual growth and community engagement. With 190 book stalls and 12 service stalls, the fair showcased a diverse literary landscape, bringing together 134 publishers and booksellers from across the country. The event drew an impressive footfall of approximately 1.6 lakh visitors, including 60,000 school students from Neyveli Township and neighbouring regions.

As part of the fair’s literacy awareness initiatives, 12 new books were published during the celebrations. In recognition of their contributions to literature, 10 publishers and 76 writers were felicitated. A series of daily on-the-spot competitions, engaging 3,433 students from schools in Neyveli and surrounding villages not only to nurture creativity and critical thinking but also for deepened students’ connection to the world of books.

The Neyveli Book Fair 2025 stood not only as a celebration of literature but also as a reflection of NLCIL’s vision to empower communities through knowledge, creativity, and cultural enrichment.

List of Our CSR Projects



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Organising Health Camps, Blood donation camps, healthcare awareness camps in Project-affected areas of Talabira Project	10.28
Distribution of Wheelchair, Mosquito net, Blankets, Thermos Flask, etc. to old age pension holders, widow, specially abled persons beneficiaries in project affected areas of Talabira Project.	19.06
Infrastructure development at PBM Hospital, Bikaner	10.00
Financial assistance to ROTI foundation, Mumbai towards distribution of nutritious meals to under privileged people/school children	2.50
Healthcare measures/Facilities/treatment for the common public residing in and around NLCIL’s operating regions	216.33
Periodical health check-up of villagers by organising Free Medical camps at surrounding villages of Barsingsar	5.08
Distribution of baby kits to newborn babies under Beti Bachao scheme	2.07
Breakfast Scheme to Std 10, 11 and 12 students and other Nutritional support schemes and providing evening snacks to Std 10, 11 and 12 students	69.03
Providing buttermilk to the Neyveli General Public during summer	19.09
Infrastructure development at Community Health Centre (CHC), Barsingsar	13.1
Infrastructure development at Primary Health Centre (PHC), Palana	34.75
Providing of SUV vehicle to Swaml Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, (SVNfRTAR) autonomous body under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (NSJE), Cuttack, Odisha	26.05
Reconstruction of Anganwadi Buildings at Arunthathiyar Nagar in Cuddalore Corporation	1.25
Reconstruction of Anganwadi Buildings at Eswaran Koil Street in Cuddalore Corporation	1.25
Reconstruction of Anganwadi Buildings Pudhukuppam in Cuddalore Corporation	1.25
Reconstruction of Anganwadi Buildings at Burukeespettai in Cuddalore Corporation	1.25
Reconstruction of Anganwadi Buildings at Sivananthapuram in Cuddalore Corporation	1.25
Renovation & Repair of Existing Anganwadi Buildings at Kannikoil in Cuddalore Corporation	0.50
Renovation & Repair of Existing Anganwadi Buildings at Eanikaranthottam in Cuddalore Corporation	0.50
Renovation & Repair of Existing Anganwadi Buildings at Kammiyampettai in Cuddalore Corporation	0.50
Renovation & Repair of Existing Anganwadi Buildings at Pudhucolony in Cuddalore Corporation	0.50
Construction of 15 New Anganwadi buildings in 8 Blocks (Annagramam, Kammapuram, Kurinjipadi, Keerapalayam, Panruti, Mangalore, Parangiepttai and Vridhachalam) (each Rs. 15.00 Lakh)	21.00
Construction of Health Sub Centre at Melvalayamadevi	3.00
Dental Chairs (10 Nos) for Government Dental College and Hospital, Chidambaram	19.95
Infant radiant warmer (10 Nos) for Government Medical College and Hospital, Chidambaram	10.63
Regular Medical Camps/Special Camps for Divyangjan by ALIMCO	100.00
Construction of Dispensary Building at Ramakrishna Math, Keelanagachi, Ramanathapuram District.	41.78
Conducting Swachhta Pakhwada programme from 16.06.2024 to 30.06.2024	4.99
Mid Day Meal Scheme for Sneha School Children during 2024-25	9.74
Free bus service for Sneha School Children during 2024-25	8.49

Promoting Healthcare



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Distribution of Artificial Limbs & assistive devices to Divyanjan's by ALIMCO – Incorporating Barsingsar & Talabira Projects for the CSR activity	23.71
100 days Intensified Campaign for TB Elimination	1.86
Providing 30 Nos temporary portable wash rooms on rental basis in Manjakuppam ground, Cuddalore	2.60
Regular Medical Camps / Special Camps for Divyangjan by ALIMCO	74.87
Providing paver walkway and lining work inside pond at Swamy Sagajanantha Mani Mandapam at Chidambaram	46.69
Sports Awareness, motivation Guidance programmes/Sports material for schools, sports infrastructure for all NLC and peripheral schools etc., training in yoga, silambam, taekwondo, etc. providing sports attire for the school students participating in District/State/National level tournaments	45.04
Construction of classroom with smart class in Government Sr. Sec. School, Sujandesar, Bikaner	5.00
Construction of 4 class room building for Govt. High School, Ko. Adhanur, Vridhachalam	1.05
Renovation of Boundary wall in Govt. Primary school Basi (North)	21.99
Infrastructure development at Girls Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Palana	32.20
Construction of a classroom in Govt. School, Bholasar	16.91
Renovation works in Govt. Sr. Sec. school, Barsingsar	13.83
Infrastructure development at Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Lalamdesar	16.38
Infrastructure development at Govt. Primary School, Naarsingh mohala, Lalamdesar	31.232
Construction of shade for wrestling ground in Mahatma Gandhi school, Barsingsar	14.00
Renovation of Babu Khinda School, Talabira School & Natulcamp School under Khinda GP & Thelkoloji UP School under Thelkoloji GP, Sambalpur	7.45
Organising Science/Math Exhibition, Annual Day Sports Competition and various competitions in the schools of Project-affected and peripheral villages	8.84
Providing link road with paver blocks including lighting facilities for Mining Engineering block at Annamalai University	20.03
Oraganising Various Sports event in Project affected villages, including supply of Sports equipments	9.29
Development of Road in Barsingsar village	38.35
Development of Farm Bypass road 0/0 - 1/600 at Kuppanatham panchayat in Vridhachalam Block	198.27
BT Road for Kunankurichi village	37.00



Providing safe Drinking Water



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
OHT-30000 litre capacity & Borewell for U. Adhanur Village.	11.24
OHT - 60000 litre capacity in Mummudicholagan Village.	9.60
OHT - 60,000 litre capacity and borewell at Seplantham	5.11
Construction of 1,00,000 Capacity OHT Tank at Annavalli Uratchi, Vazhisothanai Palayam Village	5.95
OHT 60,000 litre capacity in Valli Maduram, Mangalur Union	7.16
OHT 1,00,000 litre capacity in Ma Pudaiyur in Mangalur Union	7.04
OHT 1,00,000 litre capacity in Elamangalam in Tittakudi Municipality	22.24
Construction of 60,000 liter (2 Nos) OHT for Vadakumelur Panchayat, Kurinjipadi (Ward 2)	19.01
OHT 1 Lakh lit capacity for Annagramam extension	25.05
Construction of 30,000 litre Overhead Tank including borewell in Kilpathi, Kammapuram near Mine-II	17.50
Construction of checkdam across Periya Odai near Siruymalai Village in Tittakudi Taluk of Cuddalore District	90.89
Comprehensive Flood protection works to the Peria Odai from Wellington Reservoir surplus course to confluence point in Kazhudhur Odai near Sirumalai Village in Tittakudi Taluk of Cuddalore District	93.00
Providing tubewell in Barsingsar village	17.52
Shifting of water supply lines at Swaroopdesar village	14.91
Supply of Drinking water through water tanker in Project-affected villages of Jharsuguda & Sambalpur District	204.90
Providing safe Drinking Water through new borewells and repairing of existing boreholes and providing new water cooler and water purifiers and repairing of existing water cooler and water purifiers	29.92
Construction of OHT (30,000 Ltr) at Malaisanthu, Thiruvanthipuram Panchayat in Cuddalore block	1.76
Construction of OHT (30,000 Ltr) at K.Pudur, Karaikadu Panchayat in Cuddalore block	1.76
Providing of R.O. water plants for 25 villages in Thittakudi, Vridhachalam and Veppur Taluk	20.00
Rehabilitation and Improvements to Pelandurai Main Channel and its branch Channels in Srimushnam Taluk	71.23
Rehabilitation of Malattar River from LS 30,400m to 36,100m in Panruti Taluk	64.80
Special repairs to Swimming pool and Sanitary Arrangements in Arignar Anna Sports Campus at Cuddalore	4.60
Providing of New Borewell in Arignar Anna Sports Campus at Cuddalore	10.00
Construction of OHT (60,000 Ltr) along with Borewell and Motor in Min Nagar Ward No. 1 at Sethiyathope.	3.50
Reconstruction of Notch in Meethikudi Channel in Chidambaram Taluk	19.80
Rehabilitation of Vandurayanpattu Notch across Manampathan Channel at Vandurayanpattu Village in Bhuvanagiri Taluk	19.80
Special Repairs to Udaiyur Kondam in Udaiyur Village of Bhuvanagiri Taluk	19.80
Special Repairs to Kondam in North Bhudhangudi Channel and Branch Channel in Vayalur and Melamoongiladi Village in Chidambaram Taluk	18.00
Reconstruction of Kondam in Sirupalaiyur Channel at Sirupalaiyur Village in Kurinjipadi Taluk	15.10
Construction of Kondam across Nathamedu Channel, Krishnapuram Channel in Karaimeedu Village of Bhuvanagiri Taluk	15.00
Special Repairs and Renewal of Vettuvoikkal Branch Channel and Melaraman Channel Shutters at Kandamangalam Village in Kattumannarkoil Taluk	9.80



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Construction of H type Kondam across Melakadambur Channel and Chettithangal Branch Channel at Ayangudi and Chettithangal Village in Kattumannarkoil Taluk	8.60
Revitalisation/Drilling of Borewell at Govt. School/Karunguzhi and Periyakurichi Village	28.83
Construction of 60,000 litre capacity OHT in Vijayamanagaram Panchayat	18.35
Amrit Sarovar (restoration of Water bodies)	12.94
Amrit Sarovar (restoration of Water bodies)	30.64
Amrit Sarovar (restoration of Water bodies) Chettikulam tank	8.35
Amrit Sarovar (restoration of Water bodies)	19.66
Construction of 30,000 litre capacity RCC Overhead Tank in Alampadi Village	3.97
Construction of 60,000 litre capacity RCC Overhead Tank in Kolakudi Village	5.11
RO Water Purifier System (250 litre) at Govt. (ADW) School, Dharmanallur	1.99
Revitalisation/Drilling of Borewell at Vadalur Municipality (Indira Nagar, Maruthi Nagar)	13.03
Revitalisation/Drilling of Borewell Kattukollai, Omshakthi Nagar	0.70
Construction of retaining wall for drain from Vadalur NH to Ayyan Eri	133.16
Desilting/renovation of Ponds and waterbodies, digging of borewells and solar enabled overhead water tanks in project affected areas	48.98



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Swachhata related activities at two locations of swachh iconic places (SIP) in Rajasthan state	88.54
Infrastructure development in Government Senior Sec. School, Barsingsar (Construction of separate toilets for boys & Girls, construction of Library and open gym at main ground)	22.68
Hygiene and Healthcare works of NLC Schools, Kendriya Vidyalaya and Education Department, Supply of COVID hygiene kits to NLCIL-run schools and Other Hygienic & Healthcare works	107.25
Construction of Boundary wall and room in PHED area	16.66
Infrastructure development in Grameen Haat Bazaar, Bikaner	19.70
Infrastructure development at Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Palana	36.24
Infrastructure development at Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Bhojusr (Megasar), Bikaner	32.98
Infrastructure development at Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Swaroopdesar	14.24
Improvements to Theenjuvai Neerodai in Mettukuppam village at Karunkuzhi Panchayat	5.00
Construction of Drainage near Mettukuppam Sithivilagam Koil in Karunkuzhi Panchayat	1.50
Restoration work of Manimuktharu River at Vridhachalam	48.00
Improvement of pond behind the Old Collectorate	2.75
Construction of New Toilet Block at NMJ School, BI-12	12.07
Construction of 4 Nos.of additional class rooms and boys and girls restrooms in Government Aided Vallalar Hr.Sec, School, Valayamadevi	1.16
Construction of boys restrooms in two storeys for St. Antony's Matriculation Hr.Sec.School, BI-29, Neyveli	15.50
Providing 10 no's temporary portable wash rooms on rental basis for 15 days at Anna Stadium, Cuddalore for organising sports for Chief Minister trophy	2.66
Conducting Swachhata hi Seva programme	8.78
Construction of Library, Toilet & Compound wall for Govt. High School, Melakuppam Village	47.56
Construction of Toilets, Compound Wall, Class rooms and painting of classrooms in Govt. High School, Mathur/West Thanjavur	10.94





Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Reimbursement towards purchase of Lab equipment for Diploma in Mining at Annamalai University	2.87
Financial Support to help in promoting the quality education for students from Tribal areas of Odisha, Saraswathi Sihshu Vidya Mandir pariasalana samithi, Balimela	8.70
Providing infrastructure facilities at Govt. school, Swaroopdesar (Barsingsar-Udairamsar Bypass Road)	10.44
Distribution of scholarships to girl students	10.76
Distribution of school kits to 1st standard girl students under 'Beti Padhao' scheme	1.99
Awareness, motivation Guidance Programmes/Functions for students, parents and teachers. Programmes as per directives of the State and Central Govt like Swachh-related activities, celebration of important days, Scouts and Guides Camp & Thinking day, School Sports & Literary Activities, Competitions, Issue of school Uniforms, Issue of text books/educational aids and lease charges for photo copier etc.	58.77
Educational promotional activity, Skill Development programme/maintenance of Smartboards and installation, Audio, Projectors, Display and other Items related to Promotion of Education, art and Cultural activities.	47.72
Educational Assistance towards promoting education of the students of Kendriya Vidyalaya School.	99.45
Providing School bags, schoolbooks, Water Bottle, Sweaters & Other Equipments in the Project affected and peripheral villages.	3.37
Construction of Virtual Reality Lab in Government Higher Secondary School at Indira Nagar	19.63
Construction of Virtual Reality Lab in Government Higher Secondary School at Kadampuliyur	5.00
Construction of Virtual Reality Lab in Government Higher Secondary School at Marungur	5.00
Tution fees for Jawahar Science College SC/ST & OBC students	325.28
Classroom (4 Nos) at Govt. Higher Secondary School, Indiranagar	0.61
Distribution of Uniform, School Bags, Notebooks, Raincoats and Bicycles to downtrodden tribal school students nearby peripheral villages.	3.81



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Financial Assistance to Gram Vikas Society, Dharwad, Karnataka towards Skill Development (Fashion Design) Training	171.41
Financial assistance to M/s National Power Training Institute (NPTI) towards conducting job oriented post diploma and post graduate diploma courses for the uplift of dependents of Land Acquisition beneficiaries and project affected persons	76.91
Organising Skill enhancing/employability programme for Project affected villagers Including providing machines, equipment, Raw Materials etc	7.10
Towards Skill Development - Upgradation of existing facilities for Diploma in Mining course in Annamalai University as per MoU	49.34



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Distribution of educative materials to the special children at M/s G.V. Special School in Chidambaram	0.95





Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹Lakhs
Financial Assistance to Aravinda Charitable Society, Anickad, Kottayam Dist. Kerala for providing Surya Krupa 100 KWP on - Grid Solar Plant	54.48
Financial Assistance to Neyam Veterinary Welfare Trust, Neyveli towards purchase of Ambulance for Animal Rescue	15.00
Providing Roof Top Solar in Govt. Buildings in Barsingsar Village	22.98



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹Lakhs
Donation for camel festival January-25 in Bikaner	3.00
Financial Assistance to DRDA Cuddalore towards renovation of Town Hall building (Phase-II)	180.00
Organising Loka Nahostav and promoting Art & Culture celebrations in Project affected villages	22.93
Providing Prasadam items (provisions) to organisers of Project affected villagers for Puja/ Namajangyan.	6.86
Construction of new transparent sheds for Chariots at Shri Sabanayagar Temple in Chidambaram	64.25
Providing Mini Bus for transportation of elderly and differently able people to perform Girivalam in Tiruvannamalai, purchase the vehicle through GeM	32.99
Contribution to the Non-Profit Organisation LOKAYAN for the event ”Kabir Yatra-2024”	3.00
Painting of wooden structure of the Chariot of Sri Thillai Govindaraja Perumal Temple in Chidambaram	1.05



NLC India Unveils ‘Jai Hind Chakra’ near New Parliament House

On May 16, 2025, NLC India Limited (NLCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Coal, installed the “Jai Hind Chakra”, a striking sculpture crafted entirely from scrap metals, near the new Parliament House in New Delhi. This artistic creation, developed as part of the Swachhata Hi Seva 4.0 campaign, stands as a powerful symbol of national pride and environmental consciousness, reflecting the Company’s commitment to sustainability and innovation.



Peacock Crafted from Scrap Metals Installed in Chennai

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) has installed a magnificent peacock sculpture crafted from scrap metals in Chennai. The artwork, made from discarded materials such as rods, gears, and metal sheets, showcases the peacock with its feathers fully spread and painted in brilliant shades of blue and green. As India’s national bird, the sculpture stands as a powerful symbol of cultural pride, while also promoting environmental responsibility by transforming industrial waste into an inspiring work of art.



Rural development projects.

Measures for the Benefit of Armed Forces Veterans, War Widows and their Dependants

Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Financial Assistance to Armed Forces Flag Day Fund for the welfare of veterans, widows and their dependents.	15.00

Promoting Renewable Energy



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Installation of Street Light/Solar Light in Project affected villages	28.02



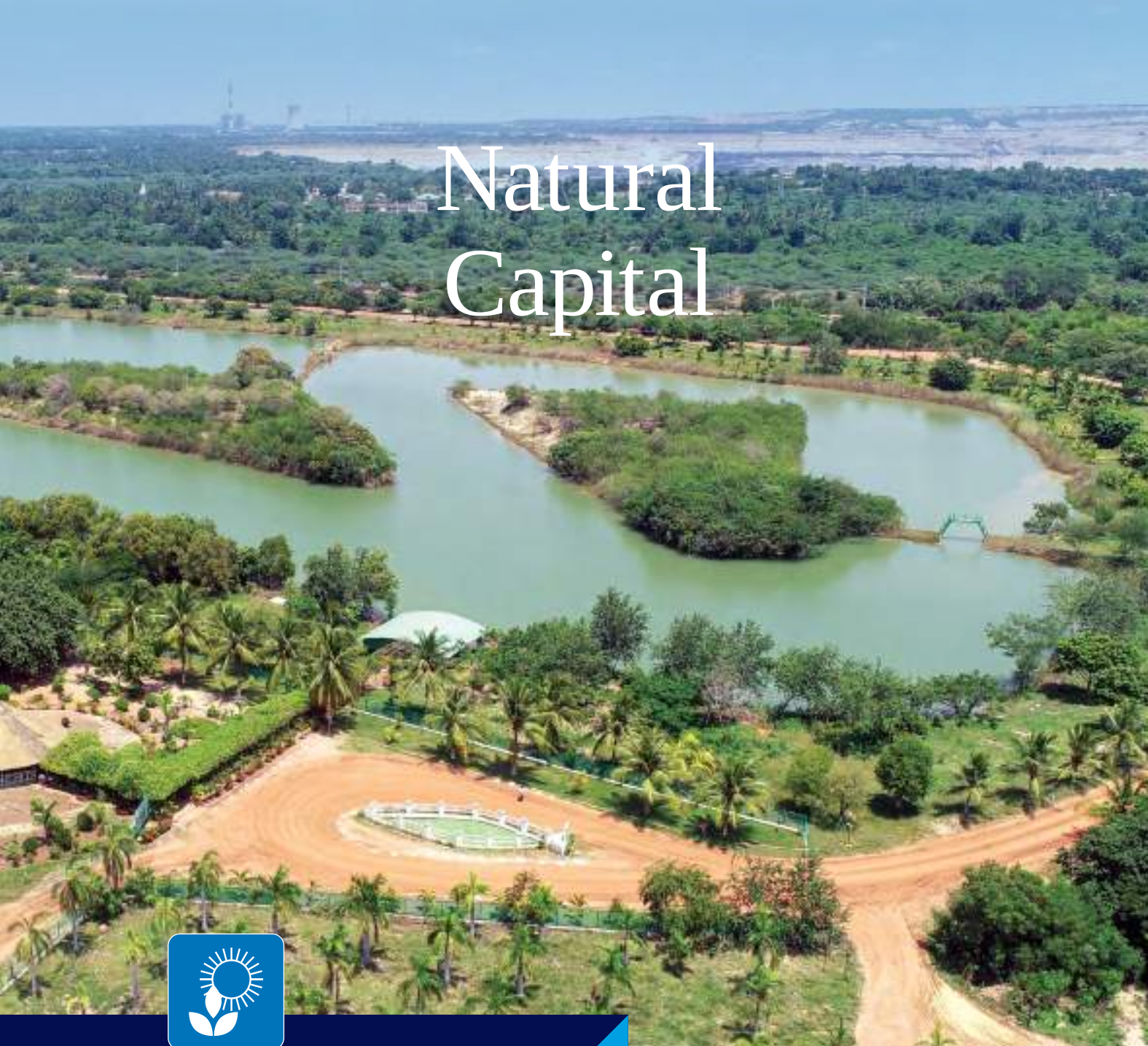
Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Baseline survey	5.77
Administrative Over Heads	219.45
Others	143.89

Providing Infrastructure, Roads and Access



Detailed description	Expenditure in ₹ Lakhs
Construction of Community Hall at Karaikadu Colony, Karaikadu Panchayat in Cuddalore Block	5.00
Construction of Community Hall at Vellakarai Colony, Vellakarai Panchayat in Cuddalore Block	5.00
Construction of Community Hall at Veeramudaiyanatham in Melbhuvanagiri Block	5.00
Construction of Community Hall at Kumaratchi in Kumaratchi Block	5.00
Construction of Community Hall at Kammapuram in Kammapuram Block	5.00
Providing CC Road with Pedestrian Walk to Reddiyar Street near Thanneeril Vilaketriya Illam in Karunkuzhi panchayat.	5.00
Installation of lights in Pennadam (Eraiyr) Bridge	0.50
Forming 4.8 Km link road from VKT road to Thiruvennainallur (Antharasipettai) at Kalkunam Panchayat, Kurinjipadi Block	32.50
Construction of Community Halls at Ward No - 4 & 7 (each ₹30.00 Lakh)	6.00
Improvement of Manjakuppam Ground Road	3.00
Street Light Installation at Old existing and newly constructed Thenpennai Bridge and old existing Anna Bridge (102 Nos.)	15.00
Providing road furnitre at Km 63/2 of Villupuram-Puducherry- Nagapattinam road	0.65
Construction of Cement Road in Kovilanur Panchayat - 200 Meter	16.91
Procurement of Desktop Computer Systems with all accessories for Government ADW Higher Secondary School, Dharmanallur near Mine-II	4.42





Natural Capital



Natural capital is integral to our operations, as we depend on natural resources for power generation and mining. We prioritise responsible resource management, focusing on biodiversity conservation, water efficiency, emission reduction, and renewable energy. Through land reclamation and ecosystem restoration, we aim to leave a lasting sustainable legacy.

UN SDGs Impacted



Material Issues

- Air Emissions
- Resources Availability
- Renewable Energy
- Operational Efficiency and Plant reliability
- Water and effluent Management
- Biodiversity Preservation
- Climate Strategy

Interlinkage with Capitals



Performance Review

3,20,000+

Tree saplings planted

195.22 Ha

Land afforested

Responsible Mining and Power Generation

At NLC India Limited, we acknowledge that our role as a lignite miner and power producer carries with it a duty of care towards the environment. Mining and power generation, by their very nature, have an ecological impact, and we therefore approach these activities with a strong sense of responsibility. Our long-standing commitment has been to reduce this impact through cleaner technologies, efficient processes, and sustainable practices, while aligning with India's ambition of achieving net zero by 2070.

Over the years, we have progressively embedded modern emission-control systems, advanced monitoring tools, and energy-efficiency measures across our mining and thermal operations. These actions have enabled us to steadily lower energy intensity and minimise air and water emissions. Yet, recognising that the challenges of climate change require more than incremental improvements, we have now begun to invest in transformative solutions that can redefine the environmental profile of our business.

In FY 2024–25, we entered into a binding Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian Institute of Technology Madras to jointly pursue research and development in Advance Carbon Capture Systems (CCS). This partnership represents a critical step towards addressing hard-to-abate emissions, with the potential to establish scalable models for carbon mitigation in India. In parallel, we are advancing projects to convert lignite into methanol and exploring the production of green hydrogen—initiatives that reimagine the role of lignite not merely as a conventional fuel, but as a pathway towards cleaner energy alternatives.

We are also shaping the future of renewable energy integration. Through our subsidiary, NLC India Renewables Ltd (NIRL), we secured a landmark 250 MW/500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project in Tamil

Nadu, awarded by Tamil Nadu Green Energy Corporation Ltd. Once operational, this will be one of the largest storage projects in the country, enabling greater penetration of renewable power and strengthening grid stability while directly contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions.

Governance underpins these efforts. Our dedicated ESG Committee continues to steer strategic priorities, embedding environmental considerations into corporate decision-making and ensuring that our actions are in line with global standards such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard. This framework provides a clear and scientifically grounded trajectory for our decarbonisation journey.

Alongside these flagship initiatives, we maintain our focus on the responsible use of natural resources. We recycle and reuse water across our operations, promote fly ash utilisation in cement and infrastructure, and undertake extensive reclamation and afforestation programmes in mined-out areas. Biodiversity studies within and around our campuses guide our efforts to conserve native ecosystems, ensuring that development is balanced with ecological preservation.

We have also initiated the conversion of Overburden (OB) into Manufactured Sand (M-Sand), reducing the pressure on riverbed mining while enabling sustainable construction. We are also repurposing reclaimed mined-out lands for the establishment of solar power plants for the first time in the country, creating a model for clean energy generation on post-mining landscapes.

By combining pioneering projects with responsible operations, NLCIL is demonstrating that mining and power generation can evolve to meet the demands of a low-carbon economy. Our responsibility is not only to generate energy for the nation today, but also to ensure that we do so in a manner that safeguards the environment for generations to come.



Natural Capital

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

We recognise our responsibility to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and align with the nation’s climate goals. Our operations, which rely significantly on lignite-based power, inevitably generate emissions. However, we are committed to progressively reducing both the scale and intensity of these emissions through efficiency improvements, clean technologies, and future-ready solutions such as carbon capture and storage (CCS).

In FY 2024-25, our Scope 1 emissions were 30.12 million tCO₂e, an increase from 25.15 million tCO₂e in FY 2023-24. However, emission intensity improved, declining to 1.08 t/MWh from 1.16 t/MWh in the previous year. This reduction underscores the effectiveness of our operational efficiency measures, process optimisations, and the continued adoption of advanced emission control systems across our power stations. On the other hand, our Scope 2 emissions were recorded at 44,935 tCO₂e, compared with 303 tCO₂e in the previous year, primarily due to higher reliance on grid-supplied electricity for auxiliary and office operations. While our Scope 2 emissions remain negligible relative to Scope 1, we continue to improve energy efficiency in non-core operations by promoting renewable energy adoption in our administrative facilities.

We are also progressing towards systematically assessing our Scope 3 emissions across the value chain, including procurement, logistics, and downstream usage. Data collection and category identification are underway, enabling us to take informed actions in the coming years.

Looking ahead, we are investing in technologies that can fundamentally alter the emission profile of our business. Our collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology Madras on an Advance Carbon Capture System is designed to explore scalable solutions to capture and store CO₂ at source. In parallel, projects on Lignite-to-Methanol and Green Hydrogen aim to transform lignite into cleaner energy carriers, offering pathways to reduce lifecycle emissions. Additionally, the 250 MW/500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project being implemented by our subsidiary, NLC India Renewables Ltd., will enable greater penetration of renewable energy and indirectly contribute to reducing Scope 2 emissions over time.

Through these combined efforts—direct emission reductions, strategic technology adoption, and renewable integration—we are steadily advancing on our decarbonisation journey, reinforcing our commitment to India’s net zero ambition by 2070.



KPIs	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Scope 1 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	3,00,79,691.50	2,51,54,950
Scope 2 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	44,935.20	303

Advancing Carbon Capture Technologies

We are taking decisive steps to integrate carbon capture as a core element of our long-term decarbonisation pathway. In collaboration with leading research institutions, we are investing in innovative solutions that can substantially reduce our CO₂ emissions at source. We have signed a binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM) to drive a comprehensive Research and Development programme on Advance Carbon Capture Systems (CCS). This partnership is designed to accelerate the development of technologies that can deliver high capture efficiency while remaining scalable for large industrial applications.

Beyond conventional methods, we are also exploring advanced electrochemical processes for carbon capture. Initial laboratory-level studies are underway, aimed at establishing a Technology Demonstration Model within our facilities to test real-time performance. By pursuing both pilot-scale innovation and applied research, we intend to lay the groundwork for commercially viable solutions that will significantly reduce the carbon footprint of lignite-based power generation.

These initiatives reflect not only our commitment to climate action but also our role as an industry leader in advancing clean energy technologies in India. By embedding carbon capture into our sustainability roadmap, we aim to create future-ready pathways that align with the nation’s net zero by 2070 vision.

GHG Emission Reduction

Goal: Our primary strategy is to significantly increase our renewable energy portfolio to achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

Expansion: We are aggressively expanding our solar and wind power generation, aiming for a total renewable energy capacity of 10.11 GW by 2030.

Investment: The CCEA has approved a special exemption from investment guidelines applicable to Navratna CPSE thereby enabling NLCIL to make investment of ₹7,000 crore in NIRL for development of Renewable Energy Projects. This investment is also exempted from the 30% net worth ceiling stipulated by the DPE for overall investment by CPSEs in JVs and Subsidiaries.

Future Technologies: We are exploring green hydrogen production and a lignite-to-methanol project as part of our commitment to developing future-ready, sustainable technologies.



Energy Management

Energy stewardship remains an essential pillar of our sustainability strategy, underpinning both cost optimisation and the prudent use of national energy resources. Through the systematic adoption of advanced efficiency measures across our mining and power operations, we have continued to lower energy intensity and enhance process reliability. These measures not only deliver tangible operational gains but also contribute to the broader imperative of responsible energy consumption.

In parallel, we are progressively deepening the integration of renewable solutions into our portfolio. The recent securing of a 250 MW/500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project in Tamil Nadu by NLC India Renewables Ltd exemplifies our forward-looking approach, enabling greater grid stability and more effective utilisation of clean energy. By harmonising energy conservation with the expansion of renewables, we are reinforcing our commitment to sustainable power generation and long-term environmental stewardship.

KPIs	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Direct Energy (TJ)	295.93	74.53
Indirect Energy (TJ)	3,00,465.47	2,48,527.80

Driving Green Growth and Decarbonisation

Alignment with Net Zero 2070: Advancing long-term decarbonisation roadmap by embedding green technologies across operations and infrastructure in FY 2024–25.

Expansion of Renewable Energy Capacity:

- Current renewable energy capacity at ~2 GW.
- Targeting 10.11 GW by 2030 and 32 GW by 2047 under NLC India Renewables Ltd. (NIRL).
- Government of India approved ₹7,000 crore investment in NIRL to accelerate expansion.

Innovating with Energy Storage:

- Initiated first large-scale Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project.
- NIRL secured 250 MW / 500 MWh BESS project in Tamil Nadu, awarded by TNGECL.

Green Power Integration in Operations:

- Captive renewable systems deployed for auxiliary consumption in mining and thermal operations.
- Reduces dependence on fossil-fuel electricity.

R&D in Emerging Green Technologies:

- Strengthened collaborations with academia and research institutions.
- Ongoing pilot projects in Green Hydrogen and Lignite-to-Methanol.
- MoU with IIT Madras to develop advanced carbon capture systems.

Impact: Reinforced position as a key contributor to India’s sustainable energy transition through expansion, innovation, and collaboration.

Renewable Energy

As part of our ongoing commitment to diversifying our energy mix and reducing our carbon footprint, we have made significant strides in expanding our renewable energy capacity. As part of this effort, a JV has been formed between NIRL (a wholly owned subsidiary of NLCIL) and RVUNL for establishing 2000 MW RE projects in the state of Rajasthan. Similarly, another JV has been formed between NIRL and APDCL for establishing 1000 MW RE projects in the state of Assam. Further, a MoU has been signed between NIRL and MAHAPREIT for development of Renewable Energy Projects. These collaboration marks a pivotal step in increasing our green energy contributions and aligns with our strategy to transition towards a more sustainable energy portfolio.

Additionally, through NLC India Renewables Ltd. (NIRL), we secured a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) for a 600 MW solar power project located in the Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited’s (GSECL) Solar Park at Khavda, Gujarat. This agreement is another key milestone in our efforts to expand into the solar energy sector, reinforcing our commitment to harnessing renewable sources of energy and contributing to a greener future.

2,000 MW

Solar power plants capacity in collaboration with Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL)

5,000 MW

RE capacity in collaboration with Mahatma Phule Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Technology Limited (MAHAPREIT)

Looking ahead, we are setting ambitious targets for the future. Our goal is to increase our renewable energy capacity from 1,431 MW to 10,110 MW by 2030, with a significant number of solar and wind projects already in progress. Currently, 2,115 MW of renewable energy projects are under implementation. This strategic focus on renewable energy is a direct response to our understanding of the need to diversify and reduce risks associated with the thermal energy sector. Many of our renewable projects are based in Tamil Nadu, a region experiencing substantial industrial growth, making us well-positioned to meet both local and national energy demands.

As we continue our transition from a company traditionally centred on fossil fuel mining and thermal energy production to a leader in green energy, we are proud to announce a significant achievement. We have become the first Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) to establish renewable energy plants with a combined capacity of over 1 gigawatt across the nation. This accomplishment reflects our dedication to driving India’s shift towards a sustainable, environmentally friendly energy landscape and underscores our commitment to leading the way in green energy transformation.

10,110 MW

Renewable energy target by 2030

250MW/500MWh

BESS - Secured from TNGECL - BESS purchase agreement signed with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Ltd. Land agreement for this project is signed.



Natural Capital

Air Emissions

At NLCIL, we recognise that managing air quality is central to our role as a responsible mining and power generation company. Our operations inevitably generate emissions such as particulate matter (both fine and coarse), sulphur oxide (SOx), and nitrogen oxide (NOx), largely from lignite excavation, drilling, haulage, stockyard management, fly ash handling, and combustion in thermal units. Acknowledging these impacts, we have consistently invested in cutting-edge emission control systems and a robust framework for monitoring and mitigation.

To ensure transparency and rigour, we have deployed continuous real-time monitoring systems for stack emissions across all our power stations, covering key parameters such as PM, SO₂ and NO_x. These systems are integrated with regulatory dashboards, enabling real-time oversight by statutory authorities. Complementing this, the State Pollution Control Board conducts regular ambient air quality assessments, validated by NABL-accredited laboratories, thereby strengthening external accountability. Through adoption of advanced pollution abatement technologies such as electrostatic precipitators, flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) units and low-NO_x burners, NLCIL continues to reduce the intensity of emissions while aligning with evolving environmental standards.



KPIs	Units	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Particulate Matter (PM 10) - SPM	mg/N Cu.m	26.4-56.0	35.35-108
Sulphur Dioxide (SOx)	mg/N Cu.m	165.9-2,165.1*	747-2,345*
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	mg/N Cu.m	110-334.3	110-395

* FGD implementation is under progress for reducing the SOx emission.

Ambient Air Quality and Emission Monitoring

NLCIL undertakes periodic monitoring of Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) in both the core zone and the buffer zone, covering 13 surrounding villages. This is carried out in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) and a NABL-accredited third-party laboratory at the Centre for Applied Research & Development (CARD), NLCIL. Monitoring results consistently remain well within the prescribed standards of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

To strengthen real-time oversight, 19 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) have been established in and around the industrial premises. Additionally, all thermal power plants are equipped with Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS), directly

linked to statutory authorities for transparent, real-time reporting of emissions.

In parallel, NLCIL has embedded stringent emission-control practices across its operations.

Mining operations deploy physical dust suppression measures such as wet drilling, water sprinklers, fog cannons, paved haul roads, and mechanised dust suppression systems.

Thermal power plants are progressively adopting advanced, capital-intensive technologies, including Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) units for sulphur oxide (SO_x) abatement, Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) for nitrogen oxide (NO_x) control, and Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) to capture fine particulate matter.



Performance Review

Control and Reduce Air Emissions

In FY 2024–25, we strengthened our air emission management framework by implementing a broad spectrum of technological and operational measures. These initiatives reflect our long-term vision of ensuring that mining and power generation activities are carried out with minimal environmental impact while maintaining compliance with evolving regulatory requirements.

At the mining front, we adopted wet drilling techniques to integrate water directly into the drilling process, effectively suppressing dust at the source. Electrically operated Bucket Wheel Excavators (BWEs) and belt conveyor systems have increasingly replaced diesel-based equipment, significantly lowering localised emissions and improving energy efficiency. To further reduce dust, we deployed water sprinkling systems, fogging mechanisms, conveyor spraying arrangements, and fixed sprinkler guns in bunker areas across operational zones. Fog cannons in coal stockyards created fine mist layers over large areas, successfully limiting dust suspension. Additionally, working face water pipelines and haul road sprinklers ensured real-time dust suppression during excavation, loading, and vehicular movement.

Within power generation, we advanced our transition to cleaner and more efficient combustion technologies. The adoption of Circulating Fluidised Bed Combustion (CFBC) boilers in Neyveli and Barsingsar has enabled a marked reduction in SO₂ and NO_x emissions compared to conventional systems. Simultaneously, the ongoing commissioning of supercritical boilers at Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh—each capable of generating 660 MW—has contributed to improved fuel efficiency and reduced CO₂ intensity. These technological upgrades, supported by Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) with more than 99% efficiency and the phased introduction of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) systems, demonstrate our proactive response to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) emission standards.

Complementary initiatives such as the introduction of electric vehicles for intra-campus and community transport, green belt development in coal storage and mining areas, and the deployment of Agglomerated Dust Suppression Systems (ADSS) reinforce our integrated approach to air quality management. By combining advanced engineering solutions with ecological interventions, we have taken significant strides towards mitigating air pollution and safeguarding the health of surrounding communities.



Natural Capital

Water and Effluent Management

We recognise water as a shared and finite natural resource that must be managed with the utmost responsibility. Our operations, particularly in mining and thermal power generation, are underpinned by a rigorous framework that ensures water is used efficiently, treated responsibly, and replenished wherever possible. By continuously enhancing our water stewardship practices, we aim not only to support operational requirements but also to safeguard community access and preserve ecological balance.

In FY 2024–25, our total water withdrawal stood at 22,98,91,270 kilo litres, higher than 12,96,48,000 Kilo litres in FY 2023–24. This increase reflects the scale of our operations and heightened pumping requirements from the pressurised aquifers of Neyveli’s lignite mines, where water management is integral to safe and efficient mining. Importantly, the water we extract is gainfully utilised — a significant share is channelled to thermal power stations, while seepage water is provided to surrounding communities for agriculture and domestic needs, and for dust suppression across mining areas. This integrated use underscores our commitment to ensuring that resource utilisation translates into shared value.

	Kilo Litres	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water consumption	10,32,34,473	9,08,98,000
Water Withdrawal	22,98,91,270	12,96,48,000
Water Discharge (includes discharge to surface water, usage for Greenbelt Development, irrigation & 3rd Party for Domestic purposes)	7,47,08,916	4,89,62,000
Water Recycled (includes usage for Greenbelt, Irrigation & 3rd Party for Domestic purposes)	64,175,150	-

Waste Management

At NLCIL, waste management is pursued as an essential pillar of sustainable operations, with a strong emphasis on resource efficiency, environmental responsibility, and regulatory compliance. We recognise that effective waste stewardship not only reduces environmental impact but also contributes to the circular economy by transforming waste into valuable resources.

A key achievement during FY 2024–25 was the continued 100% utilisation of fly ash across our power generation facilities. This milestone significantly reduces the environmental footprint associated with thermal operations and reflects our ability to convert a potential waste stream into a resource for cement, bricks, and construction materials. The recognition earned by our subsidiary

We maintain robust mechanisms for monitoring and managing water resources. Observation wells, developed in collaboration with the Central Ground Water Board, track both levels and quality, with findings regularly reported to the State Pollution Control Board and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Water balance reports are prepared using detailed data on quality, volume, and rainfall patterns, complemented by groundwater modelling studies that inform optimised pumping plans. Test pumping in new mining areas, coupled with compliance reports to regulatory authorities, ensures that expansion does not compromise aquifer health.

Beyond utilisation, we actively invest in replenishment and conservation. Recharge structures such as check dams and wells have been developed around mining sites to aid groundwater recharge, while effluent treatment and controlled discharge practices uphold stringent environmental safeguards. Through these combined measures, we ensure that our water use remains responsible, transparent, and aligned with long-term sustainability imperatives.

NTPL through the National Environment Excellence Award underscores the organisation’s leadership in this domain.

Equally transformative is the Overburden to M-Sand (OB to M-Sand) project at Neyveli, which embodies the Ministry of Coal’s ‘Waste to Wealth’ vision. By processing overburden from lignite mining into manufactured sand, NLCIL not only reduces the burden on riverine ecosystems but also offers the construction sector a sustainable substitute for natural river sand. This innovation highlights our resolve to align mining practices with environmental preservation and national resource security.

Complementing these flagship initiatives, NLCIL has strengthened its framework for the responsible management of diverse waste streams. Solid waste is collected through



Performance Review

e-vehicles, with awareness programmes encouraging segregation at source. Organic waste is composted to improve soil quality in mined-out areas, while plastic waste is recycled for use in construction projects within township developments. Hazardous materials, e-waste, and batteries

are safely isolated in designated facilities and routed through certified recyclers, while medical waste from healthcare units is directed to authorised treatment centres. These measures ensure that every category of waste is addressed with rigour and accountability.

Description	Tonnes	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total waste generated (Plastics & Recyclables, E-Waste, Biomedical Waste & Batteries)	183.68 T	81.826 T
Hazardous Waste (Used Oil, used soaked cotton waste etc.)	589.49 T	77.46 T
Non-Hazardous Waste (Fly Ash & MSW)	35,15,707 T	-

Biodiversity Conservation

At NLCIL, we hold the conviction that economic growth and ecological preservation must progress hand in hand. Safeguarding biodiversity is fundamental to our commitment to sustainable development, ensuring that our operations leave a positive environmental legacy. To this end, all projects undergo comprehensive environmental impact assessments in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), and their findings directly inform our conservation strategies.

Eco-Tourism and Habitat Creation

Through extensive afforestation in mined-out areas, we have fostered the creation of artificial lakes covering **46 hectares** across the Neyveli mines, which now serve as rainwater catchments and thriving ecological niches. These sites, developed into green parks and recreational spaces with flowering and fruit-bearing trees, provide sanctuary to local wildlife while offering eco-tourism opportunities. The lakes have also become seasonal havens for migratory birds, enhancing the ecological diversity of the region.



Avifaunal Diversity

A dedicated avifaunal study in Neyveli highlighted the region’s richness in birdlife, documenting 107 species—77 terrestrial and 30 wetland varieties—across 59 families. While the majority (104 species) were classified as ‘Least Concern’ under the IUCN Red List (2016), three species were found to be ‘Near Threatened’, underscoring the importance of continued protective measures. This study provides a crucial baseline for future monitoring and conservation research, enabling NLCIL to adaptively manage habitats for avian species.

Conservation Measures

Recognising the importance of maintaining ecological balance, we actively pursue initiatives to restore and conserve biodiversity. Our efforts include plantation drives, creation of wetlands, and the restoration of degraded landscapes within and around our operational sites. Public awareness programmes further support biodiversity protection by fostering stewardship among local communities and employees. These efforts not only mitigate ecological impact but also ensure that biodiversity is preserved for the long-term benefit of future generations.



Natural Capital

Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) at NLCIL

Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) is a global initiative introduced by the Government of India at the 2021 UNFCCC COP26 summit. It aims to inspire individuals and communities worldwide to adopt sustainable lifestyles that are in harmony with nature. The mission encourages a shift from mindless consumption to mindful and deliberate utilisation of resources, promoting behaviors that protect and preserve the environment.

At NLC India Limited (NLCIL), we have embraced the principles of Mission LiFE by integrating them into our operations and community engagement strategies. Our efforts focus on fostering a culture of sustainability among our employees and the communities surrounding our operations. Through various initiatives, we aim to contribute meaningfully to the national goal of achieving a sustainable and environmentally conscious society.



250+

Awareness Sessions reaching over 5,000 employees and local community members on energy and water conservation

1,000+

Jute and cloth bags distributed across nearby villages, reducing single-use plastic.

3,20,000+

Trees planted as part of our greening initiatives, contributing to better air quality and biodiversity

Over 1,000

People engaged in Eco Mini Marathon and Bi-Cycle Rally, promoting both health and sustainability.

Empowering Change through Awareness and Education

At NLCIL, we recognise that the key to creating a sustainable future lies in education and active engagement. This year, we embarked on a comprehensive mission to empower both our employees and the wider community with the tools, knowledge, and awareness needed to drive change. Our initiatives aimed at transforming mindsets around energy conservation, water management, waste reduction, and sustainable food systems.

Interactive Seminars and Workshops: We organised a series of thought-provoking seminars, encouraging dialogue on topics such as energy-saving practices, waste

management, and sustainable living. These sessions equipped participants with practical strategies to reduce their environmental footprint.

Environmental Management Certification: To build in-house expertise, we launched an Environmental Management Systems certification programme, providing employees with the necessary skills to navigate and implement national environmental regulations effectively.

Sustainability Awareness Campaigns: We ran a programme on "Sustainable Resources & Material Management", bringing in thought leaders to inspire action and share practical steps for minimising plastic usage and resource waste.



Performance Review

Inspiring the Community through Outreach Programmes

NLCIL's commitment extends far beyond our operations; it reaches into the communities we serve, where we actively promote sustainable behaviours and environmental stewardship. This year, our outreach programmes were designed to engage and empower individuals at the grassroots level, motivating them to adopt eco-friendly practices.

Cloth and Jute Bags Distribution: To combat the menace of single-use plastics, we distributed cloth and jute bags to local communities. This initiative was met with overwhelming support, proving that even small changes can lead to significant environmental benefits.

Engaging Quiz Programmes: To further amplify environmental awareness, we conducted engaging quiz sessions where participants competed on key sustainability themes. Seed pencils were given as rewards, aligning with our "Solution to Plastic Pollution" initiative, which supports the global #BeatPlasticPollution campaign.

Eco Mini Marathon and Bi-Cycle Rally: With a focus on promoting healthy lifestyles, we organised an Eco Mini Marathon and a Bi-Cycle Rally. These events not only encouraged physical fitness but also brought the community together in a collective effort to champion sustainability.

Driving Transformation through Conservation Measures and Innovation

At NLCIL, we don't just talk about sustainability—we implement it through innovative measures and hands-on conservation practices. This year, we adopted a holistic approach to reduce our environmental impact, embedding



sustainability into every part of our operations and community engagements.

Energy and Water Conservation: Our employees were given practical training on strategies such as smart metering, leak repairs, and water-efficient technologies. This initiative encouraged the adoption of everyday practices that save energy and reduce water consumption, making them more conscious of their resource use.

E-Waste and Food Waste Minimisation: We launched educational programmes focusing on the reduction of e-waste and food waste. Employees were trained in repairing electronics and composting organic waste, while our canteen staff was trained to cut down on food wastage, promoting mindful consumption.

Tree Plantation Drives: As part of our commitment to greener communities, we launched mass tree planting campaigns on significant environmental observances like World Water Day and International Day of Forests. Our greenbelt development projects serve as natural carbon sinks, contributing to cleaner air and enhancing employee well-being.

Waste to Wealth Initiative: With creativity at the core of our waste management strategy, we introduced the Waste to Craft Park, where industrial waste is transformed into eco-friendly crafts. This initiative actively promotes reuse and recycling, fostering a circular economy mindset among employees and the wider community.

We have also initiated the conversion of Overburden (OB) into Manufactured Sand (M-Sand), reducing the pressure on riverbed mining while enabling sustainable construction. We are also repurposing reclaimed mined-out lands for the establishment of solar power plants for the first time in the country, creating a model for clean energy generation on post-mining landscapes.



GRI Content Index

NLC India Limited (‘NLCIL’) has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 with reference to the GRI Standards.

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General Disclosures	GRI 2-1	Organisational details	Section A: Question 1	NLCIL at a Glance	16
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	GRI 2-3	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Section A: Question 9	About the report	4
	GRI 2-5	External assurance	Section A: Question 15	About the report	5
	GRI 2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Section A: Question 16	NLCIL at a Glance	16
	GRI 2-7	Employees	Section A: Question 20	Employee Demographics and Recruitment	80-81
	GRI 2-8	Workers who are not employees	Section A: Question 20	Employee Demographics and Recruitment	80-81
	GRI 2-9	Governance structure and composition	-	Governance	31
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	GRI 2-12	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	-	Governance	31
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	GRI 2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	Section C: Principle-6, Essential indicator 13	BRSR Report	280
	GRI 2-28	Membership associations	Section C: Principle-7, Essential indicator 1b	BRSR Report	284
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	GRI 304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	-	Biodiversity Conservation	113
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	GRI 305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Section C: Principle 6, Leadership indicator 4	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	106-107
	GRI 305-4	GHG emissions intensity	Section C: Principle 6, Essential indicator 6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	106-107
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	GRI 305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	Section C: Principle 6, Essential indicator 5	Air Emissions	110

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	GRI 306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	Section C: Principle 6, Essential indicator 9	Waste Management	113
	GRI 306-3	Waste generated	Section C: Principle 6, Essential indicator 9	Waste Management	113
	GRI 306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Section C: Principle 6, Essential indicator 9	BRSR Report	278-279
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Environmental Compliance	GRI 307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	Section C: Principle 6, Essential indicator 12	BRSR Report	280
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Total number of nuclear power units, broken down by results of most recent independent safety review	IF-EU-540a.1	Not Applicable as NLCIL generates electricity from thermal and renewable energy (Solar and Wind) sources	-
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Total electricity delivered to: (1) residential, (2) commercial, (3) industrial, (4) all other retail customers, and (5) wholesale customers	IF-EU-000.B	Not Applicable as electricity generated is sold to DISCOMs	-
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DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2024-25

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the 69th Directors' Report on the performance, business and operations of your Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2025, together with the Audited Financial Statements and the reports of the Statutory Auditors and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India.

This report reflects not only the audited financial statements and statutory reports, but also the collective journey of your

Company during the year — a journey of resilience, growth and continued commitment to creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

Your Company continues to move forward with resilience and determination, embracing new opportunities while upholding its core values of integrity and sustainability. Together, we remain committed to delivering growth that benefits all stakeholders.



Major Highlights:

The Financial Year 2024-25 has been a period of noteworthy accomplishments for your Company, marked by consistent and all-round performance. The key highlights of achievements during the year are as follows:

Production Highlights:

- All time Highest ever for any year recorded in FY 2024-25:
 - Lignite & Coal Production of 41.26 Million Tonnes (MT) from NLCIL Mines.
 - Coal Production of 17.20 MT from Talabira II & III OCP.
 - Coal Dispatch of 16.70 MT from Talabira II & III OCP.
- By Commissioning One Unit of 660 MW of Ghatampur Thermal Power Plant, joined in the elite club of Super Critical Technology Thermal Operations.
- Achieved Gross Power Generation of 27.87 BU including 2.10 BU of Green Power with 2.80% growth over previous year.
- For the first time in the history of Barsingsar Lignite Mine, the annual targeted capacity of 2.1 MT has been achieved in two consecutive years (FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25).
- TPS-I Expansion ranked first in cumulative PLF among lignite fired thermal power stations for FY 2024-25.
- First time, since inception, Barsingsar Thermal Power Station (BTPS) achieved a record 81.90% PAF, surpassing CERC norms of 75 %.

Financial Highlights:

- All time Highest ever for any year recorded in FY 2024-25:
 - EBITDA of ₹6,512.96 Crore
 - Profit Before Tax (PBT) of ₹3,696.93 Crore as against ₹2,881.64 Crore in the corresponding period of previous year, registering a growth of 28.29%
 - Profit After Tax (PAT) of ₹2,713.61 Crore as against ₹1,867.57 Crore in the corresponding period of the previous year, registering a growth of 45.30%.
 - Capex achievement of ₹7,736.10 Crore
- Revenue from operations of ₹15,282.96 Crore as against ₹13,001.33 Crore in the corresponding period of the previous year, registering a growth of 17.55%.
- Total Income of ₹16,889.45 Crore as against ₹13,948.47 Crore in the corresponding period of the previous year, registering a growth of 21.08%.
- Market Capitalisation has touched its all-time high of more than ₹43,000 Crore.
- Ministry of Finance has granted Capital Gains Tax exemption under Section 47 (viiaf) of the Income Tax Act for the transfer of renewable energy assets from your Company to its Wholly Owned Subsidiary, NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL).
- Achieved 109.03% collection efficiency, collecting ₹9,405 Crore against ₹8,626 Crore billed.
- Reduced power dues by 42.12% from ₹4,632 Crore to ₹2,681 Crore.



Operational Performance

Mining – Lignite

Your Company presently operates three opencast Lignite Mines at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu and one opencast Lignite Mine at Barsingsar, Rajasthan, with a combined mining capacity of 30.10 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA).

During FY 2024-25, the total overburden (OB) removal from the Lignite Mines stood at 1,486.35 Lakh Cubic Meter (LCM) as compared to 1,380.63 LCM in FY 2023-24. Lignite production during the year under review was 240.60 Lakh Tonnes (LT), as against 236.80 LT in the previous year, reflecting a growth of 1.60%.

Raw Lignite Sales (RLS) to TAQA (IPP) and direct sales in the open market during the FY 2024-25 were 17.02 LT and 6.37 LT, respectively, compared to 15.74 LT and 6.86 LT.

Mining – Coal

Your Company also operates Talabira II & III OCP Open Cast Mine, in Odisha, with a mining capacity of 20.00 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA).

During FY 2024-25, the total overburden (OB) removal from the Coal Mine stood at 203.44 LCM as compared to 131.80

LCM in FY 2023-24. Coal production during the year was 172.02 LT, compared to 126.41 LT in the previous year, reflecting a growth of 36.08%.

In view of the high demand for coal, particularly for power generation, your Company undertook measures to achieve a production of 172.02 LT against a target of 160.00 LT, thereby exceeding the target by 7.51%. Efforts are being made to further augment coal production from Talabira II & III OCP in the current year, which will enhance fuel security for end-use plants and ensure greater coal availability in the market. The coal produced is supplied to one of the End Use Plant viz., NTPL’s Thermal Power Plant (1,000 MW) at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.

The Ministry of Coal (MoC), Government of India, vide its order dated 19th February, 2021, permitted the sale of surplus coal from Talabira II & III OCP after meeting the requirements of the end-use plant. Further, on 2nd November, 2021, MoC approved the sale of up to 75% of coal production till 31st March, 2026, subject to certain conditions.

Coal dispatch from the Talabira II & III OCP during FY 2024-25 stood at 167.05 LT as compared to 117.62 LT in the previous year, marking a growth of 42.03%.

With this, the total combined mining capacity of lignite and coal for your Company stands at 50.10 MTPA.



Power

As on 31st March, 2025, the total installed power generation capacity of your Company, including renewable sources, stood at 5,071.06 MW. The total capacity of the NLCIL Group, including subsidiary companies, NTPL and NUPPL was 6,731.06 MW.

During FY 2024-25, the total Power Generation (Gross) was 21,420.40 Million Units (MU), compared to 21,643.85 MU in FY 2023-24. Power Export during the year stood 18,643.43 MU, as against 18,890.09 MU in the previous year. Out of the total Power Generation, Renewable Energy sources contributed 2,094.33 MU, compared to 2,100.09 MU in the previous year.

Power Surrender during the FY 2024-25 was 928.48 MU, as against 608.09 MU in the previous year.

The total power generation of the NLCIL group including the material Subsidiary Companies (viz., NTPL & NUPPL) was 27,865.58 MU in FY 2024-25 compared to 27,106.21 MU in the previous year.

Productivity

The output per man-shift achieved during the year 2024-25 are given below:

Product	Unit	2024-25
Lignite	Tonne	17.60
Power	KwHr	36,929



Financial Performance

During FY 2024-25, your Company, on a Standalone basis, recorded revenue from operations of ₹ 10,285.78 Crore, as against ₹ 10,520.25 Crore in FY 2023-24. Profit Before Tax (PBT) and Profit After Tax (PAT) for the year stood at ₹ 2,857.83 Crore and ₹ 1,899.99 Crore respectively, compared to ₹ 2,787.89 Crore and ₹ 1,846.58 Crore in the previous year.

On a consolidated basis, the revenue from operations for FY 2024-25 was ₹ 15,282.96 Crore as against ₹ 13,001.33 Crore in FY 2023-24. Consolidated PBT and PAT for the year were ₹ 3,696.93 Crore and ₹ 2,713.61 Crore respectively, compared to ₹ 2,881.64 Crore and ₹ 1,867.57 Crore in the previous year.

The details of profit earned during financial year 2024-25 and its appropriation are as follows:

Particulars	(₹ Crore)			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Revenue from operations	10,285.78	10,520.25	15,282.96	13,001.33
Profit Before Tax	2,857.83	2,787.89	3,696.93	2,881.64
Tax Provision	957.84	941.31	983.56	1,014.32
Profit/(Loss) for the Period (PAT)	1,899.99	1,846.58	2,713.61	1,867.57
Appropriation				
Transfer (to)/ from Interest Differential Fund Reserve	(0.94)	(1.98)	(0.94)	(1.98)
Transfer (to)/ from PRMA Reserve Fund	-	3.58	-	3.58
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)
Dividend (Interim / Final)	(416.00)	(485.33)	(416.00)	(485.33)

Shareholding of Government of India (GoI)

The shareholding of the President of India as on 31st March, 2025 in the Company is 72.20%.

Dividend

For the FY 2024-25, the Board of Directors of your Company declared and paid an Interim Dividend of 15% of the paid-up share capital (₹ 1.50/- per equity share). Further, your Board has recommended a final dividend of 15% of paid-up share capital (₹ 1.50/- per equity share), subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, the total dividend for the FY 2024-25, including the interim dividend already paid, amounts to 30% of the paid-up share capital, aggregating to ₹ 416.00 Crore.

Transfer to Reserve

There is no amount proposed to be transferred to any specific reserves.

Projects Under Implementation:

The details of projects currently under implementation are as under:

150 MW Hybrid (Solar & Wind) RE Power Project (SECI)

Your Company participated in the Wind & Solar Hybrid Request for Selection (RfS) floated by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) and emerged as the successful bidder for a capacity of 150 MW (comprising 50 MW Wind and 100 MW Solar) at a quoted tariff of ₹ 2.34 per Unit. The Letter of Award (LOA) has been received from SECI, and the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed.



50 MW Wind Power Project:

The LoA for the 50 MW Wind Power Project was issued and the Land Lease Agreement has been executed. The Central Transmission Utility of India Limited (CTUIL) has granted in-principle connectivity, with the scheduled commencement date being 31st July, 2026. Out of the total 25 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), erection of 6 WTGs has been completed, foundations for 8 WTGs have been completed and the remaining works are in progress.

100 MW Solar Power Project:

The LoA for the 100 MW Solar Power Project was issued and CTUIL has granted in-principle connectivity, with the scheduled commencement date being 31st July, 2026. Land identification activities have been completed for approximately 459 acres, out of which 92.65 acres have been secured through execution of the Land Lease Agreement. Further implementation activities are in progress.

510 MW solar power project under CPSU Scheme

Your Company emerged as the successful bidder under the CPSU Scheme tender issued by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) for setting up of 510 MW Solar Power Project. The project is being implemented in three phases: 300 MW in Rajasthan, 200 MW in Gujarat and 10 MW in Neyveli under the Smart City initiative.

300 MW Solar Power Project – Barsingsar, Rajasthan

The Letter of Award (LoA) was issued for execution of the 300 MW Solar Power Project at Barsingsar. Power Usage Agreement was signed with Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL). Supply of materials has been completed and erection works are in progress. Bay extension and associated transmission line works are also underway. Successfully commissioned first phase of 52.83 MW capacity on 20th August, 2025.

200 MW Solar Power Project – Gujarat

The LoA for the 200 MW Solar Power Project was issued and Power Usage Agreement was signed with the Telangana State DISCOMs. Connectivity has been granted at the Bhuj Substation, with a bay allotted. A Consultancy Agreement has been entered into between your Company and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for the extension of one 220 kV bay at the Bhuj-I Substation. Execution of the Land Lease Agreement is in progress.

10 MW Ground-Mounted Solar Power Project – Neyveli

The 10 MW Ground-Mounted Solar Power Project at Neyveli, implemented under the Smart City initiative, was successfully commissioned on 30th October, 2023. The project generated 14.28 MU Gross Power during FY 2024-25.



GSECL - Solar park, Gujarat (600 MW)

Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) had invited bids for the installation of 800 MW Solar Power Project with Greenshoe option at Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) Solar Park, Khavda, Gujarat. Pursuant to the bidding process, your Company was awarded 300 MW. Subsequently, the Company exercised the Greenshoe option

for an additional 300 MW capacity, for which the Letter of Award (LoA) was received from GUVNL.

Purchase orders for procurement of modules, inverters, HT cables, IDT and HT panels have already been placed. Procurement activities, along with site-related works, are presently in progress.

50 MW Solar at Mined out Area

Your Company has issued Letter of Award (LoA) for installation of 50 MW Solar power projects in Reclaimed area of Mine-II, Neyveli for BoS works. LOA for PV Modules are issued and all are received at site.

Piling work, MMS structure erection Inverter Foundation, IDT Foundation, MCR building works are under progress.

810 MW Solar in Rajasthan Area

Your Company was awarded 810 MW of Grid Connected Solar Power Project under competitive bidding in the tender floated by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) for development at Pugal Solar Park, Bikaner, Rajasthan. Letter of Intent (LOI) was received from RRVUNL. Owner's Engineering Consultant was appointed and BoS Tender has been floated.

The PPA between NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL), (a Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company of NLCIL) & RRVUNL was signed. This project will be implemented by the NIRL. Land details have been shared by RRVUNL and formal allotment is pending.





Roof Top and Floating Solar Projects:

Your Company issued the Work Order for the design, supply, installation and commissioning of rooftop solar systems aggregating 4 MW capacity and floating solar systems aggregating 1 MW capacity, along with five years of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) services. These projects are being implemented at the locations of NLC India Limited, NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL) and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL).

Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations:

Your Company issued the Letter of Award (LoA) for the supply, installation and commissioning of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (EVCS) at Neyveli, NTPL and NUPPL, inclusive of complete civil and electrical turnkey works.

The combined scope of work covers the establishment of five EV charging stations across the above locations, equipped with 120 kW (DC) fast chargers and 10 kW (AC) slow chargers. The facilities will feature full remote monitoring capabilities and smart payment integration.

NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project - Phase-I & II (4 x 800 MW)

NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project (NTTPP) – Phase I (3 x 800 MW) is a coal based thermal power project with an aggregate capacity 2400 MW, comprising three units of 800 MW capacity each. The project is proposed to be set up at Jharsuguda & Sambalpur Districts in the State of Odisha and will be linked to the allocated captive coal mine, Talabira II & III OCP. The total estimated project cost is ₹ 27,212.96 Crore.

The proposed plant will deploy state of the art Ultra Super-critical technology in compliance with the latest emission norms. All statutory approvals required for setting up the project including the Environmental Clearance have been obtained. Power Purchase Agreement for the entire 2400 MW have been signed with Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO) for 1500 MW, Puducherry Electricity Department (PED) for 100 MW, Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB) for 400 MW and GRIDCO Odisha for 400 MW.

The Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract was awarded to M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) on 12th January, 2024. Notice to Proceed (NTP) issued on 27th November, 2024. The first Unit of the project is scheduled to be commissioned within 52 months from the date of issue of NTP, with the subsequent units to follow at intervals of six months each. The land acquisition for the project is in progress. The EPC contractor has completed Geo technical and Topographical works for the land handed over. Demolition works of existing structures in plant area are under progress.

NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project (NTTPP) Phase II (1 x 800 MW) is an extension of Phase I, comprising one unit of 800 MW capacity. Power Purchase Agreement for 400 MW has been entered with GRIDCO, Odisha. MoEF & CC has granted Terms of Reference (ToR) on 3rd July, 2025 for EIA Studies.

Thermal Power Station II 2nd Expansion

The Thermal Power Station II 2nd Expansion (TPS-II SE) is a lignite based Thermal Power Plant with a capacity of 1,320 MW (two units of 660 MW each), proposed to be set up at Mudanai Village (Near Neyveli), Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu and linked to Neyveli Lignite Mines. Land for the project is already in possession of your Company.

The earlier EPC tender for the 660 MW supercritical lignite-fired unit configuration did not attract any bidders, primarily due to challenges in securing technology association. Following directions from the Ministry of Power, the project configuration has been revised to 2 x 500 MW subcritical units. The Feasibility Report (FR) for the revised configuration was approved by with a base project cost of ₹ 10,575.52 Crore. The subcritical technology exemption from MoP was received on 4th November, 2024.

Activities including the revision of project cost estimates in line with MoEF&CC guidelines dated 11th July, 2025, floating of the EPC tender and obtaining the amendment to the Environmental Clearance (EC) are under progress. The Ministry of Power has issued the revised power allocation for 2x500 MW configuration. Pursuant to MoP's revised



guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations dated 31st July, 2024, power from TPS-II Second Expansion (2X500 MW) has been allocated as follows: 830.44 MW to Tamil Nadu, 19.56 MW to Puducherry and 150 MW is unallocated.

Lignite to Methanol

As part of its strategic diversification, your Company is progressing with the Lignite to Methanol (LTM) Project, designed for a capacity of 1,200 Tonnes Per Day (TPD). Global tenders were floated for major project packages, and while the tender for the Gasification Block was cancelled owing to higher-than-expected quotations, evaluation of bids for the Methanol Synthesis Block is currently in progress. In line with the guidance of NITI Aayog, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been revisited, and the revised report is under review. Although the updated DPR reflects cost escalations and prevailing market challenges, your Company continues to engage with stakeholders and explore feasible options for future development, reaffirming its commitment to innovation in lignite-based clean fuel technologies.

Mine-III (11.5 MTPA)

The Mine-III Project, with an approved capacity of 11.50 MTPA and encompassing a project area of 3893Ha, is proposed to be commissioned to meet the fuel requirements of TPS II 2nd Expansion. The estimated cost is ₹ 3,755.71 Crore. The identified block contains mineable reserve of 415 MT.

The process of obtaining all statutory and regulatory approvals for the commencement of mining operations is currently in progress. The MoC has accorded final approval for the Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan on 28th August, 2024. Administrative approval from the Government of Tamil Nadu for Land Acquisition is in process.



The project is targeted to commence operations by 2030, subject to timely completion of all requisite clearances, land acquisition and other pre-operational activities.

Commercial Mining

North Dhadu (Western Part) Coal mine (3.0 MTPA)

Your Company successfully secured the bid for the North Dhadu (Western Part) Coal Mine, located in Latehar District of Jharkhand, through the Commercial Coal Block Auction. The mine forms part of the North Karanpura Coalfield and has a geological reserve of 396.486 MT of coal with an average grade of G12. The coal block has a Peak Rated Capacity (PRC) of 4.5 MTPA, and the Mining Plan is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Coal (MoC) for approval.

During the year, key statutory and regulatory milestones were achieved. Notifications under relevant provisions of the CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 have been issued by MoC, and the Company has obtained a No Objection Certificate from the Coal Controller's Organization. Application for the notification under Section 11(1) of the CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 is under process.

To facilitate project execution, a re-tender for selection of the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) was floated, with bid submission scheduled in FY 2025–26.

On the development front, the Board of Directors approved the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the mine along with the investment proposal involving a CAPEX of ₹1,354.20 Crore. The Engineering Scale Plan for the proposed railway siding, taking off from Kusmahi station, has been approved by the East Central Railway, and preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the railway siding is in progress.



Machhakata (Revised) Coal Mine (30.0 MTPA)

Your Company emerged as the successful bidder for the Machhakata (Revised) Coal Mine, located in Angul District of Odisha, through the Commercial Coal Block Auction in July 2024. The mine, which forms part of the Talcher Coalfield, has a substantial geological reserve of 1,525.23 MT of coal with an average grade of G11 and normative Capacity of 30.0 MTPA. During the year, Geological Report prepared in-house was approved by the Ministry of Coal, while the Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan have been submitted and are under consideration for approval. The Board of Directors accorded in-principle approval for development and operation of the mine through the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) mode. For infrastructure development, RITES has been engaged as the Project Management Consultant (PMC) for construction of a combined railway siding for the Machhakata (Revised) and New Patrapara (South) Coal Mines.

New Patrapara (South) Coal Mine (12.0 MTPA)

Your Company emerged as the successful bidder for the New Patrapara (South) Coal Mine, located in Angul District of Odisha, through the Commercial Coal Block Auction concluded in December 2024. The mine has a tentative capacity of 12.0 MTPA. The Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) was signed with the Ministry of Coal in December 2024, and the Vesting Order was issued in February 2025. The Geological Report prepared in-house was recommended by the MoC Committee for in-principle approval in July 2025, and preparation of the Mining Plan is currently in progress. The mine is targeted to commence operations by November 2029, subject to completion of statutory clearances and development activities.

Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) from Overburden

Recognizing the potential of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) as a sustainable alternative to river sand and its increasing demand in the construction sector, your Company has undertaken initiatives to convert overburden (OB) from its mines into high-quality M-Sand. A 0.42 MTPA capacity M-Sand Plant was commissioned at Mine-IA, with trial runs commencing in April 2024. The Government of Tamil Nadu accorded approval for product quality in July 2024, followed by permission in June 2025 to produce M-Sand from overburden for a period of ten years. Subsequently, your Company signed an MoU with Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN) to act as service provider for identifying and finalizing buyers for the M-Sand produced.

Further, an order was placed for setting up a 1 MTPA capacity M-Sand Plant at Mine-I in June 2024. The Consent to Establish (CTE) was granted by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) in January 2025, and commercial operations from this plant are expected to commence by October 2025.

These initiatives reflect your Company's commitment to resource efficiency, environmental stewardship and value creation from mining by-products, while contributing to sustainable infrastructure development in the region.



Fly Ash Utilization

Your Company has consistently ensured 100% utilization of fly ash generated from all its Thermal Power Plants, in line with the directives of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and the Ministry of Power (MoP). The Company's fly ash management program is anchored on a three-pronged framework: transparent e-auction processes, rigorous field validation of user agencies and stringent compliance with all statutory guidelines.

Fly ash generated from the Company's Thermal Power Plants is supplied to eligible parties engaged in the manufacturing of cement, bricks and blocks through transparent e-auction platforms, as per approved internal procedures. Periodic reports and bulletins on fly ash generation and utilization are published on the Company's website, ensuring transparency, building stakeholder confidence and accelerating market offtake. This approach integrates policy compliance with operational discipline, thereby maximizing beneficial reuse, reducing environmental footprint and supporting regional infrastructure and manufacturing ecosystems.

In a significant development, your Company signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) on 06th August, 2025 for a pioneering project to extract Rare Earth Elements (REEs) from fly ash. Under this agreement, a pilot project will be established at Neyveli with technical support from BARC to demonstrate an innovative process for extracting REEs — strategic materials vital for applications in healthcare, clean energy, high-technology manufacturing, advanced research and national security. This initiative represents a transformative step in fly ash management, converting an industrial by-product into a source of critical raw materials of national importance.



Projects Under Formulation:

The details of projects currently under formulation are as follows:

Green Energy

In alignment with the Government of India's target of developing 500 GW of Renewable Energy (RE) capacity by 2030, your Company is actively pursuing opportunities in the Renewable Energy Sector as a key pillar of its future growth strategy. Business plans have been formulated to leverage these opportunities effectively, while ensuring that the existing thermal power fleet continues to operate with high efficiency, cost-effectiveness and reliability, thereby contributing to meeting the country's growing energy demand.

Business Development and Strategic Initiatives

During the year, your Company made significant progress in enhancing both its renewable and conventional energy portfolios through, driven by new project awards, execution of Joint Venture Agreements and Formation of Strategic Partnerships, as detailed below:

1. Letters of Award (LoA):

- Received LoA from SJVN Limited for setting up a 200 MW Wind Power Project on 28th February, 2025.
- Received LoA from Tamil Nadu Green Energy Corporation Limited (TNGECL) for establishing a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with a capacity of 250 MW/500 MWh on 20th June, 2025.
- Received LoA from NTPC Limited for the development of a 450 MW Hybrid Power Project on 27th June, 2025.

2. Joint Ventures (JV):

With Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RVUNL):

- JV Agreement signed on 23rd October, 2024;
- JV Company incorporated with the name "NLC Rajasthan Power Limited" (NRPL) on 02nd June, 2025 for setting up a 3x125 MW Lignite-Based Thermal Power Station with linked Mines from Bithnok and Gurha.

Through NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL):

- JV Agreement signed on 23rd October, 2024 with Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (RVUNL);
- JV Company incorporated with the name "NIRL Rajasthan Renewables Limited" (NRRL) on 02nd June, 2025 for development of 2,000 MW Green Energy Projects.

- JV Agreement signed on 10th January, 2025 with Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL);
- JV Company incorporated with the name "NIRL Assam Renewables Limited" (NARL) on 07th May, 2025 for development of 1,000 MW Renewable Energy Power Projects.
- 150 MW of land allotted by APDCL for a Solar Power Plant – preliminary works commenced.
- 500 MW Solar Park allotted at Lahorijan – Agreement signed on 27th June, 2025.
- JV Agreement signed on 29th May, 2025 with Mahatma Phule Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Technology Ltd. (MAHAPREIT) for establishing and undertaking O&M of Green Energy Projects.

3. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU):

Your Company entered into several strategic Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and agreements in the mining domain with leading public sector undertakings and private sector partners. Collectively, these MoUs reinforce your Company's commitment to sustainable resource development, technology adoption, and strategic partnerships for long-term growth.

- MoU signed on 06th May, 2025 with IREL (India) Limited for collaboration in the exploration and development of critical minerals, including Rare Earth Element (REE) assets in India and abroad.
- MoU signed on 06th August, 2025 with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) for a pioneering project to extract Rare Earth Elements (REEs) from fly ash.
- Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) – MoU signed in June 2024 for supply of coal for the period of two years.
- NTPC – Agreement signed in December 2024 extending the existing MoU for supply of coal from Talabira II & III OCP to NTPC power plants for a further period of five years (till December 2029).
- ONGC – Confidentiality Agreement signed in December 2024 for sharing of exploration data.
- Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN) – MoU signed in July 2025 for selling of M-Sand.
- Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) – MoU signed in July 2025 for collaboration on Underground Coal Gasification in NLCIL's lignite blocks.

These initiatives are aimed at consolidating the Company's market position, diversifying its energy mix, and ensuring long-term sustainable growth.



Corporate Plan 2030

Mining Projects

Your Company is presently operating three opencast lignite Mines at Neyveli in the State of Tamil Nadu and one opencast lignite Mine at Barsingsar in the State of Rajasthan, with a combined lignite mining capacity of 30.10 MTPA.

In the lignite mining segment, your Company proposes to commission:

- Mine-III (11.5 MTPA) at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, linked to the TPS-II Second Expansion, and
- Bithnok Lignite Mine (2.25 MTPA) in Bikaner District, Rajasthan.

Upon commissioning, the aggregate lignite mining capacity is projected to reach 41.35 MTPA by FY 2029-30.

In the coal mining segment, your Company commenced operations at the Talabira II & III Opencast Coal Mines in Odisha on 26th April, 2025, with a capacity of 20.0 MTPA.

Further, in the coal sector:

- Pachwara South OCP in Jharkhand, with a capacity of 9.0 MTPA, is being developed through the Company's subsidiary, Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), as the fuel source for the Ghatampur Thermal Power Plant (3 × 660 MW).
- Your Company has secured the North Dhadu (Western Part) Coal Mine in Latehar District, Jharkhand (tentative capacity: 3.0 MTPA) and the Machhakata (Revised) Coal Mine in Angul District, Odisha (30.0 MTPA) through the commercial coal mining route.
- Additionally, the New Patrapara (South) Coal Block in Angul District, Odisha (12.0 MTPA) was secured under the commercial coal mine e-auction process.

Recognising recent developments in the renewable energy sector and the strategic importance of critical minerals for clean energy transition, your Company is preparing to participate in upcoming auctions, with a vision to achieve a critical mineral mining capacity of 1.0 MTPA by FY 2029-30.

With the above lignite, coal and critical mineral projects, the total mining capacity is projected to exceed 104.35 MTPA by 2030, supported by enhanced operational efficiency. Total CAPEX projected for the mining projects during FY 2026-30 is estimated at ₹ 14,199 Crore.

Diversification into Critical Minerals

As part of its diversification strategy, your Company participated in the Tranche V auction of Critical and Strategic Mineral Blocks conducted by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India in May 2025, and was declared as the preferred bidder for the Semhardih Phosphorite and Limestone Block and the Raipura Phosphorite and Limestone Block, both located in Chhattisgarh.

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Mines, your Company is exploring possibilities for acquiring overseas critical minerals assets.

These acquisitions mark your Company's foray into the critical minerals sector, in alignment with the national objective of ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of minerals essential for renewable energy, fertilizers, and other strategic applications.

Power Generation Projects

Your Company is presently operating five lignite based thermal power stations- Four at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu and one at Barsingsar, Rajasthan, with an aggregate capacity of 3,640 MW. In addition, through Joint Ventures, your Company operates:

- NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL) – a coal-based thermal power plant of 1,000 MW (2 × 500 MW) capacity at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu; and
- Ghatampur Thermal Power Project (GTPP) – Unit-I of 660 MW capacity (out of 3 × 660 MW) in Uttar Pradesh, implemented through Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL).

Upon implementation of the following coal and lignite-based thermal projects, the total thermal generation capacity is projected to reach **10,020 MW**:

- Ghatampur Thermal Power Project (NUPPL)** – 1,320 MW (Units-2 and 3 of 3 × 660 MW), Uttar Pradesh;
- NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project (Phase I)** – 2,400 MW (3 × 800 MW), Odisha;
- TPS-II Second Expansion** – lignite-based, 1,000 MW (2 × 500 MW), Neyveli, Tamil Nadu.

The projected capital expenditure (CAPEX) for thermal power projects during FY 2026-30 is estimated at ₹ 49,981 Crore.

In the renewable energy segment, your Company plans to enhance its installed capacity from the current 1,431 MW to 10,110 MW by 2030, through the implementation of various solar and wind power projects. Presently, 2,110 MW of RE capacity is under implementation. Key recent awards include:

- 450 MW Hybrid Renewable Energy Project from NTPC Limited (NTPC);
- 200 MW Wind Power Project from SJVN Limited.
- 250 MW / 500 MWh (BESS) under the viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme from TNGECL.

The projected CAPEX for renewable energy projects during FY 2026-30 is estimated at ₹ 41,599 Crore.

Upon completion of the above projects, the total installed power generation capacity of your Company is expected to reach 20,130 MW by 2030.

Diversification Projects:

In line with its long-term growth strategy, your Company has adopted a structured diversification approach and has undertaken initiatives in the following emerging sectors:

- Overburden (OB) to Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) conversion;
- Sale of Overburden;
- Lignite to Methanol production;
- Critical Minerals;
- Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS);
- Green Hydrogen production;
- Electric Vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure;
- Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology projects.

Several of these projects, including IGCC, are being implemented on a pilot scale under the Clean Energy category.

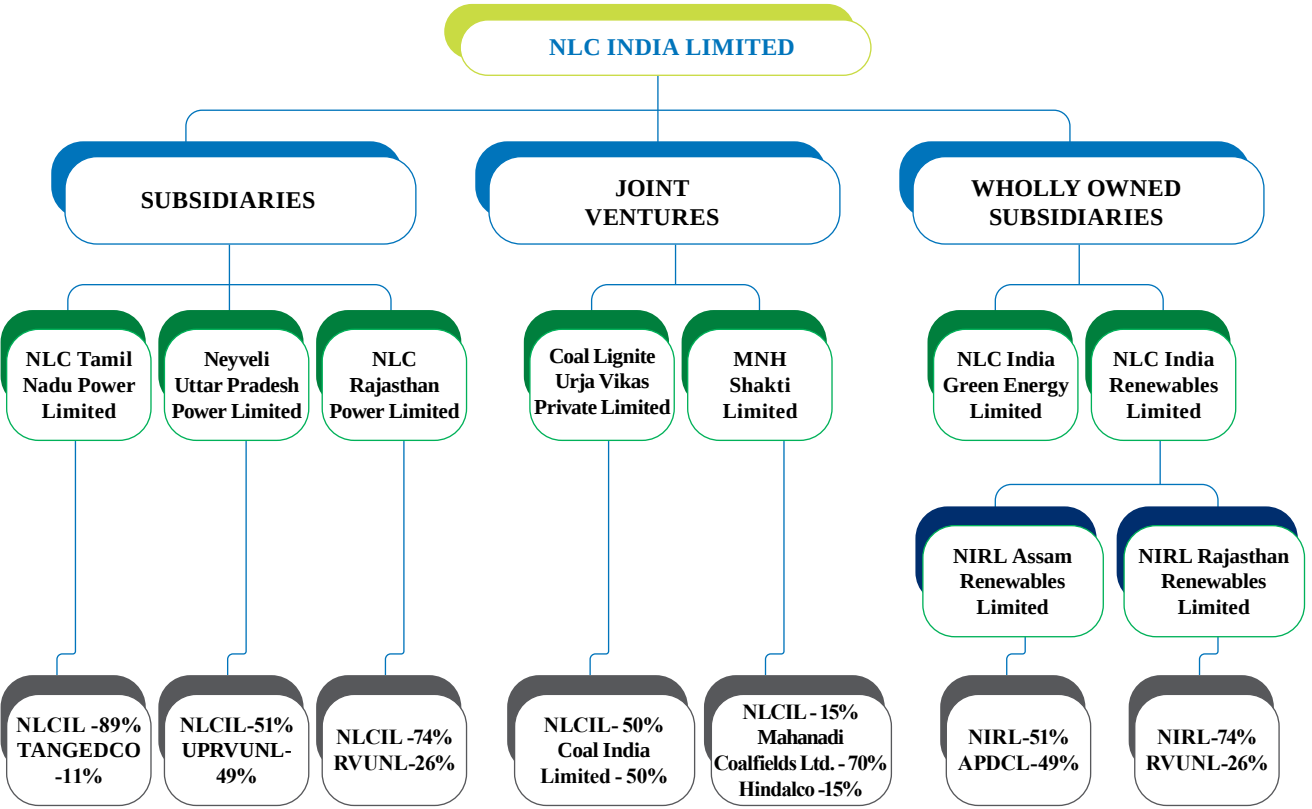
Further, your Company has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with WAPCOS Limited to provide collaborative technical services and advisory support for the development of various pumped storage, reservoir/storage, and run-of-river hydro power projects in India. Feasibility studies for select projects under this collaboration are presently in progress.

The projected capital expenditure (CAPEX) for diversification projects during FY 2026-30 is estimated at ₹ 11,101 Crore.

Taking into account the planned investments in mining, power generation and diversification projects, the total capital expenditure of your Company is projected to exceed ₹ 1.17 Lakh Crore by 2030.



Subsidiaries /Joint Ventures:



NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL)
A Joint Venture between NLCIL and TNPGL Tuticorin Power Plant (1000 MW) in Tamil Nadu

NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL), a subsidiary of your Company, operates a 1,000 MW coal-based thermal power plant at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.

The Company has registered a substantial improvement in the performance.

Performance Highlights:

Particulars	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Gross Power Generation (MU) (Excl. Power Surrender)	5,236.45	5,462.36
Revenue from Operations (₹ Crore)	4,430.38	2,739.76
Profit Before Tax (₹ Crore)	1,086.43	201.16
Profit After Tax (₹ Crore)	1,060.69	129.16

Further, the Board of Directors of NTPL declared an Interim Dividend of ₹ 1/- per equity share (10%) for FY 2024-25, which was paid on 6th February, 2025. During the supplementary Audit conducted by the C&AG for the Financial year 2024-25, C&AG has issued NIL comments on its Financials.



Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)
A Joint Venture between NLCIL & UPRVUNL Ghatampur Thermal Power Project (GTPP) (1,980 MW) linked to Pachwara South OCP (9.0 MTPA) in Jharkhand

Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), a subsidiary of your Company, is implementing the 3 x 660 MW Ghatampur Coal-Based Thermal Power Project (GTPP) at Ghatampur Tehsil, Kanpur Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh, at a sanctioned project cost of ₹ 21,780.94 Crore (RCE-II). The project is monitored by the Ministry of Coal (MoC) and, at the apex level, by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), being considered a signature project of national importance. The Board of NUPPL is taking all necessary measures to expedite its timely completion. During the supplementary audit conducted by C&AG for the financial year 2024-25, C&AG has pointed few reclassification and disclosure requirements which are being dealt appropriately in its Annual Report.

NUPPL has executed the following Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs):

- With Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) for 75% of the plant capacity.
- With Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) for 492.72 MW (24.88%), in line with the revised power allocation by the Ministry of Power (MoP), Government of India.
- With Government of Assam for the balance 25% capacity, also pursuant to MoP's revised allocation guidelines.

Coal Linkage & Fuel Supply:

The primary fuel requirement for GTPP is tied to the Pachwara South OCP, which is at an advanced stage of obtaining statutory clearances and approvals. Pending operationalisation of PSCB, and based on NUPPL's request, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) recommended Coal India Limited (CIL) to supply 0.99 MTPA (0.33 MT per unit) for commissioning activities, trial runs, and achievement of COD. Further, the Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term), in its meeting held on 07th March, 2024, recommended bridge linkage of 4.903 MTPA for FY 2024-25 from CIL.

Project Progress & Expenditure:

- The project achieved a CAPEX of ₹ 2,874.64 Crore during FY 2024-25.
- The cumulative capital expenditure incurred up to 31st March, 2025 stood at ₹ 19,655.96 Crore.

- The Revised Cost Estimate-II (RCE-II) of ₹ 21,780.94 Crore has been duly approved by the Ministry of Coal.

Implementation Status:

- Unit-1 successfully achieved Commercial Operation Date (CoD) on 12th December, 2024.
- Unit-2 oil synchronisation was successfully completed on 20th July, 2025, with all efforts underway to achieve its CoD, along with Unit-3, in FY 2025-26.
- Project progress has been impacted due to delays in the Balance of Plant (BoP) package (GA3), disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, including diversion of oxygen cylinders for emergency medical use, disturbances in the GA3 package supply chain, shortages in manpower, and financial constraints of GA3 package contractor. Excess payment made to GA-3 package contractor will be recovered from the contractor post commissioning through contractual and legal.

Pachwara South OCP (9.0 MTPA) in Jharkhand

The Pachwara South OCP located in the State of Jharkhand, has been allotted to Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), a joint venture company of NLCIL, with a normative capacity of 9.0 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA). The estimated capital cost of the project is ₹ 2,242.90 Crore.

The Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan have been duly approved by the Ministry of Coal (MoC). The Public Investment Promotion Board (PIB), in its meeting held on 04th October, 2023, recommended the implementation of the project at a capital cost of ₹ 2,242.90 Crore. Subsequently, the project received the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 24th April, 2024.

Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance (Stage-I), Consent to Establish and Forest Clearance (Stage-II) obtained and obtaining Consent to Operate and Mine Opening Permission is under progress. Further, land has been acquired for coal evacuation route and construction of Railway Siding at Kurwa, where construction works are currently in progress. The cumulative capital expenditure incurred on the project up to 31st March, 2025 is ₹ 568.83 Crore.




Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)
A Joint Venture Company between NLCIL & CIL

Your Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Coal India Limited (CIL) for the purpose of developing and implementing conventional as well as non-conventional power projects, with an equity participation of 50:50. Pursuant to this agreement, the Joint Venture Company, Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited, was incorporated on 10th November, 2020.

The Joint Venture Company has been entrusted with the development of renewable energy projects and, in this regard, has received a Project Management Consultancy (PMC) order from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) on 12th July, 2021 for establishing a 40 MW Solar Power Project at Bishrampur and Bhatgaon, Chhattisgarh. The implementation activities are currently in progress.



MNH Shakti Limited
A Joint Venture Company between Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd, NLCIL and HINDALCO

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, your Company and Hindalco jointly formed MNH Shakti Limited with an equity participation in the ratio of 70:15:15 to implement 20.0 MTPA Coal Mining Project in Talabira, in the State of Odisha. The Talabira II & III Coal Blocks allocated for this purpose have been cancelled pursuant to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014. Consequently, the winding up of the Company has been proposed, and the necessary statutory and legal formalities in this regard are currently under progress.



NLC India Renewables Limited
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company

Your Company has incorporated NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL) as its wholly owned subsidiary on 14th June, 2023, with the objective of consolidating and managing its renewable energy assets. The incorporation of NIRL is a strategic step under the Asset Monetization Plan of your Company, aimed at unlocking value and directing focused investments into the renewable energy sector.

As part of this initiative, your Company proposes to transfer all of its renewable assets to NIRL post receipt of the requisite approvals from the Government of India and other Statutory Authorities, thereby enabling monetization of such assets in line with policy directives.

Significant developments during the year are as under:

- The Ministry of Finance, vide Gazette of India Notification dated 27th November, 2024, has granted Capital Gains Tax exemption under Section 47 (vii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in respect of the transfer of renewable energy assets by your Company to its wholly owned subsidiary, NIRL. This exemption substantially facilitates the proposed asset transfer without adverse tax implications.
- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved an investment of ₹ 7,000 Crore in NIRL. This approval allowing it to invest in various projects either directly or through joint ventures, beyond the limits prescribed by Navratna guidelines of DPE. This investment is also exempt from the ₹ 1,000 Crore limit in a single entity and the overall ceiling of 30% of net worth. Order in this regard was issued on 29th July, 2025.

Presently, NIRL is implementing the following renewable energy projects across India:

- 600 MW Solar Power Project at GSECL Solar Park, Khavda, Gujarat.
- 810 MW Solar Power Project at RVUN Solar Park, Pugal, Rajasthan.
- 250 MW / 500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Project in Tamil Nadu.
- 200 MW Wind Power Project awarded by SJVN Limited.
- 450 MW Wind-Solar Hybrid Project awarded by NTPC Limited.



NLC India Green Energy Limited
Wholly Owned Subsidiary

Your Company has incorporated NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL), as its wholly owned subsidiary on 13th October, 2023 to carry out future Renewable Energy Projects of your Company.



NLC Rajasthan Power Limited (NRPL)
A Joint Venture between NLCIL and RVUNL in Rajasthan

NLC India Limited and Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 10th March, 2024, followed by a Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) signed on 23rd October, 2024 for the formation of a Joint Venture Company.

Accordingly, the JV Company, NLC Rajasthan Power Limited (NRPL), was incorporated on 2nd June, 2025, with equity participation in the ratio of 74:26 by NLCIL and RVUNL respectively. This JV Company will develop a 3x125 MW Lignite-based Thermal Power Station and to develop and operate lignite mines primarily to meet the fuel requirements of the proposed thermal power plant.



NRL ASSAM RENEWABLES LIMITED (NARL)
A Joint Venture between NIRL and APDCL in Assam

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) and Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) signed a MoU on 09th August, 2022, was subsequently amended on 18th August, 2023.

Pursuant to this, a Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) was signed on 10th January, 2025 between NIRL, a wholly owned subsidiary of NLCIL and APDCL for the formation of a Joint Venture Company. Accordingly, the JV Company,

NIRL Assam Renewables Limited (NARL), was incorporated on 7th May, 2025, with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 by NIRL and APDCL respectively, for developing 1,000 MW Green Energy Projects across the State of Assam.

In line with this agreement, Solar Power Project sites have been identified and proposed by NARL at Lahorijan and Ranpangbong, located in the Karbi Anglong district of Assam.



NIRL RAJASTHAN RENEWABLES LIMITED (NRRL)
A Joint Venture between NIRL and RVUNL in Rajasthan

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) and Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 10th March, 2024, followed by a Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) executed on 23rd October, 2024 between NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL) and RVUNL for the formation of a Joint Venture Company.

Accordingly, the JV Company, NIRL Rajasthan Renewables Limited (NRRL), was incorporated on 2nd June, 2025, with equity participation in the ratio of 74:26 by NIRL and RVUNL, respectively.

The primary objective of the JV Company is to establish and operate 2,000 MW Green Energy projects in the State of Rajasthan to meet the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) of the State.

This JV marks a significant milestone in NLCIL’s renewable energy portfolio diversification and is aligned with the Government of India’s vision for accelerated energy transition.

TReDS Portal – MoU parameter

During the financial year 2024-25, your Company has successfully completed ERP integration with one of the TReDS (Trade Receivables Discounting System) platform’s bill discounting service providers. Post integration, significant volume of transactions was executed, comprising 80 transactions aggregating ₹ 10.71 Crore processed through the platform.

It is further noteworthy that your Company has already registered with all four TReDS service providers notified under the TReDS Portal. This proactive compliance measure, in line with the Government of India’s directives and MoU parameters, ensures enhanced operational flexibility, faster realization of receivables, and improved liquidity support to MSME vendors through timely discounting of invoices.



Loan, Guarantees and Investments

Details of loans and investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 forms part of the Financial Statements.

Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year.

Bonds, Borrowing & Credit Rating

During the financial year 2024-25, your Company has not issued any Bonds.

Commercial Paper

During the financial year 2024-25, due to better fund management, sales bill discounting and increase in realisation has improved the liquidity position of the Company and hence, Company has not issued any commercial paper.

Credit Rating for Borrowings

During the year under review, your Company has retained the highest creditworthiness ratings from accredited agencies, with a “AAA” rating for Long-Term Borrowings (including Bonds issuance) and an “A1+” rating for issuance of Commercial Papers, reaffirming the Company’s strong financial position, robust fundamentals, and high degree of safety with respect to timely servicing of debt obligations.

The present Credit Ratings of the Company are as under:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency / Particulars	Rating Assigned
1	ICRA	
	Non-Convertible Debentures - Secured - ₹ 2,000 Crore	[ICRA] AAA(Stable)
2	CRISIL	
	Working Capital Loan (State Bank of India) - ₹ 5,000 Crore	CRISIL AAA/Stable
	Non-Convertible Debentures (Issued amount- ₹ 2,175 Crore) –Unsecured - ₹ 3,000 Crore	CRISIL AAA/Stable
	NNTPS Loan (SBI ₹ 406.70 Crore and IOB ₹ 1,078 Crore) - ₹ 1,484.70 Crore	CRISIL AAA/Stable
3	CARE Ratings	
	NNTPS 1000 MW (Power Finance Corporation) - ₹ 1,650 Crore	CARE AAA; Stable
	BG Facility (ICICI Bank) - ₹ 772 Crore	CARE AAA; Stable, CARE A1+
	Commercial Paper - ₹ 6,000 Crore	CARE A1+
4	India Rating (Fitch Group)	
	Solar 709 MW (State Bank of India) - ₹ 1,403 Crore	IND AAA/Stable
	Non-Convertible Debentures – Secured - ₹ 2,000 Crore	IND AAA/Stable
	Non-Convertible Debentures – Unsecured - ₹ 2,175 Crore	IND AAA/Stable
	Commercial Paper - ₹ 6,000 Crore	IND A1+
	Sales Bill Discounting -₹ 2,000 Crore	IND A1+
5	Infomerics Ratings	
	Talabira Mine (State Bank of India) - ₹ 1,092.36 Crore	IVR AAA/Stable
	Solar 200MW PP (Bank of Baroda) - ₹ 916 Crore	IVR AAA/Stable
6	Acuite Ratings & Research	
	Solar 300 MW (IndusInd Bank) - ₹ 1,000 Crore	ACUITE AAA/Stable

COMMERCIAL

Power Dues Realisation:

- During the year under review, your Company had received an amount of ₹ 9,405 Crore out of the total billed value of ₹ 8,626 Crore for the FY 2024-25 working out to a collection efficiency rate of 109.03%.
- The outstanding power dues including for the month of March 2025 invoices as on 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 2,681 Crore as against ₹ 4,632 Crore for the corresponding period of the year ended 31st March, 2024. The dues beyond the 45 days limit as on 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 1,597 Crore as against ₹ 3,174 Crore for the corresponding period of the previous year ended 31st March, 2024.
- Scheduling of power is being done in compliance with the MOP directives on LC - Payment priority mechanism.

Power Trading in Power Exchange

During the year under review, your Company has actively engaged in trading activities in the Power Exchanges, leveraging its technical capabilities and optimizing surplus generation for revenue maximization. The key highlights are as under:

Trading of Surrendered Power & URS Power:

- Your Company continuously trades surrendered power in the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) and Real-Time Market (RTM) segments of Power Exchanges, subject to surplus lignite availability and the technical parameters of its thermal fleet.
- During FY 2024–25, total power surrendered across all generating stations stood at 926 MUs, of which 434 MUs (47%) were from National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) under Ancillary Service Regulations for maintaining grid frequency stability.
- A total of 187 MUs of URS power from the Thermal Power Stations were sold through different segments of the Power Exchange during FY 2024–25, generating a gross revenue of ₹60 Crore, as against 68 MUs and ₹21 Crore in FY 2023–24, reflecting a substantial year-on-year growth.

Power Trading under Trading License:

- Your Company, holding a trading licence, traded 259 MUs of power during FY 2024–25 (comprising both sale and purchase of power on behalf of grid-connected entities), as compared to 174 MUs in FY 2023–24, thereby enhancing its role in power market operations.

These trading initiatives have enabled the Company to optimize utilization of available generating resources, contribute to grid stability, and augment revenue streams, in line with the regulatory framework prescribed by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

Regulatory Affairs:

- A. Filing Truing up petition for the period 2019-24 and Tariff petition for the period 2024-29
- The truing-up Petitions based on the actual expenditures incurred during the period 2019-24 for your Company Thermal stations, Barsingsar lignite Mine, Neyveli lignite Mine and Talabira Coal mine were filed by 26th November, 2024.
 - Tariff Petition with projected expenditures for the period 2024-29 for your Company Thermal stations, Barsingsar lignite mine, Neyveli lignite Mine and Talabira Coal mine were filed by 29th November, 2024.
 - Petition for adoption of tariff for 510 MW Solar Power under CPSU scheme was filed on 16th December, 2024.
- B. Meet with CERC, DISCOMS & other Stakeholders
- Meeting was held at New Delhi on 1st August, 2024 with CERC Chairperson, uniqueness and challenges involved in Lignite Mines were explained.
 - Conducted Regulatory Meet at Andaman from 11th October, 2024 to 14th October, 2024 in which Chairperson, Members & Secretary from CERC and NTPC officials participated. The Main Issues related to Lignite mining and Thermal power Generation were discussed.
 - Conducted Customer Meet at Chennai on 22nd July, 2024 in which representatives from all DISCOMS participated and acknowledged the issues related to Neyveli Mines and the lignite issues at our Power stations.

Key Regulatory Developments:

During the year, the following important regulations were notified by CERC, having direct operational and financial implications for your Company:

- During the year 2024-25, 10 nos. of CERC Orders were received including Remand Orders from APTEL.
- Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2024 was notified on 5th August, 2024 and got effective from 16th September, 2024. Reference Charge Rate was delinked from Market price & linked to respective thermal station Energy Charge Rate which is a positive impact on NLCIL stations.
- Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2024 was notified on 23rd October, 2024. Instances of NLCIL thermal stations getting station schedule less than Minimum Turn-Down Level (MTL) got reduced further thus reducing power surrender from DISCOMS.



- Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2025 was notified on 04th February, 2025. It simplified coal pricing for new mines by reducing billing-tariff gap & Revised compensation mechanism for Part load operation of thermal stations due to Beneficiary Schedule.

Interaction with Stakeholders:

During the year under review, your Company has proactively undertaken multiple stakeholder engagement initiatives to foster transparency, enhance confidence, and strengthen long-term relationships. The measures undertaken include:

Investor Engagement:

- Conducting Investor Conferences and Roadshows to apprise institutional and retail investors of the Company’s performance, strategic initiatives and growth roadmap.
- Organizing periodical investor calls to ensure timely communication on operational and financial updates.

Customer and Vendor Outreach:

- Hosting Customer Meets and Vendor Meets to address operational issues, capture stakeholder feedback, and reinforce collaborative partnerships.

Public Communications:

- Regular dissemination of information regarding the Company’s developments, plans and milestones through press releases, business news channels and social media platforms, in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability.

These continuous engagement efforts have significantly contributed to strengthening stakeholder confidence, ensuring alignment with the Company’s strategic vision, and enhancing its reputation in the domestic and international markets.

Sustainability Development Measures

Your Company has been diligently aligning its operations with the Ministry of Coal’s Sustainable Development Cell (SDC) directives, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental sustainability. Your Company has made significant progress in bio-reclamation, exceeding its FY 2024-25 target of 194 hectares by reclaiming 195.22 hectares of land.

Mission LiFE activities are a key focus, with mass tree plantation drives conducted during significant environmental events, such as World Earth Day and World Environment Day.



Your Company has also partnered with expert institutions for ecological studies of reclaimed areas, avian diversity, the development of a deer park management plan, bio-mass growth and research on suitable tree species for mine spoils. Additionally, a detailed study on mine-water potential for community use has been completed, highlighting Your Company's contributions to water resource management in surroundings of Neyveli, Cuddalore District. Based on the study, Secretary, MoC has informed the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Tamil Nadu regarding the active contribution of Your Company towards water resource management and sustainability in the region along with community betterment.

Under Mission GREEN initiative of MoC, your Company initiated steps for Neyveli NEER (a bottled drinking water project), Pisciculture, Miyawaki Plantation, Hi-tech cultivation etc.

Your Company is repurposing mined-out lands for renewable energy projects and installing 50 MW solar PV system on 85 hectares of de-coaled lands in Mine-II, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu.

Environment Compliance Measures

Your Company has consistently adopted and promoted the best Environment Management Plan (EMP) since its inception and remains deeply committed to sustainable, environment friendly mining and power generation. The Environmental Policy of your Company is aligned with its Vision and Mission, reflecting its focus on ecological balance and responsible growth.

During the year, your Company continued to undertake mass tree plantations for the benefits of slope stabilisation of the Mines Overburden dumps in order to convert the Mine spoil into cultivable soil making it fit for habitation. The Company started investing in Eco-care since its inception leading to a development of a lush habitat which has been converted into Eco-parks & Eco tourism locations. The greenbelt developed also acts as barrier to arrest the air pollution and prevents soil erosion besides Sequestration of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

The units have installed dust suppression mechanisms such as water sprinklers, spray guns, Fog Cannons etc. to control the fugitive dust. The Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) is being monitored regularly in the surrounding villages and is well within the prescribed norms.

Consequent to the Amendments of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the norms for water consumption and emissions from Power Plants [Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 & PM10), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) & Mercury (Hg)] have been made stringent for the existing as well as new



Thermal Power Plants. In this regard, installation of Flue Gas De-sulphurisation (FGD) Systems is in progress.

As a result of continued environmental management measures undertaken by your Company has received many awards for maintaining better environmental management practices. The lists of such awards received during the year 2024-25 are as under:

Awards & Recognition

In recognition of its various activities, your Company, has been conferred with the following awards during the year 2024-25:

- Winner of Global Energy and Environmental Foundation (GEEF) Award for the year 2024 and 2025
- Winner of Greentech Environmental Excellence award 2025 for best Environmental practices
- Winner of Environment Excellence Gold Award – 2025 from 1st GreenEnviro Environment Award in Thermal category.

Insurance

During the year, your Company obtained Mega Insurance Policy for the Assets and Stocks of Production Units viz. Mines, Thermals & Renewable Energy (RE). It broadly covers, Material damage (MD) of all Mine assets and Material damage (MD), Machinery Breakdown (MBD), Fire Loss of Profit (FLOP) & Machinery Loss of Profit (MLOP) of all Thermal & RE assets. Assets of Service units are covered under Standard Fire and Special Peril Policy (SFSP) which also cover Electronic Equipment Insurance (EEI), Transit Insurance, Public Liability Industrial Risk Insurance.



Land Acquisition and R&R Policy

Your Company, with mining and power projects spread across multiple States in India, undertakes land acquisition and resettlement & rehabilitation (R&R) activities in compliance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, as well as the respective State Government policies and guidelines. All relevant notifications, Government orders and statutory provisions are duly followed, ensuring that the process remains transparent, fair and legally compliant.

The Company is facing deficit in availability of land at Neyveli for lignite mining, however, the Company is confident of overcoming the challenges on land acquisition at Neyveli mines with sustained efforts, in the near future. In order to ensure availability of lignite, the Company has undertaken contingency mining with additional cost and resources.

Your Company has established Grievance Redressal Offices at project sites to provide affected families and communities with a structured platform to raise concerns and seek timely resolution. This mechanism ensures transparency, builds trust and strengthens community relations.

In line with its commitment to livelihood restoration, your Company also conducts skill development training programmes for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). During FY 2024–25,

- One-year exclusive PG Diploma programmes for PAPs through the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), including Renewable Energy & Grid Interface Technology.
- Training imparted to 326 PAPs as SME Operator Assistants and 96 PAPs as Mines Support Service trainees under a three-year training scheme.

- Proposed training support for PAPs through reputed coaching institutes for competitive examinations (TNPSC, SSC, UPSC, etc.) and other advanced technical training programmes.

Your Company remains committed to safeguarding the interests of PAPs through fair compensation, livelihood enhancement and community development initiatives. Land acquisition and R&R measures are carried out with a focus on minimizing displacement, promoting social acceptance and enabling sustainable growth of both the organization and local communities. Going forward, your Company will continue to strengthen stakeholder engagement, expand skill-building initiatives, and adopt best practices to ensure smooth implementation of ongoing and future projects.

Research and Development (R & D)

Centre for Applied Research & Development (CARD) is the in-house R&D Centre of the Company and has been recognized by the Department of Science & Technology. CARD has been granted NABL accreditation by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) based on the International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

The major functions of CARD include:

- Carrying out Science & Technology (S&T) Research Projects,
- Environmental monitoring, Pollution level measurements, Quality control Testing & Consultancy, Technical services.
- Technology development, patenting and commercialization based on the R&D and Pilot Plant outcome, Co-ordinating for S&T Projects undertaken by the Company, institutional services to students, special studies for operation & new schemes and new initiatives etc.

- Rendering analytical services towards quality control of various products/materials used in mines, Power stations and other service units as well as outside agencies on chargeable basis.
- R&D works on lignite utilization, diversification, product development, by-product utilization, solid waste management, wasteland reclamation, Renewable energy, Clean Coal Technologies, introduction of real time monitoring facilities etc.

The total R&D expenditure, incurred during the year 2024-25 was ₹ 42.20 Crore.

Human Resource Development

Your Company recognizes that its employees are its most valuable assets and the key drivers of growth and operational excellence. A conducive and enabling work environment is consistently provided to employees, thereby fostering high performance, innovation and sustained engagement.

Training

In 2024-25, a total of 838 training programs were conducted, comprising 453 planned and 385 add-on programs. Together, these programs reached 27,994 participants, demonstrating NLCIL’s wide outreach and adaptability in addressing diverse training needs.

Planned programs primarily focused on Behavioural Competencies, HR, Health & Wellbeing, and Safety. Notably, 91 behavioural competency programs trained over 2,700 employees, reinforcing NLCIL’s focus on leadership and interpersonal effectiveness. Additionally, HR functional training saw strong participation with nearly 2,000 attendees, highlighting internal capability enhancement in people management practices.

Add-on programs complemented core training efforts with agile, high-impact interventions. The Skills Upgradation initiative alone trained more than 6,000 participants, emerging as the highest-engagement module. Management Development, Functional HR and Safety-related sessions also made significant contributions to professional growth and regulatory compliance.

Industrial Relations

Your Company continues to uphold the principle of participative management by maintaining regular bipartite meetings with Recognized Unions (collective bargaining agents) and Associations to address employee concerns in a constructive manner.

- The industrial relations climate remained cordial throughout FY 2024–25, with no man-hours lost due to industrial unrest.
- The Secret Ballot Election was conducted on 25th April, 2025 by the Returning Officer/DCLC (Central), Chennai. Subsequently, on 23rd June, 2025, the NLC Labour Progressive Union and Kanaraga Thozhir Pirivu Anna Thozhir Sanga Peravai (ATP) were conferred recognition as collective bargaining agents.
- Affordability was reviewed and approval was obtained for continuation of payment of allowances and incentives under the Unified Incentive Scheme (UIS) for unionized workmen/ non-executives.
- The Company received the “Best IR Strategy for Collaborative Productivity Improvement Initiatives” award from the National Institute of Personnel Management (NIPM) at NATCON 2024, Mangalore.

Manpower

The total manpower strength, including subsidiaries, stood at 10,227 employees as on 31st March, 2025 as against 10,368 as on 31st March, 2024.



Reservation of Posts

The group-wise representation of SC/ST/OBC as on 31st March, 2025 stands as follows:

Group	Total Strength	Strength of SC/ST/OBC			% of SC/ST/OBC		
		SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
A	2,939	616	316	736	20.96	10.75	25.04
B	304	63	17	96	20.72	5.59	31.58
C	4917	942	48	1951	19.16	0.98	39.68
D	2067	499	8	961	24.14	0.39	46.49
Total	10,227	2,120	389	3,744	20.73	3.80	36.61

EMPLOYEES’ WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Educational facilities

Your Company recognizes education as a cornerstone for social upliftment and continues to extend quality education to employees’ wards, children of contract workmen, daily wage earners, and students from economically weaker sections of society residing in peripheral villages. Presently, 8 schools are being run under the patronage of your Company with a total student strength of 4,291 during the year.

Scholarship Schemes and Tuition Fee Concession

Your Company provides educational assistance (scholarships) to the wards of employees (General, SC/ST, OBC category) and wards of Contract Workmen to pursue higher education (under graduate degree / diploma / professional courses) till the duration of the course subject to a maximum of five years.

Educational Assistance	Beneficiaries during AY 2024-25	Amount Disbursed (₹ in Lakh)
General	152	24.76
SC/ST	218	41.80
OBC	531	102.90
Total	901	169.46



In addition, your Company recognizes academic excellence by presenting cash awards to meritorious wards of employees who secure 80% and above in CBSE examinations and 90% and above in State Board (10th & 12th Standard) examinations.

In addition to the above, Your Company also reimburses tuition fees every year for non-employee wards students belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories, predominantly hailing from the surrounding villages of your Company’s projects, who are pursuing studies at Jawahar Science College, Neyveli, patronised by your Company. The reimbursement amount ranges from ₹ 25,660/- to ₹ 42,530/- per annum.

Category of students	Beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned (₹)
SC/ST (Excluding CSR)	67	18,32,300/-
OBC (Excluding CSR)	105	29,93,070/-
	172	48,25,370/-

During FY 2024–25, an amount of ₹ 48.72 lakh was disbursed to 517 wards of contract workmen under the Contract Workmen Children Educational Assistance Scheme.

Medical Facilities

Your Company has established a robust health care model for protecting, preserving and promoting the health and well-being of its workforce and the community. The model is time-tested with proven results, founded on the belief that a healthy workforce is the key driver of economic and organizational sustainability. Since the establishment of the NLC India Hospital (NLCIH) in 1962, your Company has continued to support and expand comprehensive medical services. NLCIL Hospital – a secondary level medical facility with a bed capacity of 350, catering not only to employees and their families but also to residents of peripheral villages. The facilities include:

- The hospital’s Outpatient (OP) Services continued to deliver comprehensive care, supported by well-equipped diagnostic facilities, pharmacy and therapy services. A wide range of specialties was offered, including General Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dermatology, Chest Medicine, Psychiatry, Dental and Ayurveda. In total 3,28,979 patients availed OP services during the year.
- The Inpatient (IP) Services provided medical care across key specialties such as General Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, Orthopedics, Ophthalmology and ENT. These services supported the treatment and recovery of 7,207 inpatients during FY 2024–25, reflecting the hospital’s continued commitment to accessible and quality healthcare delivery.



- The Intensive Care Unit has 09 beds equipped with Multipara monitors, defibrillators and three Ventilators to provide secondary level of care for all medical emergencies.
- Emergency care service is operational on 24X7 basis. 08-bedded emergency unit equipped with centralized oxygen and suction lines, bed monitors, devices and mini operation theatre is capable of handling all emergencies including trauma and industrial accidents.
- Emergency care linked with Advanced Life Support ambulance services for inter-transfer facility of critically ill patients to higher centres.
- Ayurveda dispensary is functioning where 25,374 patients got treatment
- NLCI Hospital has established empanelment with 24 hospitals for providing tertiary care treatment to the needy patients.
- In the FY 2024-25, 4,208 patients were referred to various hospitals and 6,357 times patients were sent for review.
- High End Cardiac Centre with State-of-the-art “Cath Lab Facility” is established in collaboration with Shri Kauvery Medical Care (India) Ltd., Trichy at NLC India Hospital, Neyveli. The Centre is equipped to handle all medical emergencies with 25 bedded Cardiac facility. Procedures like coronary angiogram, coronary Angioplasty and other procedures can be carried out in this Centre.
- Two Renal Care Units (RCU) – RCU-I run by the Company and RCU-II through an outsourced facility, with a combined capacity of 28 beds provide haemodialysis service to chronic kidney disease patients.
- Under the 100 Days Intensified TB Elimination Program, NLC India Hospital screened 2,902 individuals, conducted 1,939 chest X-rays and tested 291 samples for sputum AFB, identifying 16 TB cases. Awareness programs reached 5,693 people and 30,000 IEC materials were distributed. Additionally, under the NI-KSHAY POSHAN YOJANA (CSR), 150 beneficiaries received protein-rich nutritional supplements.

In coordination with State health department, the following activities were conducted for the benefit of the general public:

- Family Welfare Services for achieving fertility control among the local population.
- Universal Immunization programme for protecting children and adults against all infectious diseases.
- Integrated Counselling and Testing, Treatment facilities for HIV infected patients.

- Revised National Tuberculosis programme for prevention and treatment of TB among the local population.
- National Leprosy Control Programme for early detection and treatment of leprosy among local population.
- Occupational Health services that monitor health and wellbeing of workforce through medical surveillance programme.
- Geriatric care services to the inmates of Ananda Illam run by NLCIL for care of elderly persons who have no family support.

Elders Home - Ananda Illam

To fulfil the special needs and requirements of the senior citizens, your Company runs Ananda Illam in Neyveli. This elders home provides hospice & home care to the elders and help them to lead a happy and peaceful life with dignity. The employees of your Company also lend their helping hand by contributing a fixed amount every month from their salary to run the old age home.

Compliance under Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

Your Company has evolved a comprehensive policy for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) as per the guidelines issued by DoPT for providing certain facilities / amenities to PwDs to meet their requirements and enable them to effectively discharge their duties. The strength of PwDs as on 31st March, 2025 stood at 226.

“SNEHA” Opportunity Services and School

Your Company implements various social welfare measures towards the cause and upliftment of the Physically Challenged Persons through Neyveli Health Promotion and Social Welfare Society (NHPSWS), “SNEHA” Opportunity Services and School both patronised by your Company. This School imparts education and training to mentally challenged children (82 children: Boys-59 & Girls-23) which includes training in vocations like arts & crafts, candle making, paper cup & cover making, carpentry, gardening, cooking and doormat weaving. NLCIL also provides free Bus service to Sneha School Children.

Health Promotion and Social Welfare Society (NHPSWS)

Through the society, Tricycles, Wheel chairs, Hearing aids etc. are distributed at free of cost to the disabled persons during Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations. The society runs retail outlet shops namely VAIGHAI.

Implementation of Official Language Act, 1963

Your Company has made all concerted efforts to promote the Official Language Implementation Policy in line with the provisions and guidelines prescribed by Government of India under the Official Language Act, 1963. In line with the Policy of Government of India and the Provisions prescribed under the Official Language Act, 1963 your Company continues to promote the Official Language, the following activities undertaken throughout the year include:

- The Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) meetings were held quarterly under the chairmanship of the CMD, with minutes shared with all stakeholders including MoC and TOLIC (Puducherry). Regular monitoring of Hindi usage at the unit level was carried out and the Best Performance in OL Award was presented quarterly. Quarterly Progress Reports and Annual Assessment Reports were submitted to the Department of Official Language, MoHA and the Ministry of Coal. The Hindi version of Annual Reports for NLCIL and its subsidiaries was also submitted to MoC.
- A total of 135 employees were enrolled in Hindi Correspondence Courses for 2024–25, with exam fees sponsored by the Company. Cash awards were given to successful candidates from 2023–24. OL inspections were conducted across various units, with appreciation received from the Ministry of Coal for efforts at RO/Delhi and Neyveli. NLCIL was awarded 1st Prize by TOLIC (Puducherry) for Best OL Implementation. Hindi Fortnight 2024 was celebrated with competitions and Kavi Sammelan, while Spoken Hindi classes, workshops and translation activities continued across all units. Key documents, reports and committee materials were regularly translated and submitted on time.

Women Empowerment - Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS):

WIPS NLCIL chapter was formed in 12th February, 1990 and is a Corporate Life Member in the SCOPE since 1990. The strength of women employees in the Company as on 31st March, 2025 stood at 807 constituting 7.89% of Company’s human resource.

The following activities were organized by WIPS, NLCIL by developing their potentials:

- In pursuance of provisions of Section 4 of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplaces (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rule 13 (e) of Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013, the Internal Complaint Committee

is constituted to deal with complaints relating to Sexual Harassment of Working women in the Company.

- For the benefit of the working women employees, “Anbalaya” a well-equipped Creche with trained personnel is in operation.
- The NLC India Limited chapter of WIPS has also organized and conducted several sports, cultural activities, group discussions for the benefit of women employees.
- Your Company has imparted fresh Skill and Entrepreneur development Training for the empowerment of women in the following job roles.
 - Self-Employed Tailoring.
 - Assistant Beauty Therapist.
 - Domestic Data Entry Operator.
 - Fashion Jewellery.
 - General Duty Assistant.
 - Handmade incense stick making.
 - Sewing Machine Operator.
- International Women’s Day celebrations: Your Company Celebrated International Women’s Day 2025 on 8th March, 2025 in a grand Manner. The event was graced by:
 - Selvi Kasturi Rajamani, First Para Powerlifter (Chief Guest).
 - Selvi N. Sengamala Thayar, Kalaimamani Awardee in Tamil Literature (2017), Govt. of Puducherry (Guest of Honour).
 - Smt. P. Jayanthi, Kalpana Chawla Awardee (Govt. of Tamil Nadu), Namakkal.

Safety

Your Company continues to take pioneering efforts in the area of industrial safety, implementing numerous initiatives aimed at enhancing safety standards in all Mines and Thermal Plants, in addition to full compliance with statutory requirements.



Key measures undertaken to ensure safety of personnel and equipment include:

- Adoption of blast-free lignite mining systems using bucket wheel excavators, belt conveyors and spreaders in all Neyveli mines. Similar blast-free mining practices are employed in Barsingsar mines for overburden and lignite using conventional mining equipment. At Talabira Mines, blast-free mining is achieved through the use of surface miners for coal extraction.
- Installation of Automatic Fire Detection and Suppression Systems (AFDSS) and other safety devices on all Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) deployed in Mines and Thermal Plants.
- Annual safety audits of all Mines by a multidisciplinary Corporate Safety Team and biennial safety audits of Thermal Plants by accredited external agencies.
- Monthly inspections of predetermined units by Corporate Safety Council members, with findings presented to Unit Heads and teams for action.
- Regular workshops and training programmes on safety for Mines and Thermal Plant personnel.
- Monthly meetings of Safety Officers conducted by the Corporate Safety Department to review safety performance and follow-up actions.
- Strict implementation of established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all activities in Mines and Thermal Plants.

- Development and implementation of risk assessment-based Safety Management Plans (SMPs) in line with Coal Mines Regulation, 2017, covering bench operations, specialized mining equipment, conveyor zones, groundwater control and conventional mining equipment.
- Monthly Pit Safety Committee meetings in Mines and Unit Safety Committee meetings in Thermal Plants, in addition to special safety meetings by individual divisions.
- Weekly safety inspections of Mines, Thermal Plants and Renewable Energy Power Projects by Corporate Safety Executives, with reports submitted to Unit Heads.
- Recognition of your Company Industrial Medical Centre by DGMS as a training centre for imparting First Aid training; regular training batches conducted for workmen.
- Deployment of ambient air quality monitoring systems in Mines and Thermal Plant areas for continuous air quality monitoring.
- Use of water sprinklers and fog cannons in Mines to suppress dust; respirable dust monitoring conducted in compliance with regulatory requirements for free silica assessment.
- Regular data updates in the National Coal Mines Safety Report Portal.
- Safety Auditors’ training conducted through Anna University to build internal audit capabilities for Safety and Health Management System audits, as per Ministry of Coal guidelines.
- Completion of Safety and Health Management System Audits in all Mines by trained internal auditors.
- Launch of the “NLCIL Aran” Mobile Safety App on National Safety Day, 2025 for reporting unsafe observations and near misses.
- Celebration of National Safety Day in all Thermal Plants.
- Observance of Mines Safety Week 2024 in Neyveli Mines from 9th to 14th September, 2024.



Awards & Recognition

In recognition of its various activities, your Company, has been conferred with the following awards during the year 2024-25:

- **“India’s Rising Star award”** in Indian Brand & Leadership Conclave 2024 hosted by the Brand Story in Goa on 20th April, 2024.
- NLCIL has successfully reached the milestone of qualifying for **International Project Management Association Delta Certification – Level 3** (Standardized) in the Preliminary Assessment conducted by IPMA. First organisation in India to achieve this feat for Project Governance Maturity Level.
- Chairman and Managing Director was conferred with the **CEO OF THE YEAR** award by Top Rankers Excellence Awards on 23rd August, 2025.
- **“Corporate Responsibility Champion Award”** at the Outlook Planet Sustainability Summit & Awards 2024 held at Goa on 27th May, 2024.
- Chairman and Managing Director of your Company conferred with the **“Best CEO Corporate Management Innovative Leadership Excellence Award 2023-24”** at the 24th Annual Geomintech International Symposium on 11th & 12th July, 2024.
- **“Best ESG Report”** in the **Organization Award** category for Integrated Annual Report for the FY 2022-23 at the 11th Edition of “The Original National Awards for Excellence” on 11th July, 2024 in Mumbai.
- NTPL received the **“GEEF Global Water Tech Award”** under the category **“Water Conservation Industrial Project of the Year 2024”** at Global Water tech Summit in New Delhi on 26th July, 2024.
- **First Prize** in the **Best Exhibitor Award (Coal Category)** at the Mines Safety Awards (MSA) 2024, organized by the All-India Mines Safety Association under the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) in Kolkata, on 28th July, 2024.
- **“Emerging HR for Greater Good”** for its significant contribution in the areas of Human Resource Management and CSR on 27th August, 2024 by XLRI, Jamshedpur.
- **“Top Rankers Excellence Award for the Best CSR Practices”** at the 24th National Management Summit, organized by the Top Rankers Management Club in New Delhi on 30th August, 2024.

- Barsingsar Lignite Mine has won the **“Apex India Platinum Award-2024”** for its outstanding achievement in **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)** category in the Metal and Mining Sector.
- NLCIL adjudged as the winner of Silver Award for **“Best IR Strategy for collaborative productivity improvement initiatives”** by NIPM at NATCON-2024 on 27th September, 2024.
- **“Overall Proficiency Award”** for the consistent top performance during the 5-month Certified Cyber Warrior (CCW) V3.1 Program, conducted by Pravartak, IIT Madras on 22nd September, 2024.
- **First Prize** from MoC for its innovative practices and public participation during the Swachhata Pakhwada (Fortnight) from 16th June, 2024 to 30th June, 2024 on 21st October, 2024.
- **First Prize** of **“Rajbhasha Shield”** for the year 2023-24 by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.
- Chairman and Managing Director of your Company conferred with the prestigious **“International Project Management Association (IPMA) Project Director (Level A) Certificate of competency”** for his commitment in executing various complex projects at the strategic level and for his exemplary leadership skills.
- NLCIL bagged **First Prize** in the PRSI National Awards 2024 in the category **“PRSI PSU Implementing RTI”** on 22nd December, 2024.
- As one of the **“Best Performers under Special Campaign 4.0”** in the **New Initiative/Best Practice category** on 7th January, 2025.
- Two prestigious **GreenTech Corporate Communications Awards 2025** in the categories of **Excellence in Corporate Communication Strategy** and **Excellence in Crisis Management Communication** on 9th January, 2025.
- **“Mining Innovation Award”** at the 3rd International Conference on Safe & Sustainable Mining Technology.
- **“Best Overall Financial Performance Award”** and **“Excellence in Learning and Development Award”** at the Governance Now 11th PSU Awards in New Delhi on 28th February, 2025.
- **“Best Enterprise Award (2nd place)”** in the **Navratna category** at the 35th National Meet of WIPS, in recognition of its commitment to women’s development.

- **First Place** in the **“Best PSU Implementing RTI”** category at the Public Relations Society of India (PRSI) National Awards for the year 2024-25.
- Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) Award for Strong Commitment to HR Excellence.
- 5-Star Rating: Mine-I, Mine-IA, Barsingsar Lignite Mine, and Talabira II & III OCP received the **5-Star Rating Award** from the Ministry of Coal for FY 2022–23 in October 2024. Barsingsar Lignite Mine also secured overall 2nd rank in the opencast mine category across India for the third consecutive year.
- Ministry of Coal announced the results on Star Rating for the performance base year 2023-24 and rated NLCIL’s three Mines (Mine-IA, Talabira & Barsingsar Mine) with 5 Star Rating and two Mines (Mine-I & Mine-II) with 4 Star Rating under Open Cast Mines category. Mine-IA stood in second (2nd) position among 228 Mines.
- Mines Safety Week/ Fortnight: First Aid team won the **First Prize in the State-level First Aid competition** in

September 2024. Talabira II & III OCP won five prizes during the Annual Mines Safety Fortnight 2024–25 under DGMS, Bhubaneswar Region. Barsingsar Lignite Mine Project (BLMP) won the First Prize in Lignite A category during the 38th Mines Safety Week 2024-25.

- Quality Circle Awards: Mine-I **“Pinnacle” team won the Gold Award** at the State-level Quality Circle competition in September, 2024 and the Par Excellence Award at the NCQC, Gwalior in December 2024. Mine-II teams “Power Automation” and “Challenger” won Excellence and Par Excellence Awards at the National Quality Circle Forum in December 2024.
- Private Institutional Awards: Lignite Mine-I received the **Greentech Workplace Safety Excellence Award** and the **Green Enviro Foundation Platinum Award for Excellence in Safety Training** in January 2025. Barsingsar Lignite Mine was conferred the **Platinum Award by Apex India Foundation**. Mine-II was declared the winner of the 22nd Global Greentech Workplace Safety Award 2024 in January 2025.

Risk Management

A comprehensive Integrated Risk Management Policy and Framework as approved by the Board is in place in your Company. Besides risk prioritization, the roles and responsibilities of the Members are clearly defined. As per the policy, an Internal Risk Review Committee (below Board level) review the risks on a quarterly basis. The Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee and the Board review the risk assessment together with the minimization procedure periodically.

Vigilance

Vigilance is a critical management tool that helps in channelizing the efforts of an organization towards higher growth trajectory. Its function should not be viewed as impediment in achieving the objective of the company rather it should be viewed as facilitator in accomplishing its objective.

In order to protect the interests and preserve the integrity of the Organisation, your Company has established a robust Vigilance department headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer at the level of Joint Secretary to Government of India. The CVO acts as an advisor to the CMD in all matters pertaining to vigilance and as nodal officer of the Organization for interaction with CVC and CBI.

In addition to the headquarters establishment at Neyveli, Vigilance personnel are deployed at its two Joint Ventures at NUPPL, Uttar Pradesh and NTPL, Tuticorin as well as at the off- site locations such as Talabira (Odisha) & Barsingsar (Rajasthan). The functions and activities of Vigilance can be broadly classified under 3 heads viz., preventive vigilance, punitive vigilance and Surveillance & detection.

As part of preventive vigilance measures various checks across all functional areas are carried out and recommended systemic improvement measures for implementation.

Notable improvements made:

- **Mines:** Corporate (NTP) Network Time Protocol server on implemented & plugged the loopholes in the Integrated Weighment Tracking System (IWTS); Processing for admitting contract workmen for basic Vocational Training is now done through e-office mode.
- **Thermal:** Non-operationalization of existing settling tanks in Thermal Power Stations which led to loss of Lignite (through the drains) and damage caused to environment was resolved by commissioning new desilting equipment; Unauthorized Entry / Exit of vehicles to ash pond curtailed

- by installing boom barrier and deploying CISF to avoid illegal transportation of minerals /ash.
- **HR:** Introduced mandatory reporting of all disposals by all Disciplinary Authorities (DAs) to the Appellate Authority enabling suo-moto Review even in non-appeal cases to safeguard the interests of the Company. Mandatory verification of certificates of educational qualification and experience of new recruits was initiated by forming a cell by HR department.
- **Procurement / Contract:** A special drive was initiated and the long held up EMDs worth over ₹ 8 Crore with material management Unit has been cleared. Mandated creation of Purchase Requisition (PR) for all Services / Works Contracts ensuring greater transparency.
- **General Hospital:** Improper expiry management of lab chemicals, reagents is now managed professionally; Hitherto not maintained Hindrance Register is now maintained; Lab test data, Billing module & Referrals are now integrated with Integrated Hospital Management System (IHMS); Responsibility of Contractor for Waste management is reinforced.
- **Disposal of scraps** is streamlined by ensuring weighment at both units and Disposal yard (initially it was only at disposal yard); segregation of costly items (such as copper cables) during disposal of machine scrap introduced to generate more revenue.
- **Security:** SOP formulated for CCTV control room at Security Office for CCTV footage viewing/sharing, access control, exception reporting log, Authorization of CCTV maintenance crew etc.
- **e-Auction:** Outsourcing of e-Auction platform to outside firm was gradually reduced and taken up through in house NeAT platform.
- **@NTPL:** Implemented biometric/digital attendance for contract workers; mandated independent verification of Police Verification Certificates (PVCs).
- **@NUPPL:** Strengthened surveillance in the township by installation of CCTV Cameras (32) inside Township; setting up of access control through 'face reader' for regulating entry /exit of contract workers; A book on Do's & Don'ts for Site Executives, containing HR, IR and Financial guidelines released.
- **@Talabira:** Digital Logistic Management System (DLMS) implemented and linked it with SAP Data (Sales).
- **@Barsingsar:** Fixed critical inventory thresholds at OHC Pharmacy; digitized records; strengthened inspection frequency.

- **IT initiatives:** Role based access control (RBAC) application and Software Requirement Management (SRM) launched.
- **Capacity building program:**
 - Conducted 4 sectoral interactive workshops (Mines, Thermal, Procurement, Finance) with focus on case studies and transparency issues.
 - Organized 11 training programs, benefitting 675 executives (including new recruits), covering vigilance administration, GeM procurement, ethical awareness, case studies on purchase & contracts, CCTV/video analytics, and refresher courses on conduct rules.
- **Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW 2024):** Vigilance Awareness Week was observed with wide stakeholder participation, including:
 - **Grama Sabhas** in nearby villages spreading anti-corruption awareness.
 - **Contractor, Vendor and Consumer Meets** in Neyveli, Tuticorin and Talabira.
 - Launch of **Integrity Clubs** in 13 schools around Neyveli.
 - Creative awareness programs such as stamp design, rangoli, walkathons, street plays, flash mobs, short films, debates and talk shows.
 - A **"Signature Wall"** capturing Integrity Pledges from hundreds of employees, students and stakeholders.

Through these sustained measures, your Company continues to reinforce its commitment towards a transparent, accountable and integrity-driven governance framework.

Implementation of Integrity Pact

Your Company is committed to have most ethical business dealing with the Vendors, Bidders and Contractors of goods and services and deal with them in a transparent manner with equity and fairness. To achieve these goals, your Company is implementing the Integrity Pact Programme in co-operation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and renowned International Non-Governmental Organisation, Transparency International India (TII). Integrity Pact with the suppliers / contractors for all Tenders with an estimate of ₹ 1 Crore and above are monitored.

During the year 2024-25, Two Structured meetings were held with Independent External Monitors (IEMs) for discussions on procurement and contract related issues. During the period, IEMs held 1 (one) Review meeting wherein the orders covered under Integrity Pact were reviewed.

Cyber Security

During the year, the IT department completed several strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing digital capabilities, strengthening cybersecurity and improving employee experience across the organization.

- A hybrid mobile application was developed and launched for Android & IOS, to provide employees with seamless access to key services and information, self-service digital platform for claims / reimbursements, improving workforce connectivity and productivity across locations and devices.
- In alignment with its commitment to health and safety, your Company introduced a dedicated mobile application, aimed at improving safety in all work areas. The mobile application facilitates real-time incident reporting, emergency response coordination and dissemination of safety alerts, thereby enhancing overall workplace safety and preparedness.
- Considering the rapidly evolving cybersecurity landscape, your Company implemented a range of fortification measures to protect critical assets and data including network segmentation, deployment of EDR, phasing out of legacy systems & cloud backup systems.
- Simplification & automation of business processes have been carried out by integrating the ERP System with external platforms including GeM, GST, TreDS, IIG, Banking Gateway/CMP, NeSL.

- Data Logistics Management System has been implemented at Talabira Mines for coal sales, ensuring enhanced transparency through automated weighment and integrated with portals of Government of Odisha and SAP.

These initiatives reflect our Company's continued investment in building a secure, agile and future-ready digital environment that supports both organizational goals and employee empowerment.



Digital Culture

Your Company has undertaken the following initiatives while transforming to digital culture:

- SAP ERP is used as the enterprise software for core business.
- E-Procurement of products and services is carried out through a common portal.
- Email, Intranet, SMS services help for dissemination and Virtual Private Network (VPN) has enabled extended office connectivity.
- Video Conferencing, Collaboration tools and virtual meetings are being conducted with distant Business units.
- Digitisation of Agenda of Board & its Committee Meetings.
- Pro-Active and Digital Initiatives like E-office, Document Management System and E-payments have ensured digitization of documents and paperless

processes. These have simplified e-governance by promoting in more effective and transparent processes.

- Supported by a robust network infrastructure with the project sites connected by MPLS, Hyper Converged Infrastructure for Servers, your Company is in the process of embracing new technological platforms to make the infrastructure more robust and seamless.
- Your Company has taken measures to maintain Inventory of all Critical Information assets with risk Assessment and Business Impact Analysis and Contingency plan for IT systems for strengthening Cyber Security of the organization.
- The digitization efforts have been a definitive step towards making the internal processes robust and unified which is contributing immensely towards addressing the Environment Social Governance (ESG) parameters for the Company.
- Digital Logistic Management System (DLMS) implemented and linked it with SAP Data (Sales).

Centralized Payment Process of Stores and Spares

In your Company, the respective unit account centre except for the materials purchased by Permanent Central Stores (PCS) and Mines Sub Stores (MSS) carried out payment for spares and other materials purchased by units. For PCS and MSS, accounts centres of Material Management Complex (MMC) and Mine I carried out the payment, respectively. Thus, the centralised payment implemented in March, 2024 has helped in controlling the payments and reducing the time taken for making the payments.

Compliance Monitoring

Your Company has set up a software based Legal Compliance Management System (LCMS) for effectively monitoring and ensuring compliances of legal provisions applicable to the Company.

Corporate Social Responsibility

- Your Company, as a socially responsible corporate citizen, continues to carry out developmental works in the surrounding villages, right from its inception, focusing on the socio economic development of the operating regions for achieving inclusive & sustainable growth.
- Your Company is adopting a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy covering the various sectors of sustainable socio-economic development. Your Company focuses on healthcare, education, sanitation, safe drinking water, hunger, poverty and malnutrition eradication, women empowerment, gender equality, environment sustainability, rural sports, protection of National Heritage, Arts and Culture, Rural Development, Water Resource Augmentation. The funds utilised for the CSR projects, programs and activities selected for implementation are as per the CSR Policy of the Company which is available in the website in the following link https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/index.htm. During the Financial year 2024-25, your Company spent ₹ 48.63 Crore (including ₹1.44 Crore for EC Compliance) towards CSR initiatives exceeding the statutory requirement of 2% of the average net profits of the Company for the last three years.
- The details of specific CSR Projects undertaken in compliance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are provided in **Annexure-I** to this Report.

Compliance under the Right to Information Act, 2005

Your Company continues to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 by facilitating transparency and timely response to information requests. Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs)

representing different functional areas, along with the Nodal Officer, Central Public Information Officer (CPIO), Appellate Authority and Transparency Officer, have been nominated to address queries and appeals in a time-bound manner.

During the year 2024-25:

- **RTI Applications:** A total of 566 applications comprising 3,340 queries were received, of which 548 applications were disposed of within the prescribed timelines. The remaining 18 applications were under process, well within the mandatory period.
- **First Appeals:** 102 First Appeals were received and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- **Second Appeals:** Hearings were attended in 21 cases before the Central Information Commission (CIC), with favourable decisions for your Company in 20 cases.
- **Third-Party Audit:** The third-party RTI compliance audit for 2023-24 was carried out by Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, and the audit report along with the certificate has been hosted on the RTI page of your Company's website.

Compliance under Public Procurement Policy

In line with the Public Procurement Policy notified by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), your Company achieved total procurement of 54.72% from MSMEs during the year 2024-25, significantly exceeding the prescribed target of 25%.

Your Company has also been onboarded on the Trade Receivables e-Discounting System (TReDS) platform, which facilitates timely realization of trade receivables of MSMEs through financing by multiple financiers, thereby enhancing their liquidity. The Company remains committed to supporting MSMEs by ensuring prompt payments and expanding procurement opportunities in accordance with Government of India guidelines and the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) directives.

Procurement through GeM Portal

During the year 2024-25, your Company procured goods and services valued at ₹ 1,967.55 Crore through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) Portal, in line with the directives of the Government of India to promote transparency, efficiency and competitiveness in public procurement.

Continuous efforts are being made to enhance procurement through GeM by leveraging its various functionalities, including the "Custom Bid" facility introduced in 2020, enabling the Company to source customized requirements while ensuring wider vendor participation and cost efficiency.



Citizen's Charter

Your Company maintains Citizen's Charter, setting out the details of clients, customers under different heads, different system of redressal of grievance etc., and the same is regularly updated.

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The particulars required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo are furnished in **Annexure-II**.

Management Discussion & Analysis Report and Report on Corporate Governance

The Management Discussion & Analysis Report is furnished in **Annexure-III**. The Report on Corporate Governance on the compliance of Corporate Governance conditions stipulated by SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the DPE guidelines on corporate governance is furnished in **Annexure-IV**.

The Auditors' Certificate on the compliance of above Corporate Governance Conditions is furnished in **Annexure – V**.

Statutory Disclosures under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

Annual Return

In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013, the annual return in the prescribed format is available <https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/AR2023-24.pdf>

Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties

All related party transactions entered into by the Company during the year 2024-25 were in the ordinary course of the business and are on an arm's length basis. The disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC 2 is not applicable to your Company. Members may refer to note no. 40 to the financial statement which sets out related party disclosures pursuant to Ind AS-24.

Declaration by Independent Directors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25(8) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Independent Directors of the Company have submitted declarations confirming that they meet the criteria of independence prescribed under the Act and the SEBI (LODR) Regulations.

Further, all Independent Directors have confirmed that their names have been included in the database of Independent Directors maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, as required under Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

Particulars of Employees

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, every listed Company is required to disclose, inter alia, the ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of employees and details of employees receiving remuneration exceeding the limits as prescribed in the Directors' Report.

However, as per notification dated 05th June, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government Companies are exempted from the applicability of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, such particulars are not included as part of this Report.

Disclosures with respect to Demat Suspense Account/ Unclaimed Suspense Account in terms of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

As on 31st March, 2025, there were 1200 shares pending unclaimed in the Demat Suspense Account/unclaimed Suspense Account.

Material changes affecting financial position occurring between the end date of Financial Year and the date of the Report.

There are no material changes affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the Financial Year and the date of this Report.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace:

In accordance with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder, your Company has in place a robust policy and mechanism to prevent, prohibit and redress complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace. An Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been constituted at the Corporate Office and all major Units/ Projects to provide a safe and secure working environment for women employees and contract personnel.

The ICCs are empowered to receive and investigate complaints in a fair and impartial manner, ensuring strict confidentiality and adherence to statutory timelines. Awareness programmes and training sessions on prevention of sexual harassment are

conducted periodically across the organisation to promote a culture of respect and inclusion.

During the Financial Year 2024–25:

- (a) Number of complaints received: 4
- (b) Number of complaints disposed of: 4
- (c) Number of cases pending for more than 90 days: NIL

Maternity Benefit to Women employees

The Company has duly complied with the applicable provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder. The Company ensures that all eligible women employees with less than two surviving Children are granted upto 180 days of Maternity Leave, flexible Nursing Breaks and other prescribed entitlements as per Maternity Benefits Act, 1961. The Company is committed towards fostering a supportive work environment that promotes the health, safety and welfare of its women employees.

AUDITORS:

Statutory Auditors

In accordance with the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) appointed M/s. Sundaram & Srinivasan, Chartered Accountants, and M/s. Chaturvedi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, as the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2024–25.

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has fixed the Statutory Audit fees at ₹ 45.00 lakh plus applicable taxes for FY 2024–25, to be shared equally between the Joint Statutory Auditors.

The Board and the Audit Committee review the Auditors' findings, management responses and action taken reports to ensure that appropriate remedial measures are implemented in a timely manner.

Branch Auditors

In accordance with Section 143(8) of the Companies Act, 2013, and as appointed by the C&AG, the following firms were engaged as Branch Auditors for FY 2024–25:

- M/s. N. Sarda & Associates, Chartered Accountants, appointed for auditing the Barsingsar Branch. The Board of Directors fixed the Branch Audit fees at ₹ 5.00 lakh plus applicable taxes.
- M/s. K. D. Lath & Co., Chartered Accountants, appointed for auditing the Talabira Branch. The Board of Directors fixed the Branch Audit fees at ₹ 5.00 lakh plus applicable taxes.



The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, review their reports, and ensure that any observations or recommendations are acted upon promptly to maintain the integrity of financial reporting and compliance at the branch level.

Secretarial Auditors

In accordance with the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed M/s. D. Hanumanta Raju & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries, as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for the Financial Year 2024–25.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year 2024–25, along with the Management's reply to the observations of the Secretarial Auditors, forms part of this Report and is annexed hereto as **Annexure–VI**. The Secretarial Audit Reports of the Subsidiary Companies are also appended to the said Annexure.

The Secretarial Audit Report confirms that the Company has complied with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and other relevant laws, to the extent applicable, and that there are no material qualifications, reservations, or adverse remarks, except as stated in the said report.

Cost Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Cost Records

and Audit) Rules, 2014, the Company has duly maintained the prescribed Cost Accounts and Records for its Mines and Power Stations.

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed M/s. R.M. Bansal & Co., Cost Accountants, Kanpur (Firm Registration No. 000022), as the Cost Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2024–25, to conduct the audit of the aforesaid units. The remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the FY 2024-25 was ratified by the Members at the 68th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 25th September, 2024.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee review the Cost Audit Reports for the Financial Year 2023–24 and it was filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 28th August 2024, within the prescribed due date.

Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG)

In terms of Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013, the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) on the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2025 form part of this Annual Report and are annexed hereto as **Annexure–VIII**.

Adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Company has laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and such

controls are adequate and were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025. The internal control framework has been designed and implemented considering the essential components of internal control as 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 controls ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of business, including adherence to the Company’s policies, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, exercises oversight of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal financial controls. Periodic internal audit reports, management reviews and compliance reports are placed before the Audit Committee, which monitors the implementation of audit recommendations and ensures compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and other applicable laws.

Directors' Responsibility Statement as per Section 134(3)(c) & 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Board of Directors declares that:

- a. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- b. the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgement and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the Profit and Loss of the Company for that period;
- c. the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d. the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- e. the Directors, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and
- f. the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Appointment

Details of appointment of Directors on the Board of the Company are as under:

- Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil has been appointed as Independent Director w.e.f. 28th March, 2025.
- Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi has been appointed as Independent Director w.e.f. 28th March, 2025.
- Shri M.T. Ramesh has been appointed as Independent Director w.e.f. 28th March, 2025.
- Shri Sanjeev Kumar Kassi, Joint secretary, Ministry of Coal, has been appointed as Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 3rd April, 2025.
- Shri Sanoj Kumar Jha, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal, has been appointed as Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 9th May, 2025.

Cessation

The following Directors relinquished from the Board of Directors of the Company:

- Shri K. Mohan Reddy ceased to be Director (Planning & Projects) w.e.f. 01st June, 2024 due to superannuation.
- Prof. Nivedita Srivastava, Shri Prakash Mishra and Shri Subrata Chaudhuri ceased to be Independent Directors w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 on completion of tenure.
- Smt. Vismita Tej, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal ceased to be Part-time Official Director, w.e.f. 3rd April, 2025 due to change in nomination.
- Shri Sanjeev Kumar Kassi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal ceased to be Part-time Official Director, w.e.f. 1st May, 2025 due to change in nomination.

Your Directors wish to place on record their whole-hearted appreciation for the valuable guidance and services rendered by them during their tenure as Directors on the Board of the Company.

Key Managerial Personnel:

The following changes took place in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the year under review:

- Shri R. Udhayashankar was relieved from the position of Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company with effect from 11th February, 2025, consequent to his resignation.



- Shri Prashant Vinay Kaushik was appointed as Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company w.e.f. 11th February, 2025.

Further, pursuant to Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013, Shri Samir Swarup and Shri M. Venkatachalam, Directors will retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible offer themselves for the re-appointment.

Reporting of Frauds by Auditors

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors, Cost Auditors and Secretarial Auditor have not reported any instances of frauds committed in the Company by its Officers or Employees to the Audit Committee under section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors of your Company places on record its sincere appreciation for the continued support and guidance extended by the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Ministry of Jal Sakthi, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, NITI Aayog, DIPAM, DPE, Central Electricity Authority, Central & State Government Departments, Central & State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration, State Electricity Boards and beneficiaries of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Puducherry and Rajasthan and also the Joint Venture Partners, viz., Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation

Limited (TANGEDCO), Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL), Coal India Limited, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited and Hindalco.

The Board of Directors of your Company is pleased to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation and continued support extended by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, Gujarat and Odisha, V.O.C. Port Trust, Tuticorin and the District Administrations of Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Bikaner, Andaman & Nicobar, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Kanpur Nagar, Latehar, Angul and Dumka. The support and co-operation extended by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Statutory Auditors, Branch Auditors, Internal Auditors, Cost Auditor, Secretarial Auditor, Director General of Mines Safety, Directorate of Industrial Health & Safety, Boiler Inspectorates, Chief Inspector of Factories, the Director of Boilers, Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board, Chief Controller of Explosives, Chief Vigilance Commissioner, Coal Controller Officers, Regional Labour Commissioner, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and other Statutory Authorities, the Company’s Bankers, Financial Institutions and KfW of Germany, Vendors, Suppliers, Contractors and other valued Stakeholders need special mention and the Directors acknowledge the same.

Your Directors also wish to place on record their appreciation for the dedicated work put forth by the Employees at all levels.

The positive role played by the recognized Trade Unions and Associations of the Engineers and Officers in maintaining cordial industrial relations deserves special mention.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Neyveli
Date : 4th September, 2025

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
Chairman and Managing Director





Annual Report on CSR Activities

Annexure - I

1. Brief outline on CSR policy of the Company.

- NLCIL has been carrying out peripheral developmental activities for betterment of communities in the surrounding villages since inception.
- The vision of NLCIL is to emerge as a leading Mining and Power Company, with social responsiveness accelerating Nation's growth.
- NLCIL's Core Values
 - N – National Orientation
 - L – Learning and Development
 - C – Commitment for Excellence
 - I – Innovation and Creativity
 - L – Leadership and Loyalty
 - C – Customer Focus
 - O – Organizational Pride and Growing Together
 - M – Mutual Trust and Team Work

M – Motivation

I – Integrity, Accountability and Transparency

T – Total Quality and Total Wellness

S – Safety and Sustainability.

- NLCIL has adopted a CSR Policy under which new/ongoing CSR projects/programme/ activities are undertaken.
- The CSR activities of NLCIL focus on sustainable development and inclusive growth, addressing the basic needs of the surrounding communities.
- Aiding in the Socio economic development of the local State(s) in which NLCIL operates and also the country at large.
- The CSR of NLCIL contributes to various sectors of development, as enumerated in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act. The major thrust areas are:

Sl. No.	CSR Focus Area
1	Promoting Healthcare & Nutrition
2	Promoting Sanitation
3	Promoting Education
4	Promoting Employment Enhancing Skills
5	Protection of national heritage, art and culture
6	Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans
7	Promoting Rural Sports
8	Rural development projects.
9	Disaster Management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities

- The CSR Committee of the Board of Directors of NLCIL monitors the CSR Activities.
- The Board of Directors of NLCIL reviews the same from time to time and ensures that at least two percent of the average net profit of NLCIL for the last three years is spent by NLCIL on CSR.

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	Prof. Nivedita Srivastava	Chairperson	3	3
2	Shri Prakash Mishra	Member	3	3
3	Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman	Member	3	2
4	Shri Samir Swarup	Member	3	3
5	Shri M. Venkatachalam	Permanent Invitee	-	-
6	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Permanent Invitee	-	-

3. Provide the web-link(s) where composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the Company:

The composition of CSR committee is available at <https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/26.03.2024%20Composition%20of%20Committees.....pdf>

The CSR Policy approved by the Board is available at https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/csr/overview/NLCIL_CSR_Policy_2024.pdf

The CSR projects approved by the board are available at https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/csr_reports/Annual_Action_Plan_for_FY_2024_25.pdf

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 if applicable.

The executive summary and Impact Assessment of CSR projects of FY 2022-23 is available at https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/csr_reports/Evaluation_&Impact_Assessment_Report_2022-23.pdf

The executive summary of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 is provided below:

Introduction: As a part of its CSR, NLCIL carries out developmental and sustainable works in the surrounding villages, focusing on the socio-economic development of the operating regions for achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. In the fiscal year 2022-23, the company invested ₹43.07 crore in essential CSR domains such as education, healthcare, drinking water, sanitation, water augmentation, skill development, rural sports, women's empowerment and environmental sustainability among others, exceeding the required contribution of ₹39.65 crore, which is calculated as two percent of the average net profit of last three years.

Framework: OECD DAC framework has been used for evaluating the impact of NLCIL CSR projects. The scores of all the projects under study are based on its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact and sustainability parameters.

Weightage marks are assigned to each OECD DAC parameter and each parameter's scores are computed according to their performances. Based on the sum of all parameters' weightage scores, the IPE team develops a 5-point rating scale and details are given below:

- Excellent (81 to 100)
- Above Average (61 to 80)
- Average (41 to 60)
- Below Average (21 to 40)
- Very Poor (1 to 20)

Overall project scores: The project efficiently utilized the inputs (funds, expertise, etc.) and achieved the required outcomes and achievements that were desired from the projects. Overall project scores ranged from 81 to 91. The average score of all 11 projects is around 87.91.



Sl. No.	Name of the CSR Project having outlays of One Crore or more, executed in FY 2022-23.	OECD DAC framework Evaluation Parameters (20 Points scale)					Total score
		Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	
1	Financial Assistance to Jawahar Education Society (JES) patronized by NLCIL towards promoting education of the students in the operating region of NLCIL, Neyveli	19	18	18	18	18	91
2	Tuition fees for the students of SC, ST & OBC towards promoting education (JSC)	18	17	17	17	17	86
3	Financial Assistance towards construction of 09 smart classrooms to Sri Sarada Niketan College of Science for women, Kodangipatti, Karur	18	17	17	18	18	88
4	Financial Assistance for MO School, Odisha	19	18	18	18	17	90
5	a. Reimbursement towards the purchase of Lab equipment for Diploma in Mining at Annamalai University b. Towards Skill Development - Upgradation of existing facilities for Diploma in Mining course in Annamalai University as per MoU	18	19	18	18	18	91
6	Financial Assistance to Gram Vikas Society, Dharwad, Karnataka towards Skill Development (Fashion Design Training)	18	17	17	17	17	86
7	Construction of Trauma Care centre at Govt. General Hospital, Kurinjipadi	18	17	17	17	18	87
8	Financial Assistance for procurement of Paediatric ICU equipment and furniture for Bharat Sevashram Sangh Hospital, Kolkata	18	18	17	17	17	87
9	Emergency / Lifesaving treatment to common residents in Neyveli township and patients from surrounding villages of Neyveli on OP basis	19	18	18	18	18	91
10	Attending patch work of Barsingsar-Udairamsar Bypass Road	18	18	18	17	18	89
11	Contribution to M/s. RITES, towards the Construction of Toilets in the Circuiting Areas of Railway Stations in Tamil Nadu	17	17	16	16	15	81

Project-wise details:

The Project wise impact is given below:

Project 1: Financial Assistance to Jawahar Education Society (JES) patronized by NLCIL towards promoting education of the students in the operating region of NLCIL, Neyveli

NLCIL has established two higher secondary institutions Jawahar Higher Secondary School and Jawahar Matric Higher Secondary School in Neyveli under Jawahar Education Society (JES). NLCIL provided financial assistance of ₹500 lakh to Jawahar Education Society during FY 2022-23 to meet operational expenditures of Jawahar Higher Secondary School and Jawahar Matric Higher Secondary School. Through this financial aid, a total of 7782 students both boys and girls benefitted. As a result, students demonstrated academic excellence and developed various additional skills across

multiple platforms, including sports, NCC, NSS and various club activities, as well as participation in science fairs and other endeavors that contributed to their career development and diverse talents, ultimately fostering their growth into responsible citizens.

Project 2: Tuition fees for the students of SC, ST & OBC towards promoting education (JSC)

To support better access to higher education for underprivileged communities in Neyveli and nearby regions, NLCIL founded Jawahar Science College (JSC) in 1987 and later introduced a tuition fee reimbursement scheme for students from OBC, SC, ST and BC (Converted Christian Adi Dravidar) enrolled in bachelor's and postgraduate programs at JSC. NLCIL fulfilled its project objective by reimbursing JSC a total of ₹354.48 lakh for tuition fees during the 2022-23 academic year.

This funding has aided 924 students from the Other Backward Classes (OBC) and 343 students from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adidravidar communities, allowing them to receive scholarships for their tuition fees. The rigorous educational environment at college has played a vital role in enhancing students' career prospects and bolstering their self-assurance in achieving their objectives. Overall, this initiative not only empowered students with knowledge but also contributed to the enhancement of their socio-economic conditions.

Project 3: Financial Assistance towards construction of 9 smart classrooms to Sri Sarada Niketan College of Science for women, Kodangipatti, Karur

Sri Sarada Niketan College for Women, located in Karur, is a prominent higher education institution managed by Sri Ramakrishna Tapovanam in Tirupparaithurai. NLCIL provided financial assistance of ₹185 lakh to Sri Sarada Niketan College for both FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23 to construct 09 classrooms in the college. As a result, NLCIL achieved its project objective by providing digital education to 546 female students through this initiative. By using these ICT enabled classroom teaching, Lecturers finished the curriculum on time and supplemented many kinds of information relating to different subjects through multiple e-resources. Furthermore, modern teaching methods enhanced classroom interaction between students and teachers. Students improved their skills while visualizing some of the diagrams, charts and 3D models through their participation. Overall, ICT-enabled classroom teaching made the students listen to lectures of various subject experts online.

Project 4: Financial Assistance for MO School, Odisha

NLCIL provided financial assistance of ₹885 lakh (8.85 crore) during FY 2022-23 through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives to the MO School Abhiyan Parichalana Sangathan, run by the Government of Odisha. This funding was utilized for the third phase of the High School Transformation Programme at 67 government /government aided /government new aided schools located in Bargarh and Sambalpur districts of Odisha state, which is a key initiative of the Odisha state government. The programme focused on various Infrastructure initiatives including the establishment of smart classrooms, e-libraries, science laboratories, enhancement of the school environment, development of sports facilities and improvements in water and sanitation for 12000 high school students across 67 government high schools located in the Bargarh and Sambalpur districts. As a result, students exhibited academic excellence and cultivated various skills through participation

in sports, club activities, science fairs and other initiatives that contributed to their career development and diverse talents, ultimately nurturing their growth into responsible citizens.

Project 5: i) Reimbursement towards the purchase of Lab equipment for Diploma in Mining at Annamalai University

ii) Towards Skill Development - Upgradation of existing facilities for Diploma in Mining course in Annamalai University as per MoU

To support the Indian mining sector, NLCIL and Annamalai University formulized their partnership by signing a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a Diploma Course in Mining in 2016, which is three-year fulltime Diploma program. This initiative is designed to empower young students, particularly the NLCIL project affected people, by equipping them with essential skills and knowledge in the field of mining. Annamalai University oversees the mining training for students including the development of course content and practical training aimed at enhancing employment prospects within the mining industry. As per MoU, NLCIL provided a reimbursement of ₹60 lakh to the Skill Development Centre in Mining at Annamalai University for the acquisition of various laboratory equipment during the financial year 2022-23. In addition, NLCIL enhanced the classroom and laboratory facilities at a cost of ₹48.60 lakh for the same FY 2022-23. This support facilitated the enhancement of various laboratory facilities, the establishment of new laboratories and the improvement of classroom and seminar hall amenities, thereby ensuring high quality training for 130 diploma course trainees in Mining.

Project 6: Financial Assistance to Gram Vikas Society, Dharwad, Karnataka towards Skill Development (Fashion Design Training)

NLCIL achieved its project objective by providing financial assistance to an NGO, Gram Vikas Society for conducting skill training in stitching, sewing and embroidery to 1200 unemployed women in the Dharwad parliamentary constituency during 2021-22 and 2022-23. NLCIL allocated ₹79.69 lakh for the fiscal year 2021-22 and ₹119.55 lakh for the fiscal year 2022-23 to facilitate the training of 1,200 women in the initial phase. The quality of training in both theory and practical sessions helped trainee women to get wage employment or set up their own enterprises in tailoring/sewing/ embroidery areas. Overall, 1170 out of 1200 trained women reported enhancements in their socioeconomic status, achieving a monthly income ranging from ₹10,000 to ₹15,000 through



the establishment of their own businesses or participation in wage employment.

Project 7: Construction of Trauma Care centre at Govt. General Hospital, Kurinjpadi

NLCIL successfully achieved its project objective by constructing an emergency ward on the ground and first floors at Govt. General Hospital, Kurinjpadi, which can accommodate 15 to 20 patients daily for emergency, paediatric, various surgeries and healthcare services. This initiative has significantly enhanced the capacity of the Government General Hospital in Kurinjpadi, allowing for a greater volume of healthcare services for a total of 52000 population of Kurinjpadi taluka due to the ample space and facilities made available. As a result of this project, there has been a notable increase in the number of patients and an improvement in the treatment conditions at this Taluka hospital. NLCIL incurred an expenditure of ₹145.41 lakh during FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Project 8: Financial Assistance for procurement of Paediatric ICU equipment and furniture for Bharat Sevashram Sangh Hospital, Kolkata

To provide emergency healthcare facilities to more than 100 inpatient paediatric patients per month from 24 South Paragana district and nearby places, NLCIL provided its financial assistance of ₹138.33 lakh to Bharat Sevashram Sangh Hospital to establish 7 bedded ICU paediatric ward with furniture and equipment for a noble cause. The initiative aims to improve emergency treatment capabilities for paediatric patients in the South 24 Paragana district and its vicinity. Consequently, this project contributes to a reduction in the mortality rate among children.

Project 9: Emergency / Lifesaving treatment to common residents in Neyveli Township and patients from surrounding villages of Neyveli on OP basis

The NLC India Hospital, equipped with 350 beds and advanced facilities, delivers primary and emergency healthcare services to the residents of Neyveli and nearby areas, entirely free of charge across all hospital units and wards. Through Its CSR funding, NLCIL has been offering life-saving treatments and essential outpatient services to external stakeholders of general public for many years. During the fiscal year 2022-23, NLC India

Hospital incurred an expenditure of ₹211.99 lakh, which covered 69,724 outpatient treatments, 28,435 emergency treatments, and 1,155 other treatments. As a result, this project ensured a positive effect on the strengthening of public healthcare systems and an impact on external of project beneficiaries to access multiple healthcare services for building their good health in Neyveli & its surrounding areas.

Project 10: Attending patch work of Barsingsar-Udairamsar Bypass Road

NLCIL-Barsingsar repaired and recarpeted 12.2 km road between Barsingsar and Udairamsar bypass road with a cost of ₹183.17 lakh, which road connects the Bikaner and Jodhpur National Highway. This road connectivity has significantly improved road transportation services for 5,000 residents of Basi-Barsingsar, Palana, Swaroopdesar, Lalamdesar, Udairamsar, Bholasar and surrounding regions. The resurfaced and restored road has led to a reduction of 7 kilometres in travel distance and a decrease of 15 minutes in travel time for these villages. This enhancement has not only reduced transportation expenses but also provided valuable time savings for the community members.

Project 11: Contribution to M/s. RITES, towards the Construction of Toilets in the Circuiting Areas of Railway Stations in Tamil Nadu

As a part of Swachh Rail-Swachh Bharat, Ministry of railways and Southern railway collaborated with NLCIL to construct Public toilets in selected 200 railway stations under the jurisdiction of Southern Railways during 2018-19. NLCIL allocated ₹4,255 lakh to construct toilet blocks in railway stations. NLCIL has taken this project to address the various public health issues, environment and especially shortage in toilets at circulating areas in selected railway stations under jurisdiction of Southern Railways. RITES, the implementing agency, started the project work on 23rd February, 2019 and 200 toilet blocks’ work were completed and handed over to the concerned railway stations before 31st March, 2023. The total cost of the project during FY 2022-23 was ₹328.06 lakh. This endeavor has effectively promoted the development of public toilet infrastructures, facilitated the creation of open-defecation free areas and upheld a clean environment in the surroundings of railway stations.

5.

(a)

Average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135.

₹2,194.53 Crore

(b)

Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135.

₹43.89 Crore

(c)

Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.

₹0.61 Crore

(d)

Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any.

NIL.

(e)

Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b) + (c) - (d)].

₹44.50 Crore

6.

(a)

Amount spent on CSR Projects (both ongoing project and other than Ongoing Project)*:

₹48.63 Crore

(b)

Amount spent in Administrative Overheads:

₹2.19 Crore

(c)

Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable:

NIL

(d)

Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a) + (b) + (c)*:

₹48.63 Crore

(e)

CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Sub-section (6) of Section 135		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
₹48.63 Crore*	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(f) Excess amount for set off, if any:

Sl. No	Particular	Amount in ₹
1	2	3
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135	43.89 Crore
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year*	48.63 Crore
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	4.74 Crore
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	0.61 Crore
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	4.13 Crore

*Including ₹1.44 Crore for EC Compliance.

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years:

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to unspent CSR Account under Sub-section (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under sub-section (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹)	Deficiency if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of Transfer		
1	2021-22	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	2022-23	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	2023-24	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

**CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN
EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO REQUIRED UNDER THE COMPANIES
(ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014**

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the following disclosures are made:

Annexure - II

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/acquired

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) (including complete address and location of the property)	Pin code of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	CSR amount spent	Details of entity/Authority/beneficiary of the registered owner		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
					CSR Registration Number if applicable	Name	Registered address
					Not Applicable		

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

Not Applicable

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli

(Chairman and Managing Director)

M. T. Ramesh

(Chairman of CSR Committee)

A. Conservation of Energy

a. Measures Undertaken for Conservation of Energy during the Financial Year 2024-25 and their impact

During the year under review, the Company undertook a series of targeted and sustained initiatives aimed at optimizing energy consumption and promoting efficiency across all operational domains. The salient measures implemented, together with their outcomes, are as under:

- **Energy Efficiency Enhancement and Measurement:**

- Systematic maintenance and phased replacement of conventional equipment with energy-efficient alternatives were undertaken, coupled with the adoption of innovative solutions developed through in-house expertise.
- Replacement of conventional lighting with LED fixtures was continued with vigour, resulting in the installation of 9,101 LED lights, achieving 216.69% of the annual target.
- Installation of 73 auto-timers for optimized power usage exceeded the target by 182.5%.
- 233 conventional ceiling fans were replaced with energy-efficient BLDC (Brushless DC Motor) fans.

- **Power Factor Improvement:**

Capacitor banks are being progressively installed in conveyor motors, special mining equipment, and transformers across all three mines. In the first phase, 21 capacitor banks were installed in Mine-IA in March, 2025.

- **Dynamic Loading Control (DLC) Systems:**

- Installed in two conveyors of Mine-IA;
- Materials received and installation planned in three conveyors of Mine-I;
- DLC operational in the lignite system of Mine-II;
- Expansion of DLC systems to additional conveyors in Mine-I, Mine-IA and Mine-II is in progress.

- **Renewable Energy Utilization:**

Solar water heating systems were installed in the General Hospital and Company Guest Houses.

- **Diesel Consumption Reduction:**

Implementation of RFID-based fuel automation systems in surface transport vehicles, mining equipment, and cranes to minimize diesel usage.

- **Promotion of E-Mobility:**

- Tendering in progress for outsourcing 37 electric vehicles;
- Procurement under process for 19 battery-operated trolleys (4-tonne capacity) and nine battery-operated tricycles for canteen services in TS-II;
- Deployment of 15 electric goods carrier vehicles for solid waste management operations.

- **Awareness Programmes:**

- Observance of Energy Conservation Week from 14th to 20th December, 2024, with awareness flyers distributed to employees and the public, and display of banners in prominent locations to promote energy conservation practices.
- Comprehensive energy conservation practices were promoted across Industrial, Service, and Administrative Units, supported by awareness drives and operational improvements.
- A total of 20 training programmes were conducted to promote awareness on fuel and energy conservation, complemented by two dedicated review meetings to evaluate and strengthen conservation measures.

As a result of the above initiatives, the Company achieved an estimated energy savings of approximately 9.01 million units during the financial year 2024-25.

b. Steps Taken by the Company for Utilizing Alternate Sources of Energy

In pursuance of its commitment to sustainable development, your Company has undertaken various initiatives to harness renewable and alternate sources of energy with the objective of reducing dependency on conventional energy and minimizing the overall environmental footprint.

During the year under review, the following significant measures were implemented across the Company's Industrial Units, Service Units and Township:

- Installation and commissioning of a 20 kW on-grid hybrid wind-solar system at CARD, Neyveli, by Windstream Energy Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) on 12th April, 2024.
- Commissioning of the 10 MW Neyveli Solar Project under the Smart City Scheme in Neyveli Township on 30th October, 2023, which has since been operating efficiently.



- Execution of 709 MW of solar power plants for TANGEDCO, leveraging the Company’s in-house expertise in solar power development.
- Ongoing erection of a 50 MW Solar Power Plant in Mine-II.
- Securing of a 150 MW Solar-Wind Hybrid Project tender from the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). Accordingly, LoA issued to Inox Wind Limited for a 100 MW Solar Power Project on 04th February, 2024 and for a 50 MW Wind Power Project issued to Enerture Technologies Pvt. Ltd. on 26th February, 2024.
- **Installation and commissioning of Solar and Wind Power Plants:**
 - 51 MW Wind Mills in Tamil Nadu.
 - 10 MW and 130 MW Solar Power Plants in Neyveli Township.
 - 500 MW of Solar Power Plants across Tamil Nadu.
 - 20 MW of Solar Power Plants in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
 - 1.06 MW of solar rooftop photovoltaic panels on non-residential buildings in Neyveli Township.
 - 200 kW floating solar power panels on the TPS-I lake.
 - Formation of Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited, a Joint Venture with Coal India Limited, for establishing a 5,000 MW Solar Power Project, and received an order from M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) for consultancy services for a 40 MW Solar Power Project.
 - Won 500 MW Solar Power Project under the IREDA CPSU Scheme. Accordingly, LoS issued to Tata Power Solar Systems Ltd. for a 300 MW Solar Power Project on 07th March, 2023; and for 200 MW Solar Power Project to Kosol Energie Pvt. Ltd. on 16th October, 2023.

B. Technology Absorption

In pursuit of organisational excellence, industrial advancement, and societal benefit, the Company has adopted technological absorption as a key driver of innovation and enhancement of intellectual capabilities. The Company actively collaborates with premier

academic and industrial institutions to implement cutting-edge research and development (R&D) projects that lead to product improvement, cost reduction and import substitution.

(i) Efforts Made Towards Technology Absorption

- **Prevention of Premature Failures and Life Enhancement of Bottom Rollers in Bucket Wheel Excavators (BWEs)**

A R&D project is being executed jointly with National Institute of Technology (NIT) Trichy and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Coal (Science & Technology), to prevent premature failures and extend service life of crawler bottom rollers. The objective is to investigate wear mechanisms, corrosion behaviour and root causes of failure and to design improved rollers with enhanced service life. Newly developed rollers have been manufactured and installed in Mine-II BWE (Unit 1448) for field evaluation.
- **Innovation Incubation Centre (IIC)**

In line with the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) under NITI Aayog, your Company has established an IIC in collaboration with IISc Bangalore and Anna University, focusing on domains such as Energy & Transportation, Manufacturing, Environment, Agriculture, Water and Healthcare.
- **First Wave:** Prototype development underway for:
 - i) Smart IoT-Controlled Cultivation of Herbal Crops (Aeroponics)
 - ii) Membrane-less, Chemical-Free Wastewater Treatment
 - iii) Hydroponics Farming in Backfilled Mines
 - iv) Eco-friendly Geo-polymer Ash-based Green Bricks (solar-heated)
 - v) Activated Carbon Development from Lignite-HA Sludge
- **Second Wave:** Two Proof-of-Concept (PoC) demonstrations completed; prototypes under finalisation.
- **Third Wave:** PoC demonstrations completed for eight projects.
- **Green Hydrogen Pilot Project**

In line with the National Green Hydrogen Mission, your Company is establishing a 4 MW Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) electrolyser-based Green Hydrogen Pilot Plant at Neyveli. This

facility will produce hydrogen via electrolysis using renewable energy, thereby emitting no greenhouse gases and contributing to decarbonisation. The tender for this project was floated on 19th February, 2025.

- **Characterisation of Lignite/Humic Acid for Semiconductor Applications**

Your Company has entered into a Joint Development Agreement with IIT Madras to assess the suitability of lignite and humic acid as cost-effective, biodegradable, and environmentally friendly semiconductor materials, particularly for LED applications. The project involves analysis of optical, structural and thermal properties. Initial findings have been encouraging.
- **20 kW On-Grid Hybrid Solar & Wind System**

To integrate renewable energy sources and improve generation density, a hybrid system comprising 15 kW photovoltaic and 5 kW vertical-axis wind turbine modules was installed at CARD, Neyveli. This modular and scalable system was inaugurated on 10th May, 2024 and is suitable for both on-grid and off-grid applications.
- **Expression of Interest (EOI) for Research Collaboration**

An EOI was floated inviting research proposals in 20 thematic areas. A total of 74 proposals from 31 institutions were received, out of which 53 have been shortlisted for submission of Detailed Project Proposals for further evaluation.

(ii) Benefits Derived

- a. Development of alternate materials for BWE bottom rollers will extend operational lifespan, reduce downtime, and lower maintenance costs.
- b. Establishment of the Innovation Incubation Centre fosters a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, enabling support for start-up ventures.
- c. Creation of sustainable products such as eco-friendly green bricks and activated carbon under the “Waste to Wealth” initiative promotes circular economy principles.

(iii) Imported technology (imported during last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):

Nil

(iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development for the year 2024-25:

₹42.20 Crore.

C. Foreign exchange earnings and outgo

Foreign Exchange Inflow	:	Nil
Foreign Exchange Outflow	:	₹45.65 Crore

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Neyveli
Date : 4th September, 2025

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
Chairman and Managing Director

Management Discussion and Analysis

Annexure – III

Global Economy

The global economic landscape in CY24 remained resilient, despite variations in the strength of activity across countries and sectors. Global output expanded by 3.3%, reflecting sustained growth amid elevated inflation, high interest rates, and ongoing geopolitical tensions. Growth in advanced economies slowed to 1.8%, impacted by tight financial conditions and subdued external demand. In contrast, emerging markets and developing economies expanded by 4.3%, supported by robust domestic consumption and public investment.

Global inflationary pressures moderated in CY24, with headline inflation declining to 5.8%. This was largely driven by tighter monetary policies across major economies and softening energy prices. However, core inflation remained elevated, particularly in services, and global trade and investment activity continued to be cautious due to heightened uncertainty and policy risks.

Outlook

According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook, July 2025, global growth is projected to moderate to 3.0% in CY25, before edging up to 3.1% in CY26. The near-term outlook is shaped by policy uncertainty, particularly stemming from proposed reciprocal tariff by the US, alongside positive factors such as easing inflation, real wage recovery, and gradual monetary loosening.

Growth in advanced economies is projected at 1.6% in CY25 and 2.1% in CY26, while emerging markets and developing economies are expected to grow at 4.1% in CY25 and 4.0% in CY26, supported by improved consumption and stable commodity prices. Nevertheless, downside risks persist, including geopolitical tensions, climate-related disruptions, and financial market volatility.

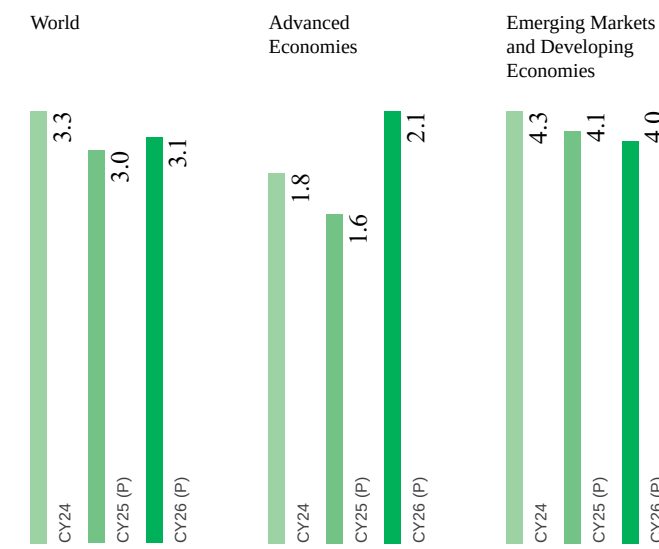
According to the report, global headline inflation is projected to decline to 4.2% in CY25 and further to 3.6% in CY26, indicating a gradual return to price stability.



Statutory Reports



Region-wise Output (% y-o-y)



Source: World Economic Outlook, July 2025, IMF; P – Projected

Global Inflation Rate (%)



Source: World Economic Outlook, July 2025, IMF; P - Projected

India Economy

India's economy exhibited strong resilience in FY 2024-25, navigating global headwinds stemming from geopolitical tensions and trade disruptions. According to provisional estimates released by the National Statistics Office (NSO), India's GDP grew by 6.5% during the year, driven by domestic demand, services sector expansion, and increased public investment.

To support economic momentum amid easing inflationary pressures, the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in its meeting held in June 2025, reduced the policy repo rate by 50 basis points to 5.50%. This marks



the third rate cut since February 2025. The move is aimed at reinforcing growth while aligning with the RBI's medium-term objective of maintaining Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 4%, with a tolerance band of $\pm 2\%$.

Outlook

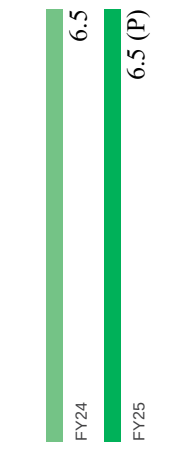
Looking ahead to FY 2025-26, growth is expected to remain steady at 6.5%, supported by a revival in urban consumption—aided by recent tax cuts—and resilient rural demand, driven by strong agricultural production following another year of normal monsoon. Lower oil prices are expected to support corporate margins and fiscal stability, while improved real wages and declining food inflation may further lift discretionary spending—a key metric for the auto industry.

The RBI is expected to maintain a disinflationary stance, using calibrated liquidity and rate management to ensure inflation remains within the comfort zone. At the same time, this approach will likely support capacity utilisation and private capital expenditure, contributing to long-term industrial momentum.

However, weaker global demand may continue to weigh on exports, posing a downside risk to the growth trajectory.

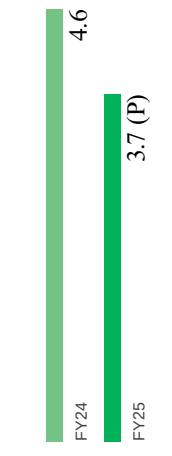
The RBI has revised its inflation projection for FY 2025-26 to 3.7%, down from the earlier 4%. Quarterly CPI is expected to trend lower: 2.9% in Q1, 3.4% in Q2, 3.5% in Q3, and 4.4% in Q4, with risks to the inflation path viewed as 'evenly balanced'. The forecast factors in declining commodity prices and higher food output, although weather variability and trade-related uncertainties remain key risks.

Real GDP (% y-o-y)



Source: MoSPI;
P – Projected

Inflation (%)



Source: RBI;
P – Projected



India's Core Sector Growth and Index

The core sectors of the Indian economy—coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilisers, steel, cement, and electricity—collectively account for 40.27% of the total weight in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), highlighting their substantial impact on overall industrial performance. The core sector growth for FY 2024-25 stood at 4.5% against 7.6% growth recorded in FY 2023-24 according to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India .

Core Industry Growth Rates

(y-o-y basis in %)									
Sector	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Refinery Products	Fertilisers	Steel	Cement	Electricity	Overall Growth
Weight	10.33	8.98	6.88	28.04	2.63	17.92	5.37	19.85	100.00
FY23	11.8	0.6	6.1	3.6	3.7	12.5	8.9	7.1	7.6
FY24	5.1	-2.2	-1.2	2.8	2.9	6.8	6.3	5.2	4.5

Global Energy Sector

In CY24, the global energy sector witnessed a robust expansion, with energy demand growing by approximately 2.2%, significantly outpacing the average growth rate of the past decade, according to the Global Energy Review by the International Energy Agency (IEA) . The surge of demand was led by the power sector as electricity demand surged by 4.3%, well above the 3.3% growth in global GDP.

Geographically, more than 80% of global energy demand growth originated from emerging and developing economies. China remained the largest single contributor, while India's energy demand growth outpaced that of all advanced economies combined, reflecting its strong economic momentum and expanding industrial base. In contrast, energy

demand in advanced economies rebounded modestly by about 1%, recovering from the subdued levels in prior years. The US recorded a 1.7% increase in demand, while the European Union returned to growth after a period of contraction.

In the global energy mix in CY24, Renewable energy continued to dominate the global supply mix. In CY24, the share of renewables nearly 38% of the growth in energy demand, followed by Natural Gas at 28%, Coal at 15%, Oil at 11%, and Nuclear Energy at 8%.

Natural Gas emerged as the fastest-growing fossil fuel, with global demand rising by 2.7% to reach a record level. This was supported by strong growth in China and India, where demand increased by over 7% and 10%, respectively, as well as moderate growth in the United States and recovering industrial demand in Europe.

Coal demand grew by approximately 1%, reaching an all-time high of around 8.8 billion tonnes, primarily driven by increased power generation in China and India, while coal consumption in advanced economies declined by over 5%.

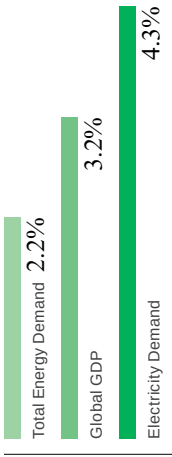
Oil demand slowed to a growth rate of 0.8% in 2024, with its share in the global energy mix falling below 30% for the first time ever. While road transport fuel demand declined slightly in China and advanced economies, increases in aviation and petrochemical demand offset these reductions.

Electricity demand growth was particularly pronounced in emerging economies, led by China, which accounted for more than half of the global increase, and Southeast Asia, where demand grew by over 7%. In advanced economies, electricity consumption rose by approximately 230 TWh, driven by sectors such as buildings, which accounted for around 60% of demand growth due to increased cooling needs and digital infrastructure, and industry, which contributed the remaining 40%. Electric vehicle adoption and charging infrastructure expansion also contributed to higher electricity demand.

Renewable energy sources continued to expand rapidly. Hydropower generation grew by 4.4%, while solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity contributed approximately 480 TWh and wind energy added around 180 TWh. Nuclear energy also made a notable contribution with an increase of about 100 TWh, supported by the addition of 7 gigawatts (GW) of new capacity and improved operational performance of existing plants.

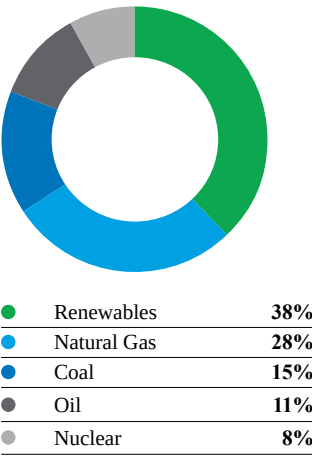
Key Global Growth Rates and the Share of Energy Demand Growth by Source, CY24

Key Global Growth Rates, CY24



Source: IEA Global Energy Review 2025

Global Energy Demand Increase in CY24 (13.9 EJ)



Outlook

Looking ahead, the outlook for global energy remains centred on rapid electrification and the transition to low-emission energy sources. Electricity demand is projected to grow at an average rate of 4% annually through 2027, with emerging economies, particularly China and India, accounting for the bulk of this increase, according to International Energy Agency's Electricity 2025 report. Low-emission sources, including renewables and nuclear, are expected to meet 80% to 95% of new electricity demand during this period. The share of coal in the global generation mix is anticipated to decline, while solar PV is poised to become the second-largest source of low-emission electricity by 2027.

India's Energy Sector

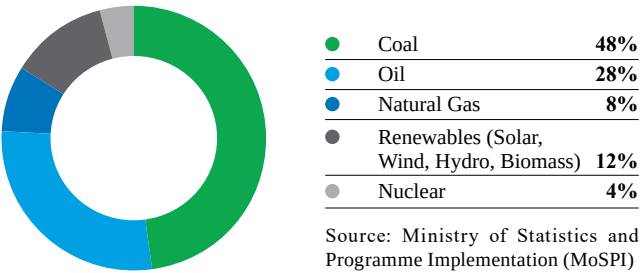
In 2024, India reinforced its position as a key driver of global energy demand, recording the second-largest absolute increase in energy consumption worldwide—an increase that exceeded the combined total of all advanced economies. This surge in demand was underpinned by robust economic growth, rapid industrial expansion, and rising per capita energy consumption.

According to the Energy Statistics India 2025 report by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), total primary energy demand reached approximately 1,800 million tonnes of oil equivalent (MToE) in FY 2024-25, reflecting a 4.5% y-o-y increase. This growth was driven by higher energy usage across key sectors, including industry, transport, residential, and agriculture.

India's energy mix continues to be dominated by coal, which accounted for 48% of total energy demand, followed by oil (28%), natural gas (8%), renewables (12%), and nuclear energy (4%). The industrial sector remained the largest consumer of energy, responsible for over half of total final energy consumption, with the transport sector ranking second, primarily driven by demand for petroleum products.



India Energy Mix – FY24 (%)



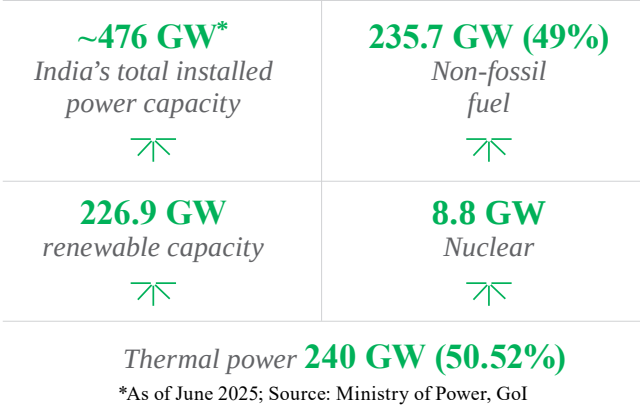
Outlook

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), 85% of the projected increase in global electricity demand over the next three years will come from emerging and developing economies, with India playing a pivotal role. As one of the fastest-growing major economies, India is expected to experience the highest rate of energy demand growth globally, driven by sustained economic expansion and urbanisation.

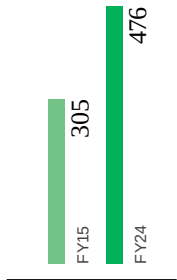
India’s share of global primary energy consumption is projected to double by 2035, underlining its growing influence in the global energy landscape. Energy demand is expected to continue growing at a compound annual rate of 5%, supported by industrialisation, infrastructure development, and rising living standards. The share of renewable energy in the total energy mix is anticipated to reach 25% by 2030, reflecting India’s commitment to energy transition and sustainability.

India’s Power Sector – Installed Capacity and Generation

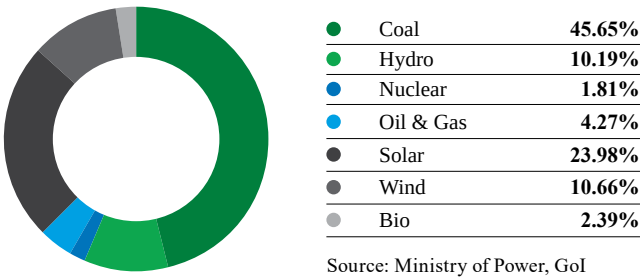
As of June 2025, India’s total installed power capacity stood at ~476 GW, marking a significant growth from ~305 GW in 2015–16, according to data from the Ministry of Power, GoI. Of this total, about 240 GW (~50.5%) derives from thermal sources—including coal, lignite, gas, and diesel—while non-fossil fuel sources, (renewables plus nuclear and large hydro) account for ~235.7 GW (49%). Specifically, renewable energy capacity reached 226.9 GW, and nuclear capacity stood at 8.8 GW.



Rising Installed Capacity (GW) (Over the Years)



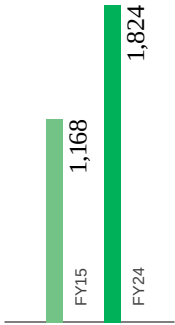
Source-wise Installed Power Capacity FY24 (%)



India’s power sector has seen robust expansion driven by rising demand, infrastructure development, and strong policy support for both conventional and renewable energy sources. Electricity generation has increased from 1,168 billion units (BU) in FY 2015-16 to an estimated 1,824 BU in FY 2024-25.

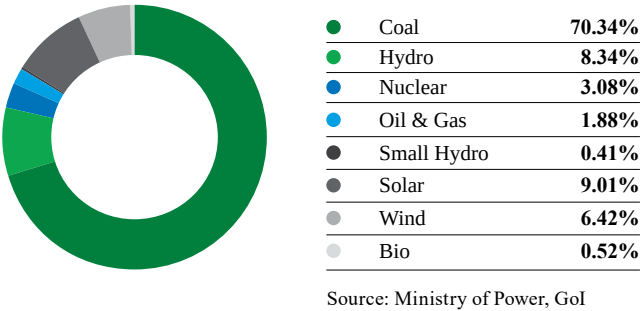


Growth in Power Generation (BU) (Over the Years)



The generation mix remains heavily skewed towards thermal sources, with coal-based generation contributing ~71% of total output. Non-fossil sources, including hydro, wind, solar, biomass, small hydro, and nuclear, accounted for the remaining 29%. Within that, non-hydro renewables (solar, wind, biomass, small hydro) contributed a rising share, supported by substantial capacity additions and improved utilisation.

Source-wise Power Generation FY24 (%)



Thermal Plant Load Factor (PLF)

During April 2024-March 2025, Thermal Plant Load Factor (PLF) at 69.45% was lower than the target of 73.43% for the period but higher than the PLF of 68.74% achieved during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sector	April 2024 - March 2025		April 2023 - March 2024 (Actual) (%)
	Target (%)	Achievement (Provisional) (%)	
Central	82.39	75.32	74.98
State	70.10	63.23	64.19
Private	68.03	69.96	67.28
All India	73.43	69.45	68.74

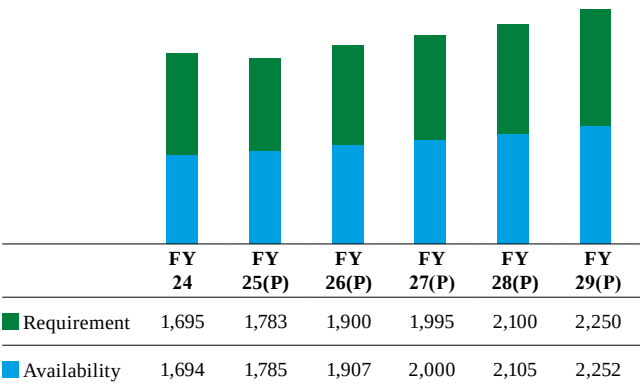
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Energy Demand and Supply Outlook

In FY 2024-25, India’s energy requirement stood at 1,695 BU, with availability closely matching at 1,694 BU. Over the next five years, energy demand is projected to grow by 5.5-6.0% annually, driven by factors such as the government’s goal of 100% railway electrification by FY 2025-26, and over 1,018 km of metro rail projects, expected to add 120-125 BU of demand by FY 2029-30.

Additionally, rising electric vehicle adoption could contribute 40–50 BU, while increased electrification of industrial processes, expansion of data centres requiring 2–3 GW of power by FY 2026-27, and higher demand from infrastructure and manufacturing sectors will further accelerate energy consumption.

Energy Requirement vs. Availability (BU)



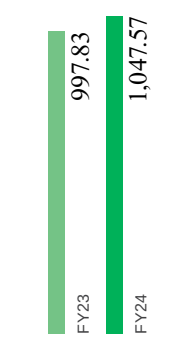
P – Projected, Source: CEA

India’s Coal Sector – Production, Supply and Imports

Coal, as primary commercial energy fuel, has been sustaining the country’s energy requirements for decades now and would continue to retain its relevance for the few more decades as well. With around 55% share, coal occupies the major space in India’s energy basket.

India’s coal production has reached 1047.57 MT (Provisional) in FY 2024-25, compared to 997.83 MT in FY 2023-24, marking a 4.99% growth.

Coal Production (Million Tonnes)

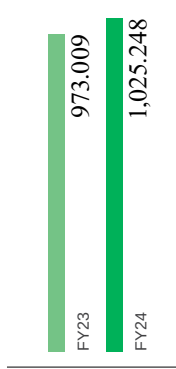


The Coal Supply also increased from 973.009 MT in FY 2023-24 to 1,025.248 MT (provisional) in FY 2024-25 with a growth of about 5.37%. Uninterrupted coal supply has been ensured during the year for the Power Sector.

Source: Ministry of Coal, GoI



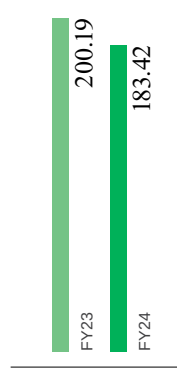
Coal Supply (Million Tonnes)



Coal imports fell 8.4% to 183.42 MT in April-December 2024 from 200.19 MT in the same period of FY 2023-24, saving \$5.43 billion (₹42,315.7 crore) in foreign exchange. The Non-Regulated Sector saw a sharper decline of 12.01%, while imports for blending by thermal power plants dropped 29.8%, despite a 3.53% rise in coal-based power generation.

Source: Ministry of Coal, GoI

Coal Imports Reduction (MT)



Source: Ministry of Coal, GoI



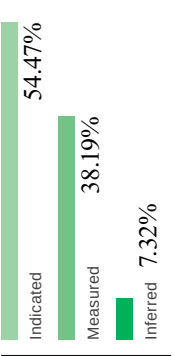
Coal Reserves in India

As of April 1, 2024, India’s lignite reserves were estimated at 3,89,421.34 MT. The resources have been found mainly in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra.

State-wise Coal Resources (in MT)

State	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Grand Total
Odisha	53,799.43	39,053.01	6,351.39	99,203.83
Jharkhand	59,876.88	27,135.39	4,799.30	91,811.57
Chhattisgarh	40,078.14	41,092.78	1,495.44	82,666.36
West Bengal	18,752.19	11,432.59	3,773.29	33,958.07
Madhya Pradesh	15,425.17	12,378.97	5,010.99	32,815.13
Telangana	11,256.78	8,496.57	3,452.17	23,205.52
Maharashtra	8,163.11	3,371.82	1,816.70	13,351.63
Bihar	2,346.36	3,014.65	36.66	5,397.67
Andhra Pradesh	1,024.65	2,368.94	778.17	4171.76
Uttar Pradesh	884.04	177.76	0.00	1061.80
Meghalaya	95.64	16.65	470.93	583.22
Assam	464.78	57.21	3.02	525.01
Nagaland	8.76	21.83	447.72	478.31
Sikkim	0.00	58.25	42.98	101.23
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	40.11	18.89	90.23
Total	21,2207.16	1,48,716.53	28,497.65	3,89,421.34

Estimated Reserves of Coal in India (%)

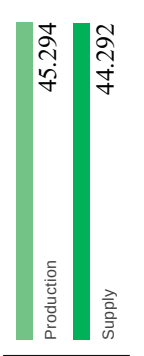


Source: Ministry of Power, GoI

Lignite Sector – Production & Supply

In FY 2024-25, India achieved 45.294 MT lignite production and 44.292 MT despatch, ensuring a stable energy supply to industries and power plants and bolstering India’s energy security, according to the data of Ministry of Coal, GoI.

Lignite Production vs. Supply in FY24 (MT)



Source: Ministry of Coal, GoI

Lignite Reserves in India

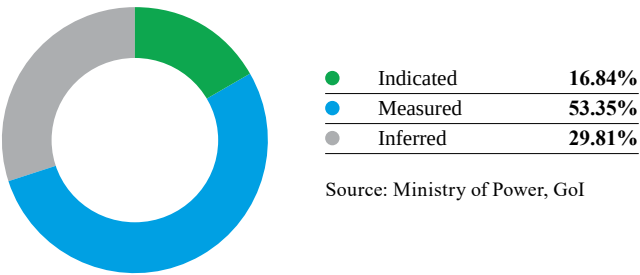
As of April 1, 2024, India’s lignite reserves were estimated at 47,295.61 million tonnes. The major deposits are located in Tamil Nadu, followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat, and other states like Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Odisha, and West Bengal.

State-wise Lignite Resources (in MT)

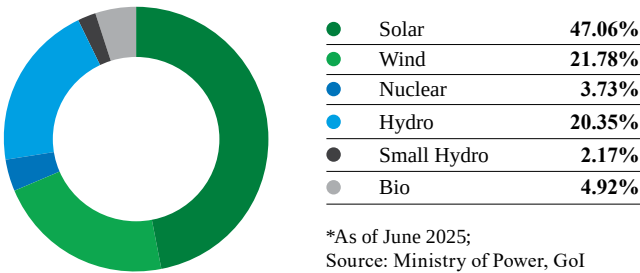
State	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Grand Total
Puducherry	0.00	405.61	11.00	416.61
Tamil Nadu	5,476.00	21,412.16	10,635.49	37,523.65
Rajasthan	1,203.85	3,108.55	2,273.84	6,586.24
Gujarat	1,278.65	283.70	1,159.70	2,722.05
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	20.25	7.30	27.55
Kerala	0.00	0.00	9.65	9.65
West Bengal	0.00	1.13	2.80	3.93
Odisha	5.93	0.00	0.00	5.93
Total	7,964.43	25,231.40	14,099.78	47,295.61

Source: Ministry of Power, GoI

Estimated Reserves of Lignite in India (%)



Non-Fossil Fuel Installed Capacity (GW in %) *



Transition towards Cleaner Energy in Power Generation

India’s power sector is undergoing a fundamental transformation marked by a decisive shift towards cleaner energy sources. This transition is being driven by sustained policy support, technological advancement, and an unwavering national commitment to sustainability and energy security.

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has played a pivotal role in steering India’s energy landscape towards decarbonisation, in alignment with the commitment made at COP26 to achieve 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. As of June 2025, India has already achieved 235.7 GW of capacity from non-fossil fuel sources, including 226.9 GW from renewable energy and 8.8 GW from nuclear energy. This accounts for 49% of the total installed power generation capacity of 476 GW, representing a significant milestone in India’s clean energy transition and its broader climate goals.



500 GW*
Clean Energy Target by 2030

235.7 GW*
Achieved from Clean Energy by June 2025

226.9 GW*
From renewable energy 8.8 GW from nuclear energy



Renewable Energy Sector

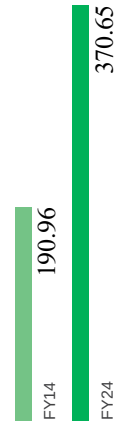
India’s renewable energy sector has made remarkable progress, both in terms of capacity and generation. Driven by targeted government initiatives, supportive policy frameworks, and an expanding domestic manufacturing ecosystem, renewable energy has emerged as a central pillar of India’s energy strategy.

The significant growth in renewable energy capacity to 226.9 GW by June 2025 demonstrates India’s capability and resolve to scale sustainable power infrastructure. This achievement not only reflects progress towards the 500 GW target but also reinforces

India’s leadership in global energy transition efforts. Renewable energy is now a key contributor to India’s energy mix, helping diversify sources of power generation and enhance energy security.

Renewable energy generation has grown substantially over the last decade, rising from 190.96 billion units (BU) in 2014–15 to 370.65 BU during April 2024 to February 2025. As a result, the share of renewable energy in total electricity generation has increased from 17.20% to approximately 22.20% over the same period, underscoring the critical role of renewables in meeting India’s growing power demand while reducing carbon emissions.

Renewable Energy Generation Growth (BU)



Source: Ministry of Power, GoI

Solar Power

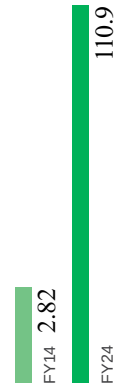
Solar energy has been at the forefront of India’s clean energy expansion. Solar power capacity increased more than 39 times over the past decade, from 2.82 GW in FY 2014-15 to 110.9 GW by FY 2024-25. This includes a record capacity addition of 23.83 GW in FY 2024–25 alone, underscoring the rapid acceleration in deployment. Solar energy now constitutes the largest share of India’s renewable capacity, supported by a robust domestic ecosystem and growing rooftop solar adoption. This exponential growth has been enabled

by policies promoting solar parks, grid integration, and distributed generation, as well as the government’s emphasis on Make in India to boost domestic manufacturing of solar modules and equipment.

Manufacturing Boost (2014 to March 2025):

- Solar PV module capacity surged from 2.3 GW to 88 GW, a 38-fold increase
- Solar PV cell capacity grew from 1.2 GW to 25 GW, a 21-fold increase

Solar Power Installed Capacity Growth (GW)



Source: Ministry of Power, GoI

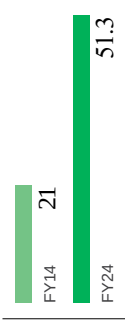
Wind Energy

India has also witnessed steady progress in wind energy development. The installed wind power capacity has more than doubled over the past decade, rising from approximately 21 GW in FY 2014-15 to 51.3 GW by the FY 2024-25. In FY 2024-25 alone, 4.15 GW of new wind capacity was commissioned.

Electricity generation from wind energy reached 78.21 BU between April 2024

and February 2025, accounting for 4.69% of India’s total electricity generation. Domestic manufacturing capabilities in the wind sector have also been significantly strengthened, with 31 certified wind turbine models now produced by 14 Indian companies. India’s wind energy sector has an annual manufacturing capacity of 18 GW, positioning it well to support continued expansion in both onshore and offshore wind development.

Wind Power Installed Capacity Growth (GW)



Source: Ministry of Power, GoI

Short-term Power Market in India

The short-term power market, including the Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM), plays a critical role in meeting the dynamic electricity needs of India’s power ecosystem. It facilitates flexibility for consumers and suppliers, enhances market efficiency, and helps balance real-time supply-demand fluctuations.

In FY 2023–24, India’s short-term power market accounted for 12.5% of total electricity generation, while the remaining 87.5% was procured through long-term contracts and intra-state transactions, according to a report by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission. This underscores the strategic role of short-term trading in providing liquidity and responsiveness to the power sector.

Growth Trends and Market Dynamics

Between FY 2009–10 and 2023–24, the volume of short-term transactions (including DSM) grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.9%, significantly outpacing the 6.0% CAGR of gross electricity generation during the same period. In FY 2023–24, the total volume of short-term transactions and DSM stood at 218.22 billion units (BU), a growth of 12% from 194.35 BU in FY 2022–23.

Excluding DSM and direct bilateral transactions, the volume transacted via traders and power exchanges was 162.51 BU in FY 2023–24. This segment’s monetary value was ₹100,729 crore, reflecting a 19% y-o-y growth.

Key Market Highlights:

- Power Exchanges:** Transactions via exchanges grew at a CAGR of 22.4% from FY 2009–10 to 2023–24, highlighting the increasing preference for transparent and competitive trading platforms
- Trading Licensees:** Electricity traded through licensed traders grew modestly at a CAGR of 3.1% over the same period
- DSM Volume:** DSM recorded a marginal increase of 1.86% in FY 2023–24 over the previous year. However, its share in total short-term volume has significantly declined from 39.2% in FY 2009-10 to 12.3% in FY 2023-24, indicating improved scheduling discipline and grid stability
- Direct Bilateral Transactions:** These fell by 7.6% in FY 2023-24 compared to FY 2022-23. Nevertheless, their share in total short-term and DSM volume has risen from 9.4% in FY 2009-10 to 13.3% in FY 2023-24, indicating a steady role for customised agreements between large entities



Cross-Border Electricity Trade

India is a net exporter of electricity to Nepal, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, and a net importer of electricity from Bhutan.

Cross-Border Trade of Electricity between India and Its Neighbouring Countries (MU), FY13 to FY23

Year	Bhutan (+)	Nepal (-)	Bangladesh (-)	Myanmar (-)	Net Export/Import by India
FY13	5,555.18	840.37	1,448.19	0.00	3,266.62
FY14	5,109.48	997.17	3,271.89	0.00	840.42
FY15	5,555.07	1,469.59	3,654.4	0.00	431.08
FY16	5,863.58	2,021.21	4,419.61	3.23	-580.47
FY17	5,611.14	2,388.96	4,808.83	5.07	-1,591.72
FY18	4,657.07	2,798.84	5,690.31	6.67	-3,838.75
FY19	6,310.73	2,373.06	6,987.94	8.61	-3,058.88
FY20	9,318.17	1,865.05	7,551.99	9.24	-108.11
FY21	7,670.34	1,921.09	7,301.74	8.8	-1,561.29
FY22	6,379.95	158.05	8,622.14	9.8	-2,410.04
FY23	3,862.78	154.08	8,413.52	8.47	-4,713.29

Source: Grid-India, (+) – Imports (-) – Exports

Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

In FY 2023–24, a total of 138.53 lakh Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) were transacted—both through power exchanges and bilaterally via trading licensees—marking a significant 68% increase over the 82.50 lakh RECs traded in FY 2022–23.

Following the implementation of the CERC REC Regulations, 2022, the traditional categorisation of RECs into solar and non-solar has been replaced with a unified REC contract. This shift introduced the concept of certificate multipliers, designed to promote less mature and higher-cost renewable technologies, thereby enhancing the market value and viability of diverse renewable energy sources.

In Terms of Market Performance:

- The market clearing volume of RECs traded on power exchanges surged from 26.32 lakh (December 2022 to March 2023) to 116.58 lakh in FY 2023–24
- The weighted average market clearing price of these RECs declined from ₹1,000/MWh in FY 2022-23 to ₹442/MWh in FY 2023-24
- Additionally, REC trading through licensed traders rose sharply from 0.90 lakh RECs in FY 2022-23 to 21.95 lakh RECs in FY 2023-24, with the average price decreasing from ₹925/MWh to ₹452/MWh



Growth of Renewable Energy Certificates Transacted on Power Exchanges and Bilaterally through Traders, FY11 to FY23

Year	Number of Buyers	Number of Sellers	Number of RECs Transacted (lakh)
FY11	397	197	10.15
FY12	802	683	25.90
FY13	1,083	1,044	27.49
FY14	821	1,378	30.62
FY15	1,332	1,512	49.55
FY16	1,760	1,588	64.88
FY17	1,140	1,088	162.00
FY18	988	830	126.00
FY19	830	820	89.28
FY20*	277	523	9.21
FY21*	541	749	84.60
FY22	520	820	82.50
FY23	493	723	138.53

*As per Hon’ble APTEL Order trading sessions of RECs at both the Power Exchanges was suspended from Jul’20 to Oct’21 and resumed from Nov’21 as per Hon’ble APTEL Order dated 09.11.2021.

Note: 2022-23 onwards includes RECs traded bilaterally through Trading Licensees.

Source: NLDC

Key Features of the CERC’s 2022 Regulations on Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs):

- **Validity of RECs:** As per the new regulations, the certificates issued shall remain valid until they are redeemed
- **Eliminated Floor and Forbearance Price:** Floor and Forbearance price are not required for trading of RECs. Prices would be discovered in the power exchanges and as mutually agreed between eligible entities and electricity traders. The Commission may by an order give such directions to the Power Exchange(s) or the electricity traders or the Nodal Agency as may be considered necessary, on being satisfied that any of the following circumstances exist or are likely to occur -
 - Abnormal increase or decrease in prices of Certificates;
 - Sudden volatility in the prices of Certificates;
 - Sudden high or low transaction volumes of Certificates on a Power Exchange
- **REC Fungibility:** There is a new concept of fungibility for Renewable Energy Certificates, where the categorisation of RECs, i.e., solar and non-solar has been eliminated in the REC Regulations, 2022. The regulations have provision for all types of renewable energy technologies, like solar, wind,

- hydro, biomass and biofuel, conversion of waste into energy and any other RE technology into a new REC contract through which RECs of all RE technologies are traded.
- **Certificate Multiplier:** A new concept of Certificate Multiplier has been introduced for promoting less mature and high-price RE technologies. The multiplier will increase the market value of different RE technologies. The certificate multiplier assigned to RE technologies depends upon the date of commissioning of the project. Multipliers are assigned as per the tariff range (in ₹/kWh) for different RE technologies.

Multipliers for different RE Technologies

RE Technologies	Tariff Range (₹/kWh)	Certificate Multiplier
On Shore Wind and Solar	<=4	1
Hydro	4-6	1.5
Municipal Solid Waste and Non-Fossil Fuel based Cogeneration	6-8	2
Biomass and Biofuel	8-10	2.5



Multipliers will be assigned for the next three years from the date of effect of new regulations. The tariff range and Certificate Multiplier will be revised by CERC as per the maturity level of RE technology. The Certificate Multiplier, once assigned to RE generating stations and Captive generating stations, shall be valid for fifteen years from the date of commissioning of these RE and captive generating stations. The RE projects which have already been commissioned before the new REC regulations came into action shall not be subjected to these conditions.

- **Transactions of RECs through Trading Licensees:** With a view to increase competition in the Renewable Energy Market and reducing the transaction costs of RECs, the Commission approved the transactions of RECs through the trading licensees. It will give long-term visibility to all the buyers of RECs, as they can fulfil their RPOs easily. This will facilitate even the small buyers who face difficulty in trading REC to fulfil their RPO.



Critical Minerals

Critical minerals play a vital role in the development of clean energy technologies, including solar panels, wind turbines, electric vehicles (EVs), and energy storage systems.

Usage of Critical Minerals

Solar Energy: Critical minerals such as silicon, tellurium, indium, and gallium are vital for the production of photovoltaic (PV) cells used in solar panels. India’s current solar capacity of 64 GW is heavily dependent on these minerals.

Wind Energy: Rare earth elements like dysprosium and neodymium are used in permanent magnets for wind turbines. India aims to increase its wind energy capacity from 42 GW to 140 GW by 2030, necessitating a stable supply of these minerals.

Electric Vehicles (EVs): Lithium, nickel, and cobalt are key materials used in lithium-ion batteries. Under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP), India plans to deploy 6–7 million EVs by 2024, leading to increased demand for these critical minerals.

Energy Storage: Lithium-ion batteries used in advanced energy storage systems depend on lithium, cobalt, and nickel.

Critical minerals are crucial not only for economic development but also for national security. The concentration of these resources in limited geographic regions poses supply chain risks and potential strategic vulnerabilities.

Recognising their importance, a committee formed by the Ministry of Mines in November 2022 identified 30 critical minerals, with 24 included in Part D of Schedule I of Mines

and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957). The inclusion of 24 critical minerals in Part D of the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act) means that the Central Government now has the exclusive authority to auction mining leases and composite licenses for these specific minerals.

The 30 Critical Minerals

01 Antimony	→	02 Gallium	→	03 Lithium	→	04 Phosphorus	→	05 Strontium
06 Tungsten	→	07 Beryllium	→	08 Germanium	→	09 Molybdenum	→	10 Potash
11 Tantalum	→	12 Vanadium	→	13 Bismuth	→	14 Graphite	→	15 Niobium
16 REE [#]	→	17 Tellurium	→	18 Zirconium	→	19 Cobalt	→	20 Hafnium
21 Nickel	→	22 Rhenium	→	23 Tin	→	24 Selenium	→	25 Copper
26 Indium	→	27 PGE [*]	→	28 Silicon	→	29 Titanium	→	30 Cadmium

^{*}PGE – Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Ruthenium, Iridium, Osmium
[#]REE – Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, Neodymium, Promethium, Samarium, Europium, Gadolinium, Terbium, Dysprosium, Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Ytterbium, Lutetium, Scandium, Yttrium



National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM)

To secure these resources, the Government of India launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) in 2025 to establish a robust framework for self-reliance in the critical mineral sector. Under this mission, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been tasked with conducting 1,200 exploration projects from FY 2024-25 to FY 2030-31.

Objectives of NCMM

India aims to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 (from 2005 levels), achieve 50% of its electric power capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030, and reach Net Zero emissions by 2070. To achieve these climate goals, the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) plays a vital role by building a resilient and self-reliant ecosystem for critical minerals. The mission focuses on boosting domestic production, encouraging private sector participation, strengthening international partnerships, and streamlining regulations to ensure a steady supply of minerals essential for clean energy technologies.

Battery Storage

India’s Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) market is poised for transformative growth, driven by the nation’s target of achieving 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030 and the critical need for grid stability. According to the National Electricity Plan (NEP) 2023 released by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India’s energy storage capacity requirement is projected to reach 82.37 GWh by FY 2026–27, comprising 47.65 GWh from Pumped Storage

Projects (PSP) and 34.72 GWh from BESS. This requirement is expected to rise significantly to 411.4 GWh by FY 2031-32, including 175.18 GWh from PSP and 236.22 GWh from BESS. Furthermore, the CEA has projected that by 2047, energy storage requirements will grow to 2,380 GWh, with 540 GWh from PSP and 1,840 GWh from BESS, driven by the substantial addition of renewable energy capacity to meet India’s Net Zero emissions target by 2070.

This Accelerated Growth is Primarily Driven by:



Renewable Energy Integration: India’s installed renewable capacity reached approximately 220 GW as of March 2025, rapidly pushing towards 500 GW non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030. BESS is critical for managing the intermittency of solar and wind power, enabling round-the-clock (RTC) clean energy supply and ensuring grid stability.



Policy Support: The Indian government has demonstrated strong commitment through initiatives like the National Framework for Energy Storage Systems (2023), the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) batteries (worth ₹18,100 crore), and significant Viability Gap Funding (VGF). An additional ₹5,400 crore in VGF has been approved to support 30 GWh of new standalone BESS development, augmenting the existing scheme for 13.2 GWh of projects. Furthermore, the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges waiver for storage projects has been extended until June 30, 2028.



Grid Stability: BESS is essential for ancillary services like frequency regulation, voltage support, and peak shaving, enhancing overall grid reliability and resilience.



Growing EV Adoption: The rapid expansion of the Electric Vehicle (EV) ecosystem in India is creating significant demand for BESS solutions, particularly in charging infrastructure, to manage peak loads and ensure stable power supply.



Declining Battery Costs: Global lithium-ion battery pack prices have continued their downward trajectory, making BESS solutions increasingly economically viable and accelerating adoption. The cost of cells is expected to decline further from around \$95/kWh in 2025 to \$68/kWh in 2030.



Green Hydrogen

India is currently the world’s third-largest producer and consumer of hydrogen, following China and the United States, with an annual production of approximately 6.5 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA), primarily used in crude oil refineries and fertiliser manufacturing, according to the World Economic Forum.

However, the vast majority of this hydrogen is grey hydrogen, produced from natural gas via steam methane reforming. With hydrogen demand in India expected to increase by 2.5 to 3.5 times by 2040, the key challenge lies in transitioning this growing demand towards green hydrogen, which is produced using renewable energy and emits no carbon dioxide.

Recognising this potential and the need for decarbonisation, the Government of India launched the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM). This mission aims to position India as a global hub for green hydrogen production and exports, while enhancing energy self-reliance, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and generating significant employment in clean technology sectors.

National Green Hydrogen Mission

Launched in January 2023, the National Green Hydrogen Mission has a financial outlay of ₹19,744 crore until 2029–30. The mission targets the development of a robust green hydrogen ecosystem, supporting domestic demand, exports, and technological innovation.

- India’s green hydrogen production capacity is targeted to reach 5 MMTPA by 2030, reducing dependence on fossil fuel imports
- With export market growth, production could scale up to 10 MMTPA
- Achievement of the mission targets is expected to reduce cumulative fossil fuel imports worth ₹1 lakh crore by 2030
- The mission is projected to attract over ₹8 lakh crore in total investments and generate more than 6 lakh green jobs across the country
- It aims to add over 100 GW of renewable power generation capacity, leading to an estimated reduction of 50 million metric tonnes (MMT) of CO₂ emissions per annum through the production and use of green hydrogen

Energy Access and Efficiency in India

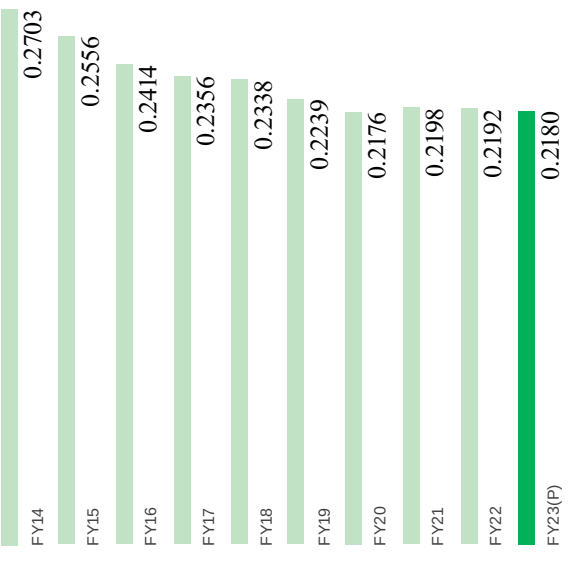
India achieved 100% electrification of villages by March 2022, based on 2011 Census figures. This milestone is a crucial part of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, which aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. This accomplishment demonstrates India’s commitment to ensuring that all its citizens have access to modern energy services, helping drive overall development and well-being.

Energy Intensity and Per Capita Energy Consumption:

Energy intensity is defined as the amount of energy consumed to generate one unit of GDP at constant prices. It is a crucial metric for evaluating the energy efficiency of a country’s economy. Per Capita Energy Consumption (PEC) is computed by dividing total energy consumption for the year by the mid-year population of that year. While both of these indicators are typically based on conventional energy consumption, it is important to note that they may not fully account for the consumption of non-conventional energy sources, especially in rural areas.

The energy intensity in India decreased from 0.2703 Mega Joules per rupee in FY 2014-15 to 0.2180 Mega Joules per rupee in FY 2023-24 (P). This decline indicates an improvement in the efficiency of energy use relative to the economic output, showcasing that India’s economy is becoming more energy-efficient over time.

Energy Intensity in India (Megajoules Per Rupee)

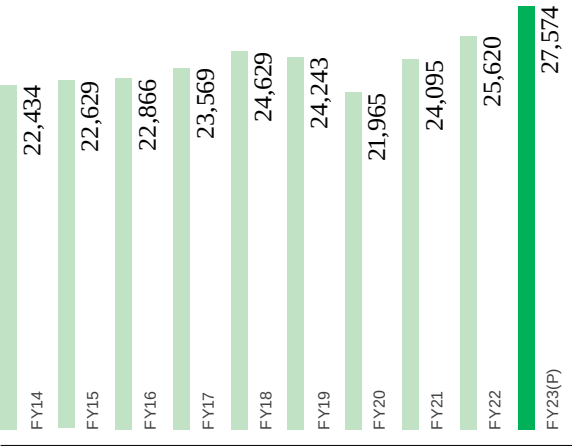


P – Projected; Source: Energy Statistics India 2025, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Per Capita Electricity Consumption

India’s per capita primary energy consumption increased from 22,434 Megajoules/person in FY 2014-15 to 27,574 Megajoules/person in FY 2023-24 (P), indicating a growing demand for energy.

Per Capita Primary Energy Consumption in India (Megajoules/Person)



P – Projected; Source: Energy Statistics India 2025, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



Future Outlook

Outcomes of COP29: Advancing Global Climate Action

At the COP29 UN Climate Conference in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11 to November 22, 2024, nearly 200 countries agreed to triple annual climate finance to \$300 billion by 2035 for developing nations. This landmark pledge aims to support adaptation, mitigation, and resilience efforts amid growing climate risks. The conference also introduced the ‘Baku-to-Belém Roadmap’, which calls for mobilising \$1.3 trillion annually by 2035 from public and private sources to address the funding gap. While this was hailed as a significant step, several developing nations, including India, criticised the outcome as insufficient and lacking equitable representation during negotiations.

Additionally, COP29 operationalised the Loss and Damage Fund, enabling financial support for climate-vulnerable countries starting in 2025. Progress was also made on carbon market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, enhancing transparency and global cooperation in emissions trading. Looking ahead to COP30 in Brazil, the focus will be on converting pledges into action, scaling climate finance flows, and ensuring fair and timely support to developing economies in the global energy transition.



India Goals

As India charts a path towards COP30 and beyond, it stands at the intersection of global climate ambition and its own developmental imperatives. Guided by the principle of 'People, Planet, Progress', India is doubling down on homegrown innovation to scale climate solutions while addressing equity and access for its growing economy.

Key Steps in India's Climate Action and Carbon Innovation Strategy

1

Achieving Net Zero by 2070: India has committed to reaching Net Zero emissions by 2070, with intermediate targets such as 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity and a 45% reduction in emissions intensity by 2030.

2

National Carbon Market Development: India is establishing a robust national carbon market, transitioning from energy-based trading certificates to carbon credit trading by 2025–26 under the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022.

3

Green Hydrogen and Renewable Energy Leadership: Through the National Green Hydrogen Mission and scaling renewable capacity (currently ~220 GW), India aims to become a global hub for clean energy and hydrogen exports.

4

Climate Finance Mobilisation: India is advocating for increased and equitable climate finance at COP summits, seeking transparent, grant-based funding for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries.

5

Climate Resilience and Adaptation Planning: India is investing significantly in climate adaptation, dedicating over 5% of GDP (as of 2022) to resilience initiatives, particularly in agriculture, water, and disaster management.

6

Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment): This initiative promotes sustainable consumption patterns and low-carbon lifestyles, aligning individual actions with global sustainability efforts.

7

Global Climate Diplomacy: India is leading coalitions like the International Solar Alliance and G77+China, shaping a fair and just global energy transition, and pushing for technology transfer and capacity building.



SWOT Analysis



STRENGTHS

- **Abundant natural resources:** Availability of lignite, coal, and water, ensuring reliable inputs for power generation
- **Diversified energy portfolio:** Proven expertise across fossil fuel mining, thermal power generation, and renewable energy initiatives
- **Experienced management team:** A committed leadership with a strong track record of operational and strategic performance
- **Consistent financial performance:** Demonstrated growth, profitability, and sound financial management
- **Groundwater management capabilities:** Strong resource conservation and utilisation practices
- **Harmonious industrial relations:** Productive and stable workforce with minimal disruptions
- **Mining proficiency:** Extensive experience in open-cast lignite mining using state-of-the-art SME technology
- **Robust R&D capabilities:** Focus on mine exploration, planning, and technological innovation
- **Secure long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs):** Stability ensured through PPAs and Pit Head Power Stations
- **Operational expertise in MDO (Mine Developer & Operator) and outsourcing:** Efficient execution of outsourced and MDO-based mining and energy projects



OPPORTUNITIES

- **Rising urbanisation and industrialisation:** Increasing power demand due to infrastructure development and urban growth
- **Power trading potential:** Opportunities to optimise revenue through strategic power trading mechanisms
- **Growing per capita power consumption:** Higher energy demand in line with economic and population growth
- **Investments in green energy:** Policy support and incentives for expanding renewable energy projects
- **Government commitment to electrification:** National efforts to enhance electricity access across all regions
- **Alignment with Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan:** Potential for growth through self-reliance and domestic sourcing initiatives
- **Expansion into Green Energy:** Opportunities in green hydrogen, battery storage, pumped storage, and rare earth element mining
- **Diversification into critical minerals:** Exploration of underground coal gasification, surface coal gasification, and other critical resources



WEAKNESSES

- **Rising mining costs:** Escalating expenses affecting operational efficiency and profitability
- **Higher stripping ratio:** Increased overburden removal leading to elevated mining costs and resource pressure



THREATS

- **High water pumping costs:** Elevated expenses contributing to increased operational overheads
- **Underutilisation of capacity:** Unused potential in both power generation and mining operations
- **Transition to renewable energy:** Competition and regulatory push may challenge thermal power dominance
- **Land acquisition and resettlement challenges:** Increased costs and delays due to compensation demands and displacement issues
- **Geopolitical risks and trade disruptions:** Global conflicts and trade wars affecting energy supply chains and material sourcing
- **Delayed payment recoveries:** Impact on liquidity and cash flow due to slow receivables
- **Regulatory uncertainties:** Changes in environmental and energy sector regulations may pose compliance and operational risks

Company Overview

NLC India Limited (NLCIL), a Navratna public sector enterprise established in 1956, is a leader in lignite mining and power generation with operations across India. Over the years, it has pioneered advancements in brown coal mining and diversified into coal mining and renewable energy, while exploring global opportunities. Sustainability and environmental stewardship have been core objectives since inception, with extensive CSR and community development initiatives ensuring shared growth. NLCIL firmly believes the community is integral to its existence, not separate from it.

Mining

Lignite Mining

NLCIL operates 3 opencast Lignite Mines of total installed capacity 28 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) at Neyveli and 1 opencast Lignite Mine at Barsingsar in Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 2.10 MTPA.

Coal Mining

- NLCIL has entered coal mine projects and has been allotted Talabira-II & III OCP of 20 MTPA capacity in Odisha and Pachwara South Coal Block of 9 MTPA capacity in Jharkhand State
- Further, NLCIL won the North Dhadu (Western Part) of 3 MTPA Capacity Coal Block in Jharkhand, Machhakata (Revised) Coal Block of peak rated capacity of 30 MTPA and New Patrapara South Coal Block of 12 MTPA in Angul District of Odisha State in Commercial Coal Block auctioning



- Coal production in Talabira-II & III OCP (20 MTPA) was commenced on April 26, 2020 and the Mine attained COD on April 1, 2021 and started to supply coal to its end use Plant, NTPL TPS, Thoothukudi and now supplies coal to NTPC Thermal Power Stations under a MoU, for a period of 5 years
- Project activities are in full swing at the recently acquired commercial coal blocks, with statutory clearances under progress and anticipated commencement of these mines shall be 2030

Critical Minerals

NLCIL was declared as preferred bidder for “Semhardih Phosphorite and Limestone Block” and “Raipura Phosphorite and Limestone Block of Balod, Chhattisgarh” in the Tranche-V auction of Critical and Strategic Mineral Blocks by Ministry of Mines.



Power Generation

Thermal Power

- NLCIL is operating 4 Lignite based pit-head Thermal Power Stations with an aggregate capacity of 3,390 Megawatt (MW) at Neyveli and one 250 MW Lignite based Thermal Power Station (BTPS) at Barsingsar, Rajasthan
- 1,000 MW Coal based Thermal Power Station is also in operation at Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu through its subsidiary company, NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL), a Joint Venture between NLCIL and TNPGL (equity participation in the ratio of 89:11)
- Further, NLCIL formed JV with the Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) in setting up 3x660 MW Coal based Thermal Power Station at Ghatampur in UP and achieved Unit#1 COD on December 12, 2024. Hon'ble Prime Minister has dedicated this Unit to the Nation on May 30, 2025

Renewable Energy

- The Company is operating 1,380 MW of Solar Power Plants in various Districts of Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- 51 MW Wind Power Plant in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu
- 52.83 MW of 300 MW Solar project is commissioned on 20.08.2025 at Rajasthan
- NLCIL is the first CPSE to cross 1 GW capacity in Solar Power Generation in the country
- The Company has become a member of International Solar Alliance (ISA)
- NLCIL Renewables Ltd. (NIRL), a wholly owned Subsidiary of NLCIL, has received LoA from Tamil Nadu Green Energy Corporation Ltd. (TNGECL) for establishing 250 MW/ 500 MWh capacity BESS project
- Received LoA from SJVN Ltd. for development of 200 MW Wind Power Project
- Received LoA from NTPC Limited for setting up of 450 MW ISTS Connected Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Project
- NLCIL is aiming to achieve a total Renewable energy capacity of 10,110 MW by 2030
- 2.11GW of RE projects are under implementation in advanced stages

Current Capacities

Mining Capacity (50.10 MTPA)	Power Generation (6,731 MW) (Including JVs)
Lignite: 30.1 MTPA	Lignite Based: 3,640 MW
Coal: 20.00 MTPA	Coal Based: 1,660 MW
	Solar: 1,432 MW
	Wind: 51 MW

Planned Capacity Addition during 2025-30

Mining Capacity (54.25 MTPA)	Power Generation (13,399 MW) (including JVs)
Lignite: 11.25 MTPA	Lignite Based: 1,000 MW
Coal: 42.00 MTPA	Coal Based: 3,720 MW
Critical Minerals: 1 MTPA	Solar: 8,279 MW
	Wind: 400 MW

- NLCIL's Total Capacity by 2030 in Mining will be 104.35 MW and in Power Generation will be 20,130 MW
- Projected Capital Expenditure (up to 2030): ₹1.17 lakh crore (approx.) with a debt-equity ratio of 70:30 for Thermal & Mining projects and 80:20 for Renewable projects

NLCIL has contributed significantly to the Socio-Economic development of the Nation for more than six decades.

NLCIL's strategy is to have minimum impact on environment and fulfil the aspirations of various stakeholders. Thrust areas include environment improvement programme such as eco restoration in mines, massive afforestation programmes, rainwater harvesting, waste utilisation, and conservation of biodiversity, effective water and energy management, pollution control, mitigating the impact of climate change. NLCIL is proactive in training its employees in Environment Management.

The Company also pursues appropriate standards in safety, quality, energy efficiency, clean mining techniques, emission controls and environment management.

Further, NLCIL also meets the statutory requirement as stipulated by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) over its Guidelines on Sustainable Development for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE).



Business Performance

In FY 2024-25, NLC India Limited achieved record-breaking performance with over 41 Million Tonnes of coal and lignite production. Despite operational challenges at Neyveli Mines, the Company generated 27.9 Billion Units of electricity, including 2.1 BU from green energy. With the all time highest capital expenditure of ₹7,736.10 crore—NLCIL reinforced its focus on infrastructure growth and energy expansion.

Portfolio-wise Major Achievements

Mining

- Achieved an all-time highest-ever Coal and Lignite production of 41 MT. Talabira-II & III OCP mines achieved record Coal production of 17.2 MT and Coal despatch of 16.7 MT
- For the first time in the history of Barsingsar Lignite Mine, the annual rated EC Mine Capacity of 2.1 MT has been achieved in two consecutive years (FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25)
- Implemented the Digital Logistics Management System at Talabira-II & III OCP mines, ensuring real-time monitoring and transparency in coal dispatch
- Obtained Forest Clearance (Stage-I) and (Stage II) and Environmental Clearance for Pachwara South OCP
- Secured Machhakata (Revised) Coal block (30 MTPA) and executed the Coal Mine Development & Production Agreement (CMDPA) with the Nominated Authority, MoC. Also, vesting order issued by MoC
- Secured New Patrapara (South) Coal Mine Project (12 MTPA) and executed the Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) with the Nominated Authority, MoC. Also, vesting order issued by MoC
- Signed MoU with M/s.DVC for supply of 2.0 MTPA of coal from Talabira-II&III OCP mines
- Signed MoU with M/s. NTPC for the continued supply of coal from Talabira-II&III OCP mines for next 5 years

Thermal

- Successfully declared the Commercial Operation Date for Unit-1 (660 MW) of Ghatampur Thermal Power Project, with this NLCIL joined the elite club of super critical thermal operations
- TPS-I Expansion ranked first in cumulative PLF among lignite fired thermal power stations (up to February’2025).
- First time, since inception, Barsingsar Thermal Power Station (BTPS) achieved a record 81.90% PAF, surpassing CERC norms of 75%
- BTPS recorded its highest ever power generation of 1.76 BU, since inception
- Issued Notice to Proceed (NTP) to BHEL (EPC Contractor) for the 3x800 MW NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project, marking its official start
- Sale order issued for the dismantling of the 600 MW decommissioned TPS-I, generating ₹600.09 crore. Successfully conducted biomass pellet co-firing trials at BTPS under the SAMARTH mission.
- Ministry of Power accorded permission to adopt Sub Critical Technology (2 x 500 MW) for TPS-II Second Expansion project at Neyveli

- NLCIL Rajasthan Power Limited (NRPL), a JV between NLCIL and RVUNL has been formed for 3X125 MW lignite based thermal power plant and linked mines

In FY 2024-25, NLC India Limited (NLCIL) achieved significant operational milestones across its power portfolio. BTPS recorded its highest-ever annual gross generation of 1,759.64 MU, with a strong PLF of 80.35%, and ranked first nationally among all central sector thermal stations in October 2024 with a PLF of 96.49%. TPS I Expansion secured the top position among lignite-based stations multiple times during the year, while NNTPS ranked first in April 2024 and second in October 2024. NUPPL GTPP achieved commercial operation of Unit 1 on December 12, 2024 and crossed 1 BU of generation by March 2025.

On the investment front, NLCIL delivered robust capex, surpassing targets. Consolidated thermal-linked capex stood at ₹4,090.26 crore, forming the major portion of the total ₹7,736.10 crore capital spend, reflecting accelerated execution of projects.

These achievements demonstrate NLCIL’s focus on timely project delivery, efficiency enhancement, and capacity growth across lignite and coal-based assets. By combining operational excellence with strategic investments, the Company reinforced its position as a leading power producer, ready to meet the nation’s growing energy demands.

Renewable Power and Sustainability

- Successfully entered into 10 years of renewable energy (RE) generation, producing 1,234 crore units of green energy
- Generated 2.1 BU of green energy, preventing 1.785 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions
- Received LoA for a 200 MW Wind Power project from SJVN Ltd.
- NIRL, wholly owned subsidiary of NLCIL, received LOA from Tamil Nadu Green Energy Corporation Ltd (TNGECL) for establishing 250 MW / 500MWh capacity BESS project in Tamil Nadu and PPA agreement has also been signed with Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited
- Won 450 MW Hybrid RE project from NTPC
- Floated tender for establishing 4 MW PEM Electrolyser Green Hydrogen plant, first of its kind in NLCIL
- NIRL Rajasthan Renewables Limited (NRRL), a JV between NIRL and RVUNL has been formed for developing 2,000 MW of renewable power projects in Rajasthan
- MoU signed with the Govt. of Odisha for establishment of Mines (42 MTPA), Thermal power projects (2,400 MW) and renewable energy projects (2,000 MW)

- Contract Awarded for EV charging stations (5 nos.) at various location of NLCILs & JVs which is under implementation stages.
- Contract Awarded for establishing Roof top solar (4 MW) & Floating Solar (1 MW) in various buildings of NLCILs & its JV
- NIRL Assam Renewables Limited (NARL) a JV between NIRL and APDCL has been formed to develop 1,000 MW of green energy projects
- NIRL signed JV agreement with MAHAPREIT for development of various Renewable Projects
- NIRL signed MoU with Govt. of Assam for setting up renewable power projects including solar, pumped storage and battery energy storage system projects
- Signed Power Usage Agreement (PUA) with Telangana DISCOMS for 200 MW

Financial and Strategic Growth

- Achieved an all-time high share price (₹311+) and market capitalisation (₹43,000+ crore)
- Ministry of Finance exempted capital gains tax on renewable asset transfers to NIRL

- Secured \$100 million term loan (YEN) from SBI for project expansion
- Received NIL comments certificate from C&AG for the FY 2024-25 standalone & consolidated financial statements
- Achieved 107.74% collection efficiency, collecting ₹9,274 crore against ₹8,609 crore billed
- Reduced power dues by 39.21% from ₹4,632 crore to ₹2,816 crore
- Formed ESG Committee and conducted its first meeting to drive sustainability initiatives
- NLCIL have declared & paid interim dividend of 15% and NTPL has declared & paid interim dividend of 10%
- Truing up Tariff petitions for Tariff period 2019-24 and Tariff petitions for Tariff period 2024-29 has been filed with CERC before the due date for all the Thermal units and Mines units including subsidiaries
- Reduced Finance Cost of more than ₹150 crore through refinancing of existing loans including subsidiaries, NTPL and NUPPL by exploring the market
- Systemic improvements including restructuring and centralisation of Finance Team, payments related to employees, vendors, contractors, TREDS, etc.

Projects Won by NLCIL through Competitive Bidding

Mining

- NLCIL won the Machhakata (revised) Coal mine at Angul District, Odisha of 30 MTPA capacity on July 4, 2024. Vesting Order issued by MoC on September 5, 2024. For Land Acquisition, MoC issued notification under section 4(1) of CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 on June 6, 2025.
- Further, on November 21, 2024, NLCIL won the New Patrapara South Coal mine at Angul District, Odisha of 12 MTPA. Vesting Order was issued to NLCIL by MoC on February 4, 2025
- NLCIL was declared as preferred bidder for “Semhardih Phosphorite and Limestone Block” and “Raipura Phosphorite and Limestone Block of Balod, Chhattisgarh” in the Tranche-V auction of Critical and Strategic Mineral Blocks held on May 15, and May 16, 2025 by Ministry of Mines

Renewables

- On February 28, 2025 NLCIL received LoA from SJVN Ltd. for development of 200 MW Wind Power Project (₹3.74/kWh)
- On June 22, 2025, NLCIL Renewables Ltd. (NIRL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NLCIL, won a 250 MW / 500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project through a tariff-based competitive bidding process under the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme. The LoA was received from Tamil Nadu Green Energy Corporation Ltd. (TNGECL).

- NLCIL received a Letter of Award (LoA) from NTPC Limited on June 27, 2025 for setting up of 450 MW ISTS (Inter State Transmission System) Connected Wind-Solar Hybrid Power Project and Supply of Hybrid Power generated from the aforesaid project to NTPC Limited for a period of 25 Years under PPA



Eco-friendly Measures Taken by NLCIL

- As part of the Green Initiatives and maximising the 'Waste to Wealth Concept', NLCIL commissioned one OB to Sand project at Mine-IA & other one is under construction in Mine-I
- To utilise the mine voids, NLCIL planned 2x50 MW Pumped Storage Hydro-Power Projects. Feasibility Report is under review. Further, NLCIL has planned to develop 4x275 MW Pumped Storage project at Palar-Porathalar, Tamil Nadu & 500 MW at Salandi, Odisha. These projects are at initial stage
- To utilise the Mined-out area in Mine-II, NLCIL is establishing 50 MW Solar power project in Mined out area for which construction works are under progress. The project is scheduled for commissioning by November 2025
- Green Hydrogen: NLCIL planned for setting-up of a Pilot scale Project to generate Hydrogen with in-put of 4 MW Solar to the Electrolyser. Further activities are under progress
- In order to comply with the new emission norms, installation of auxiliaries such as Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) is also being undertaken. FGD construction is under progress in NNTPS, NTPL & NUPPL

Capex FY 2024-25

Particulars	Budget 2024-25	Actual 2024-25	% Actuals w.r.t. Budget 2024-25
NLCIL - STANDALONE	1,240.00	3,864.54	311.66%
NLCIL - CONSOLIDATED	3,040.00	7,736.10	254.48%

Way forward

- Commencement of mining in Pachwara South OCP
- Commissioning of Unit-II & unit -III of NUPPL
- 950 MW Solar (at 300 MW-Rajasthan & 600-Gujarat, 50 MW-TN mined out area), 50 MW wind at Gujarat (Total 1050 MW) – Commissioning expected in this FY 2025-26
- Construction works are expected to commence in the following projects:
 - 4 MW – Rooftop solar – Tamil Nadu
 - 1 MW – Floating solar – Tamil Nadu
 - 100 MW + 200 MW solar – Gujarat
 - 810 MW RRVUNL solar project – Rajasthan.



Financial Performance

A detailed discussion and analysis of financial statements is furnished below. Reference to Note(s) in the following paragraphs refers to the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for FY 2024-25 placed elsewhere in this report.

The items of the Balance Sheet are as discussed below:

Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE), RoU Asset, Intangible Asset, Capital Work-in-Progress and Assets under Development (Note-2 to Note-6):

Particulars	As at March 31 st		
	2025 (₹crore)	2024 (₹crore)	% Change
Gross Block of PPE (Note-2)	28,601.21	27,712.81	3.21
Net Block of PPE (Note-2)	17,376.73	17,830.85	(2.55)
Net Block - RoU Asset (Note-3)	76.52	76.47	0.07
Net Block of Intangible Assets (Note-4)	211.23	225.95	(6.51)
Capital Work-in-Progress (Note-5)	4,319.55	1,923.37	124.58

During the year, the gross block of PPE increased by ₹888.40 crore, whereas the net block decreased by ₹454.12 crore. The increase in gross block is mainly due to capitalisation of mining assets, turbine generator in NNTPS, conveyor system in Mine-II and acquisition of land in Neyveli & Talabira, whereas the decrease in net block is mainly attributable to depreciation on the assets.

The increase in gross block in Right-of-Use (ROU) Assets is mainly on account of the addition of new leases, which is partly offset by the periodic depreciation of ROU assets.

The decrease in net block of Intangible Assets by ₹14.72 crore is mainly attributable to periodic depreciation on the assets, and the same was partially offset by the new capitalisation of assets of ₹5.09 crore.

The significant increase in CWIP during the year is mainly due to the FGD project of NNTPS, capital expenditure incurred towards Solar 300MW–Barsingsar project, Macchakata Coal Mine, New Patrapara South Coal Mine, Solar 50MW–Mine II (Captive), Wind 50 MW Hybrid and land acquisition for Talabira Mines & Thermal.

Non- Current Financial Assets (Note-7) and Other Non-Current Assets (Note-8):

a. Investments in Subsidiaries, Associate and Joint Venture Companies (Note-7a)

The break-up of investments in Subsidiaries, Associate and Joint Venture Companies is as follows:

Particulars	As of March 31 st (₹ crore)	
	2025	2024
Investment in Subsidiaries	5,086.24	4,634.84
Investment in Joint Venture	0.01	0.01
Investment in Associates	5.27	5.27

The change in Investments in subsidiaries is on account of:

- Additional subscription to equity shares ₹10 Per Share of ₹331.75 crore (PY: ₹393.70 crore) of NUPPL, through a right issue. However, the percentage of holding remains unchanged
- Additional investment of ₹119.65 crore in NLC India Renewable Limited (NIRL), a wholly owned subsidiary of NLCIL, during the current year



b. Non-Current Trade Receivables (Note-7b)

As per the Late payment surcharge rules notified by Ministry of Power on June 3, 2022, one DISCOM has opted for ₹734.56 crore under the interest-free installment scheme within the specified cut-off date. The dues of such beneficiary have been presented at fair values as per the requirements of Ind AS 109, and the non-current balances of dues as at 31st March of the current year and the previous year are as follows:

As of March 31 st (₹ crore)		
Particulars	FY25	FY24
Unsecured – Considered Good	58.03	222.50

c. Non-Current Loans (Note-7c)

The secured loans and unsecured loans to employees include house building loans, vehicle loans, multipurpose loans, etc. The loans outstanding as at 31st March of the current year and the previous year are as follows:

As of March 31 st (₹ crore)		
Particulars	FY25	FY24
Loans to employees	7.85	14.28

d. Other Non-Current Financial Assets (Note-7d)

As per the guidelines from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, Escrow Accounts have been opened in the name of “Coal Controller Escrow Account NLC India Limited” for each captive mine, and the balances held in these escrow accounts are presented as ‘Mine closure deposit’.

Up to 50% of the total deposited amount, including interest accrued in the escrow account, shall be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. During the year, ₹139.53 crore was released based on the coal controller order received in FY 2024-25 for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.

Interest earned on the escrow account is added to the mine closure deposit account on renewal. All the deposits are renewed every year. The fresh deposits made during FY 2025-26 amount to ₹57.37 crore.

As of March 31 st (₹ crore)		
Particulars	FY25	FY24
Mine Closure Deposit	604.31	639.41

e. Other Non-Current Assets (Note-8)

As of March 31 st (₹ crore)		
Particulars	FY25	FY24
Capital Advances	1,658.40	1,159.30
Advances Other than Capital Advances	123.50	123.50

The increase in capital advance is mainly due to capital advances given for acquisition of land for Talabira project & Neyveli Mines, Solar Power Plant 200 MW – Gujarat, Wind 50 MW - Hybrid and FGD project of NNTPS.

Current Assets (Note-9 to Note-12):

The current assets as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and the changes therein are as follows:

As of March 31 st (₹ crore)			
Particulars	FY25	FY24	% Change
Inventories (Note 9)	1,370.04	1,047.64	30.77
Trade Receivables (Note 10a)	1,883.79	3,311.55	(43.11)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 10b)	163.47	553.81	(70.48)
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent (Note 10c)	125.72	125.66	0.05
Loans (Note 10d)	714.40	170.90	318.02
Other Financial Assets (Note 10e)	604.30	1,220.22	(50.48)
Current Tax Assets (Net) (Note 11)	134.20	274.28	(51.07)
Other Current Assets (Note 12)	1,256.92	737.62	70.40

a. Inventories (Note-9)

The increase in the inventory is mainly on account of the increase in the closing stock of Lignite & Coal during the current year compared with the previous year, which is mainly due to increase in production.

b. Trade Receivables (Note-10a)

Trade receivable have mainly reduced due to timely payments by DISCOMs inline with the LPS Rules, 2022 and the consequent realisation of old dues through the instalment scheme, which has been offset by the billing of the impact on account of CERC orders.

c. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note-10b)

The movement in cash and cash equivalents is on account of maturity of short-term deposits. The deposits are generally maintained for a period of less than three months to ensure liquidity.

d. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent (Note-10c)

There were no material changes during the year.

e. Loans (Note-10d)

During the current financial year, based on the short-term funding arrangement with the subsidiaries, the Company has extended loan to NUPPL, NIGEL & NIRL amounting to ₹555 crore, ₹98.55 crore & ₹41.94 crore respectively, as on March 31, 2025.

The loan balances to employees mainly represent secured loans of various nature such as House Building Loan, Car/ Scooter Loan, and unsecured loans such as Multipurpose Loans, etc., during the year.

f. Other Current Assets (Note-12)

The increase in other current assets is mainly on account of an increase in advances given to other parties by ₹431.58 crore, and further, the increase in GST receivable (Input Tax Credit) by ₹159.29 crore.

Assets Held for Sale (Note-13):

All units of Thermal Power Station-I have been retired from operation subsequent to September 30, 2020. The net block of TPS-I assets as on March 31, 2024 is reclassified as assets held for sale as per the requirements of Ind AS 105. The estimated net sale proceeds of the retired assets are expected to be above the residual value of assets appearing in the books.

The first tranche of assets was sold in FY 2024-25, and the Company booked a profit on sale of assets amounting to ₹44.71 crore.

Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances (Note-14):

Expense/Income recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss, to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations, is recognised as ‘Regulatory deferral account balances’.

The Company reviews its regulatory balances at each reporting date, and the adjustments arising from the above are adjusted in regulatory deferral balances from the year in which the same becomes recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

Regulatory deferral account debit balance consists of various incomes which accrue to the Company from its DISCOMs due to various actions of the Regulator.

During the current financial year, the regulatory account balance has decreased by ₹350.98 crore as compared to the previous financial year, mainly due to-

(a) Based on the petition filed with CERC for NNTPS (2x500 MW), the differential amount (as against provisional tariff order) of ₹360.27 crore was considered under regulatory deferral account debit balance. Consequent to receipt of the CERC order, regulatory assets created earlier have been reversed in the current year.

(b) The Company undertakes concurrent Mine Closure activity. In line with the Mine Closure Guidelines issued in May 2020 by the Ministry of Coal, GoI, the actual expenses incurred on mine closure up to a maximum of 50% of the Mine Closure Deposit, along with interest in the Escrow Account, can be withdrawn on verification every five years. Accordingly, for the 5-year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, an amount of ₹171.15 crore had been considered on a provisional basis under regulatory assets over the previous periods.

In the current financial year, ₹171.15 crore has been reversed based on an order from the Coal Controller (CCO) received in FY 2024-25 for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21. Further, an amount of ₹23.92 crore (PY: ₹22.78 crore) has been considered as regulatory income / assets based on the revised mine plan.

(c) As per CERC regulations 2024-29, security expenses, water charges, and capital spares will be allowed separately after prudence check. By considering the regulations, regulatory income of ₹88.80 crore in respect of those charges for the year ended March 31, 2025 is accounted for in regulatory deferral account debit balances.

(d) As the Company continues to bill beneficiaries based on the latest available Tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019-24), in accordance with the regulations, until the Tariff Order for the current control period (2024-29) is issued. During the year, O&M difference amounting to ₹68.30 crore arising between the last approved 2019-24 tariff order in respect of Thermal power plants and normative O&M applicable for the current control period 2024-29 is considered under regulatory deferral account debit balances.

Total Equity (Note-15 & Note-16):

The total Equity of the Company at the end of FY 2024-25 increased to ₹17,465.17 crore from ₹15,993.91 crore in the previous year, an increase of 9.20%. The major reasons for the same are tabulated below:

Particulars	Total Equity (₹ crore)	Book Value Per Share (₹)
Opening balance as on April 1, 2024	15,993.91	115.34
Add: Profit for the year	1,887.26	13.61
Less: Appropriations of Dividend	(416.00)	(3.00)
Balance as on March 31, 2025	17,465.17	125.95

The President of India holds 1,00,11,56,562 of shares constituting 72.20% of total share capital and the remaining 27.80% shares are held by Public & Domestic Institutional Investors as on March 31, 2025.



Non-Current and Current Liabilities:

Details of Schedules	March 31, 2025 (₹ crore)	March 31, 2024 (₹ crore)	Difference
Long-term borrowings including current maturities of long-term borrowings (Note-17a & 21a)	7,524.97	7,968.77	(443.80)
Lease Liabilities (Note-17b & 21b)	36.38	35.85	0.53
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities (Note-17c)	245.89	456.07	(210.18)
Provisions (Non-Current) (Note-18)	152.54	151.30	1.24
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) (Note-19)	3,867.49	3,465.24	402.25
Other Non-Current Liabilities (Note-20)	767.33	723.61	43.72
Current Borrowings Excluding Current Maturities of Long-term Loan (Note-21a)	--	--	--
Current Trade Payable (Note-21c)	1,233.62	770.16	463.46
Other Current Financial Liabilities (Note-21d)	657.49	465.71	191.78
Other Current Liabilities (Note-22)	2,057.71	1,706.55	351.16
Provisions (Current) (Note-23)	1,209.93	498.48	711.45

The Details of Non-Current and Current Liabilities are Discussed below:

a. Long-term borrowings including Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Note-17a & 21a)

Particulars	March 31, 2025 (₹ crore)	March 31, 2024 (₹ crore)
Borrowings in non-current financial liabilities (Note-17a)	5,006.74	7,055.28
Current maturities of non-current borrowings included in current liabilities (Note-21a)	2,518.23	913.49
Total borrowings	7,524.97	7,968.77

The reduction in total borrowings is mainly due to the repayment of term loans and project-specific loans.

b. Lease Liabilities (Note-17b & 21b)

To meet its requirements, w.r.t maintaining offices / guest houses at various locations, its requirement of vehicles for official purposes and use of power evacuation facilities for its solar stations, the Company has entered into several lease agreements with various parties. The lease liability represents the present value of future lease payments as on March 31, 2025. The increase in the lease liability is due to new lease agreements, which were duly offset by lease payments during FY 2024-25.

c. Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities (Note-17c)

The other non-current financial liabilities represent liabilities towards capital expenditures. The liability has decreased by ₹210.18 crore in FY 2024-25, mainly on account of certain project liabilities becoming due as per contractual obligations. Hence, the same are classified under other current financial liabilities.

d. Provisions (Note-18)

The non-current portion of the Retirement Travel Allowance provision has been classified under this head. The movement is on account of giving effect to the actuarial valuation obtained.

e. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) (Note-19):

Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) have increased from ₹3,465.24 crore as of March 31, 2024 to ₹3,867.49 crore as of March 31, 2025. The net increase in deferred tax liability during the year, amounting to ₹402.25 crore, is mainly on account of utilisation of MAT credit during the current financial year.

f. Other Non-Current Liabilities (Note-20)

Non-current liabilities have increased by ₹43.72 crore in the current financial year, mainly due to an increase in deferred income by ₹86.75 crore, which was partly offset by a reduction in mine closure liability by ₹43.03 crore.

g. Current Borrowings excluding current maturities of long-term loan (Note-21a)

There are NIL current borrowings by the company during the year.

h. Current Trade Payable (Note-21c)

The Trade Payables have increased by ₹463.46 crore during the current financial year.

i. Other Current Financial Liabilities (Note-21d)

Other financial liabilities represent financial liabilities such as unclaimed dividends and accrued interest of long-term as well as short-term liabilities. The variance is mainly due to the classification of capital liabilities and other contractual obligations, which have become due for payment in the next 12 months.

j. Other Current Liabilities (Note-22)

Other current liabilities include unutilised revenue grant, advances & deposits, and other liabilities w.r.t employees, statutory, etc. The liabilities have increased by ₹351.16 crore in the current financial year, mainly due to an increase in advances & deposits.

k. Provisions (Note-23)

The current portion of Provisions has increased mainly due to an increase in provisions created towards PRMA, earned leave, gratuity, and differential mining charges & HPC wages in respect of Talabira Mines (which are under dispute).

Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances (Note-24):

The amount under regulatory deferral liabilities as on March 31, 2025 relates to the impact arises out of various regulatory orders for the previous tariff periods:

- The company has filed appeals before APTEL against CERC orders on the rejection of actual secondary fuel consumption (SFC) for Thermal Power Station II (Neyveli) (2009-14), disallowance of de-capitalisation of LEP assets, and the reduction in claims for capital expenses. NLCIL also appealed to a TNERC order on the reduction of levelised tariffs for 500 MW solar plants. These impacts have been appropriately accounted for in the Regulatory Deferral Account under Ind AS 114 in previous years.

- (b) NLCIL filed a review petition against CERC's Lignite Transfer Price Truing-up order (2014-19), challenging the disallowance of additional capital expenditure and O&M expenses. Following a May 2024 CERC order allowing actual O&M expenses, a regulatory liability of ₹1,273.31 crore (net of interest) was reversed.
- (c) NLCIL also challenged a reduction in the levelised tariff for a 130 MW plant before APTEL, but the case was dismissed, leading to a reversal of ₹30.24 crore in regulatory provisions.
- (d) In the revision of pooled lignite prices and profit-sharing, APTEL's July 3, 2024, order required NLCIL to share profits from lignite sales, and disallowed incentive sharing. Following a CERC order on March 29, 2025, the previously created regulatory deferral liability of ₹778.07 crore was reversed.
- (e) The regulatory liability of ₹418.81 crore, related to the sharing of non-tariff income from coal/lignite sales during the 2019-24 tariff period, was reversed after being passed on to DISCOMs via credit notes.
- (f) In FY 2022-23, NLCIL billed ₹386.51 crore to DISCOMs for income tax recoverable under CERC tariff regulations, under the 'Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme' (VSVS). ₹68.39 crore has been received, while the balance remains disputed. A legal matter with TANGEDCO is pending, with the Madras High Court directing CERC adjudication. NLCIL retains a regulatory deferral liability of ₹386.51 crore (plus ₹16.52 crore interest), totalling ₹403.03 crore, as of March 31, 2025.
- (g) In March 2024, CERC issued an order for Lignite Input Price for 2009-14, leading to debit notes of ₹694.33 crore (including ₹417.63 crore interest) to TANGEDCO. While TANGEDCO filed a writ petition, CERC upheld the interest claim in November 2024, but TANGEDCO has appealed. NLCIL has provided ₹417.63 crore under regulatory deferral liability pending resolution.
- (h) Additionally, NLCIL recognised a regulatory deferral liability of ₹30.79 crore for excess billing based on the last available Input Price Tariff Order (2019-24) compared to the 2024-29 tariff petition.

Total Income (Note-25 & Note-26)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2024-25 (₹ crore)	FY 2023-24 (₹ crore)	Change (₹ crore)
A	Revenue			
1	Sale of Power	7,323.59	7,836.55	(512.96)
2	Sale of Lignite	605.40	648.68	(43.28)
3	Sale of Coal	2,246.39	1,980.49	265.90
4	Sale of by-products	88.94	83.96	4.98
5	Consultancy & other services	40.72	35.60	5.12
6	Less: Transfer to CWIP & Rebate	19.26	65.03	(45.77)
	Revenue from Operations	10,285.78	10,520.25	(234.47)
B	Other Income			
1	Interest on Deposits, Loans to Subsidiaries, Loan to Employees and Others	194.06	473.26	(279.20)
2	Provisions Written Back	259.12	38.25	220.87
3	Dividend from Subsidiary	194.74	107.10	87.64
4	Others (Net Off Transfer to CWIP & Mine Closure Liability)	553.46	254.49	298.97
	Total Income	1,201.38	873.10	328.28

The major reasons for variations in Revenue from Operations from the previous year are briefly explained below:

A. Revenue from Operations (Note-25):

- (a) The revenue from sales of Power has reduced by 6.55% mainly due to
- During the current year, there has been a decline in the total power generation by 223.45 million units (MU) when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.
 - During the previous year, the Company has received several regulatory/tariff orders such as the CERC review petition order received for Neyveli Mines w.r.t control

period 2014-19; Non-tariff Income gain sharing on Barsingsar Lignite e-auction sales to DISCOMs; CERC revised Lignite Transfer Price trued up order for Neyveli mines for the period 2009-14; and CERC Trued up order for the tariff period 2014-19 for the Barsingsar thermal plant, resulting to increase in power sales in previous year.

- The decrease in above power sales is partly offset by net increase in power sales on accounts of receipt of CERC Tariff Order for the control period 2019-24 w.r.t

NNTPS and CERC Tariff Order for the period 2019-24 with respect to Barsingsar Mines & Thermal.

- (b) Revenue from Sales of Lignite has reduced due to reduction in rate of e-auction sales of Barsingsar Mines and Nil open sales in Mine IA during FY 2024-25. The same is partially offset by increase in TAQA sales.
- (c) Revenue from Coal sales has increased mainly on account of increase in e-auction coal sales and also increase in sales volume to NTPL & NTPC, during the current year as compared to previous year. Further, same is partially offset by reduction of coal e-auction price.

B. Other Income (Note No. 26)

The Other income of the Company has increased by 37.60% during the current year as compared to the previous year, mainly due to:

- (a) Reversal of ECL provision on account of debtors' realisation and towards VSVS.

- (b) The Company has received CCO approved Mine Closure Claim amounting during the year as compared to corresponding period of previous year.
- (c) Increase in Dividend income from NTPL (Subsidiary) during the current year.
- (d) The above reduction is partially offset by:
- Reduction in Interest income on CERC orders mainly due to interest income booked on receipt of revised LTP order for the control period 2009-14 for Neyveli Mines pertaining to TPS-I in previous year. The same is partially offset by reversal of surcharge income on account of concessional surcharge rate from 18% p.a. to 12% p.a.
 - Interest income on Debtors has been reduced mainly due to interest charged on TAQA based on High Court order for 2016-17 and 2017-18.
 - Receipts from Insurance Claims have decreased as compared to corresponding previous year, majorly due to receipt of claim w.r.t TPS II in FY 2023-24.

C. Expenses (Note No-27 to 31)

The details of various expenses and movement with previous year are as follows:

EXPENSES	Note	FY 2024-25 (₹ crore)	FY 2023-24 (₹ Crore)	% Change
Changes in Inventories	27	(205.08)	(189.34)	8.31
Employee Benefit Expenses	28	2,997.20	2,646.46	13.25
Finance Costs	29	562.50	642.89	(12.50)
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	30	1,368.10	1,441.76	(5.11)
Other Expenses	31	5,081.68	5,016.79	1.29
Total Expenses		9,804.40	9,558.56	2.57

The total expenses have increased mainly due to the following reasons:

Note 27

The increase in the closing stock of lignite and coal, compared to the opening stock, has resulted in a reduced movement of inventory during the current financial year.

Note 28

The increase in employee benefit expenses is primarily due to higher provisions for PRMA, gratuity, PRP, earned leave, and Dearness Allowance (DA). The average DA for employees in FY 2024-25 is 46.60%, compared to 41.10% in FY 2023-24. This increase was partially offset by a reduction in provisions for UIS, as well as a decrease in leave encashment and manpower costs. The average MIP in FY 2024-25 is 9,910, compared to 10,043 in FY 2023-24, largely due to employee retirements, although this was partly balanced by the induction of new employees.

Note 29

Finance costs have decreased primarily due to improved fund availability, driven by collections from debtors through bill discounting. Additionally, the repayment of long-term loans associated with commissioned projects has contributed to the reduction in finance costs for the Company.

Note 30

The depreciation and amortisation expense has decreased primarily due to a change in the depreciation rate after 12 years, as per CERC regulations for the Barsingsar thermal plant, and reduced land amortisation due to an increase in land reserves. This decrease was partially offset by higher depreciation on plant and machinery and insurance spares, resulting from capitalisation across units.

Note 31

The reduction in other expenses is primarily due to a decrease in interest payable on the CERC order, provisions for doubtful debts, repairs & maintenance, etc. However, this was partly offset by an increase in fuel consumption, royalty, overburden removal expenditure, spares consumption and other factors.

1. Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances Income / (Expenses) - Net (Note-32)

The increase in Net movement in regulatory income by ₹221.97 crore is mainly due to:

- (a) The Company received a review petition order from CERC on May 19, 2024, regarding the 2014-19 tariff period for Neyveli mines, resulting in a payable of ₹635.81 crore (including ₹237.41 crore in interest) and a regulatory liability withdrawal of ₹1,273.30 crore after adjusting the interest amount.
- (b) In July 2024, APTEL issued an order on the profit-sharing and incentives for TPS-II (2009-14), which was remanded to CERC. The revised order, effective March 29, 2025, led to an impact of ₹718.96 crore (net of interest) on regulatory income.
- (c) There is a reduction in Regulatory liability / expenses of ₹414.91 crore due to ₹440.76 crore in credit notes issued to DISCOMs, including ₹266.74 crore for Barsingsar, ₹92.24 crore for Talabira, and ₹81.78 crore for Neyveli mines. Further, the Company booked ₹68.30 Crore for differential O&M for the 2024-29 tariff period.
- (d) The increase was partially offset by several factors:
 - A reversal of ₹1,328.98 crore in regulatory liability due to the APTEL order on Neyveli Mines Lignite Transfer Price (2009-14)
 - A pending TANGEDCO appeal regarding interest on Lignite Input Price (2009-14) with a liability of ₹417.63 crore in Q1 FY24
 - The recognition of a receivable of ₹264.15 crore for NNTPS (2019-24) and a corresponding regulatory asset withdrawal of ₹360.27 crore
 - A reversal of ₹171.15 crore regulatory income related to the mine closure period (2016-17 to 2020-21) in Q2 FY24

Details of Significant Changes in Key Financial Ratios:

Particular	FY25	FY24	Variation (%)
Current Ratio	0.81	1.71	(52.33)
Debt-Equity Ratio	0.43	0.50	(13.52)
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	8.51	7.58	12.32
Inventory Turnover Ratio	8.51	11.18	(23.91)
Debtor Turnover Ratio	3.76	2.73	37.53
Operating Margin	19.36	22.29	(13.15)
Net Profit Margin	16.58	16.09	3.00

2. Reasons for Variations beyond 25%:

- (a) Current Ratio
The variation in the current ratio is primarily attributable to a decrease in current assets coupled with an increase in current liabilities as compared to the previous financial year. The main contributing factor to the rise in current liabilities is the reclassification of long-term borrowings under 'Current Maturities of Long-Term Borrowings'.
- (b) Debtor Turnover Ratio:
The increase in the debtor turnover ratio is mainly due to a reduction in average trade receivables, driven by the collection of amounts previously withheld under regulatory orders and also improved collection efficiency in power sector dues.

The Company's net-worth has increased from ₹15,993.91 crore to ₹17,465.17 crore during the current financial year. This growth in net-worth is primarily attributed to the profits earned by the Company during the year, as well as the movement in income and expenses, as explained above.

Human Resource

Human capital refers to the collective skills, knowledge, experience, and capabilities of the Company's. Effective HR policies and initiatives often directly enhance human capital by:

- Attracting skilled professionals aligned with organisational goals
- Developing employees' competencies and leadership potential.
- Retaining high performers through engagement and fair practices
- Maximising Productivity by aligning people strategy with business strategy
- Fostering Innovation through diversity and continuous learning

At NLCIL Human Resources (HR) policies serve as the framework that governs the management of employees from recruitment to separation procedures. They ensure fairness, consistency, and compliance with labour laws, while also shaping organisational culture. These policies typically cover areas such as recruitment and selection, performance management, learning and development, employee welfare, workplace conduct, and grievance redressal.

In light of the above, NLCIL has implemented several key initiatives & policies during 2024-25 which are aimed at enhancing employee welfare and organisational effectiveness. The HR policies are drafted for a culture that empowers human capital development.

Recruitment: Time to hire is reduced by leveraging IT.

Partners in Progress (PIP) meeting was organised on the eve of New Year 2025 with Recognised Trade Unions, Associations, Welfare Federations and WIPS.

As a safety measure, wearing of helmets and safety belts is made compulsory for employees while commuting to and from Office/ Units.

Coordinated for the 4th Phase of Regularisation of contract workmen based on Common Seniority List wherein around 578 persons have been regularised into the rolls of NLCIL during FY 2024-25.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed to modify the career growth for the workers regularised from the common seniority list.

Policies and Rules

During the year, NLCIL introduced several progressive HR policies to enhance employee welfare and efficiency. A Standard Operating Procedure was formulated for claiming outstanding amounts of deceased employees who had availed HBA and conveyance advances. The Application for Compassionate Transfer (ACT) was launched under the Job Rotation and Transfer Policy for executives and supervisors. Conveyance advances were extended to support electric and hybrid vehicles, promoting e-mobility. Key HR applications, including Festival Advance, EL Encashment, and Multipurpose Loan, were integrated with the Employee and Manager Self-Service (ESS/MSS) portal for streamlined access. Additionally, a Group Mediciam Health Insurance Policy was rolled out for employees in JVs, projects, and regional offices outside Neyveli.

Organisation Design and Development:

NLCIL continued to strengthen its people-first approach by introducing policies aimed at building future-ready leadership and organisational excellence. A structured policy for Succession Planning and Leadership Development was formulated to ensure a robust talent pipeline. Exit interviews were initiated for executives in grades E1 to E6 to analyse attrition trends and identify corrective measures. Feedback and suggestions were actively sought from superannuating senior executives in grades E7 to E9, leveraging their experience to drive improvement. The 'MY IDEA' initiative encouraged employees to share innovative suggestions, with accepted ideas being rewarded and implemented. Additionally, a focused study and adoption of industry best practices further enhanced operational and cultural excellence.

Benefits Coordination Cell

- Implemented improvised Post-Retirement Medical Insurance for retired employees for NLCIL w.e.f. September 1, 2024
 - Increased Room/ICU Charges
 - Increased Health Check Up Charges
 - Enhancement of Ambulance / Transportation Charges
 - Increase of Corporate Buffer
 - There is No Pre-Post limit for Cancer Treatment
 - Diet Charges for Patients increased
- Free Health Camps were arranged for PRMA members at different locations
- The Online Retirees' Grievances Redressal Portal (RGRS) was opened throughout the year and all the complaints / clarifications / queries (Totally 70 Nos) has been addressed
- PRMA Orientation classes to PRMA members

The Strategic HR initiatives are planned efforts by NLCIL HR professionals to address specific organisational needs. Common initiatives include Human Resource Planning, Career Development, Change Management, Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI), Employee Wellness, Leadership Development, Succession Planning, and Leadership.

Key HR Initiatives

- Talent Acquisition & Workforce Planning – Ensuring the right talent is hired and aligned with business needs.
- Employee Engagement & Retention – Building programmes that foster motivation, recognition, and career growth.
- Learning & Development – Continuous upskilling through training, leadership development, and digital learning platforms.
- Performance Management – Transparent appraisal systems linking performance to rewards and career progression.
- Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI) – Promoting inclusive practices that leverage workforce diversity.
- Health & Well-being – Initiatives around physical, mental, and financial wellness.
- HR Digital Transformation – Adoption of HR analytics and self-service platforms.

The impact of HR initiatives is clear from key performance indicators (KPIs), such as employee engagement, retention rates, training completion, and performance outcomes.

HR, as a function, routinely maps talent to business strategy, aligning people policies with organisational goals to optimise human capital and drive NLCIL success.

In summary, HR policies and initiatives are not standalone—they are strategic levers to strengthen human capital, thereby ensuring sustainable growth, competitiveness, and long-term success.

→ [Page 80 for more](#)

Risk Management

A comprehensive Integrated Risk Management Policy and Framework as approved by the Board is in place. Besides risk prioritisation, the roles and responsibilities of the members are clearly defined. As per the policy, an Internal Risk Review Committee (below Board level) review the risks on a quarterly basis. The risk assessment together with the minimisation procedure is periodically reviewed by the Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee and the Board.

NLCIL has framed a comprehensive Foreign Exchange Risk Management Policy (FERMP) to prudently manage the risk involved in its foreign currency borrowings. The policy seeks to strike a balance between optimising the cost of borrowings and mitigating currency risk and interest rate risks in line with the company's risk appetite.

The key objectives of the policy are to identify, measure, and monitor forex and interest rate. Exposures on a periodic basis, adopt selective hedging strategies to reduce risks to acceptable levels, and ensure that decisions conform to risk management framework. The focus of the policy is on risk mitigation and stability rather than profit maximisation, thereby safeguarding the company's long-term financial sustainability.

Risk Management Practices in NLCIL

Our Integrated Risk Management Policy approved by the Board aimed at systematically identifying, managing and mitigating risks.

The Risk management policy of the Company states that, "NLCIL, as a leading Navaratna CPSE in Mining and Power generation (Thermal & Renewable), recognises that, managing risk is critical for sustainable development and in the pursuit of Business objectives. NLCIL is thus committed to the effective and efficient management of risk to achieve the Company's vision and mission in line with the risk-reward appetite of its stakeholders".

In NLCIL, the risks are broadly classified as Strategic, Business and Operational under nine functional areas. The risks are mapped on a matrix of severity of impact and likelihood of occurrence and prioritised as Active, Passive & Mitigated

Risks. As on June 31, 2025, Seven (7) Active risks, Twenty (20) Passive Risks & Thirty (30) mitigated risks are being monitored on a regular basis.

NLCIL has a well-defined organisational structure for carrying out the risk management activities. The risks are being reviewed and monitored on regular intervals at various levels of the Company.

- Review of all Active Risks by the Board of Directors on half yearly basis
- Review of all Active Risks by the Audit Committee on half yearly basis
- Review of all Active Risks by Risk Management Committee (RMC), a Sub-Committee of Board of Directors, on half yearly basis
- Review of Active and Passive Risks by Internal Risk Review Committee (IRRC) comprising of one member nominated from each of the Directorate, on quarterly basis
- Review of all Risks by Corporate Risk cell once in two months
- Identifying, Reporting, Reviewing, Monitoring and evolving Mitigation plans by Unit Level Risk Owners (Unit Heads) supported by Risk Managers

Following are the 10 active risks being monitored as of now.

- Land Acquisition and availability delay for NLCIL's operations
- Safety in NLCIL 's operations
- Monitoring the status of all projects to avoid Cost Over-run & Time Over-run
- Sustained operation of CFBC boiler in TPS II E
- Increasing trend of power surrender
- Forfeiture of agreed tariff due to delay in commissioning of solar projects within control period

Implications of Bithnok Thermal Power Project & Barsingsar Thermal Power Project Expansion, put on hold.

→ [Page 54 for more](#)



Internal control

The Company has well-established Internal Control Systems and Procedures commensurate with its size. The Company has in place an approved and well laid out manuals for Delegation of Powers (DoP), Purchase, Contracts and HR Manuals. The internal audit is conducted by external firms of Chartered Accountants covering all offices / Units and their reports are periodically reviewed by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee periodically interacts with Internal and Statutory Auditors to assess the adequacy of Internal Control Systems and also supervises the financial reporting process through review of periodical Financial Statements. Further, the accounts of the Company are subject to C & AG audit in addition to the propriety audit conducted by them.

The effectiveness of compliance of Service Rules and Office Orders are subjected to periodical HR audit carried out with an objective to identify the deficiency/deviations and for initiating appropriate corrective measures. HR audit has been carried out Unit-wise, during the year focusing on evaluating the correctness / accuracy in complying with the rules and procedures on identified areas in HR.

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 Standalone 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:

- Regarding the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company.
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and Directors of the Company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements. Statutory Auditors are required to review the adequacy and operating effectiveness of such internal financial control over financial reporting and furnish a separate audit report on such review as required by Companies Act, 2013 along with the audit report on financial statements.

In order to strengthen internal financial control, external expert has been appointed to prepare a comprehensive document for the key control areas along with responsibility matrix.

Cautionary Statement

Statement in the Directors' Report, describing the Company's strengths, strategies, projections and estimates are forward looking statements and progressive within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results may vary from those expressed or implied depending upon economic conditions, Government policies and other incidental factors and hence it is cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward.

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli

Chairman and Managing Director

Place: Neyveli

Date: 4th September, 2025



Report on Corporate Governance

Annexure - IV

Mandatory Requirements

Company’s Philosophy on Code of Governance

Your Company is committed to achieve and maintain the highest standards of Corporate Governance in letter and spirit. Your Company’s philosophy on good Corporate Governance involves transparency, empowerment, accountability, equity, integrity and taking efforts to continually enhance the stakeholders’ value by contributing to society. This includes complying with applicable laws, ensuring timely disclosures, promoting responsible decision-making, and fostering a culture of fairness and trust across all levels of the organization.

Your Company’s Corporate Governance framework ensures effective engagement with our stakeholders and which help us to evolve with changing time.

The governance standards are benchmarked globally, and your Company strives to adopt the emerging best practices being followed worldwide.

Board of Directors

Composition

As on 31st March, 2025, the Board of Directors of your Company comprised an Executive Chairman, four Executive Directors, two Non-Executive Government Nominee Directors and three Independent Directors.

The composition of the Board of the Company represents an optimum combination of experience, skills and knowledge across diverse domains, including manufacturing, finance, economics, law, governance, public relations, Government / Public Policy etc. This diversity equips the Board to discharge its responsibilities with exceptional effectiveness. The Directors take active part in the deliberations at the Board and Committee Meetings by offering valuable guidance and expert insights to the Management on various aspects of business, strategy, governance, compliance, etc. and play a critical role in shaping key decisions, driving sustainable growth and enhancing the Company’s long term value.

The particulars regarding composition of Board of Directors as on 31st March, 2025 details of other directorships & Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees of Directors are furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name (Sarvashri / Smt.)	Designation	Other Directorships held	Directorship in Listed Entity	Other Committee * Memberships	
					As Member	As Chairman
	Executive Directors					
1	Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Chairman and Managing Director (CMD)	5	-	-	-
2.	Suresh Chandra Suman	Director (Mines) & Director (Planning & Projects) Add. Charge	5	-	3	1
3.	Samir Swarup	Director (Human Resource)	1	-	-	-
4.	M. Venkatachalam	Director (Power)	2	-	2	1
5.	Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Director (Finance)	3	-	3	-
	Non-Executive Directors					
6.	Vismita Tej [#]	Government Nominee Director	-	-	-	-
7.	Beela Venkatesan	Government Nominee Director	9	-	-	-
	Independent Directors					
8.	M.T. Ramesh	Independent Director	-	-	1	-
9.	Vasant Ashok Patil	Independent Director	-	-	1	1
10.	Pradeep Kumar Saraogi	Independent Director	2	-	2	1

*Membership of Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee have been considered.

[#] Smt. Vismita Tej ceased to be a Director w.e.f. 3rd April, 2025 on account of withdrawal of Nomination by the Nominating Authority.

Board Meetings Procedures & Attendance of Directors at Board Meetings and at the last Annual General Meeting

The Meetings are generally scheduled well in advance and the notice of each Board meeting is given to each director. The Board Members endeavour to attend and participate in all Board meetings, unless he/she is unable to attend the meeting on account of reasonable cause for which leave of absence is requested, which is considered by the Board for approval. Video-conference (VC) facility is also provided in case any director is unable to attend the meeting physically but wishes to participate through VC.

Detailed Agenda, setting out the business to be transacted at the Meeting(s), supported by detailed Notes and Presentation(s) if any, is sent to each Director at least seven days before the date of the Board or Committee Meeting(s) except in cases where Meetings are convened at a shorter notice to transact urgent business matters.

To enable the Board to discharge its responsibilities effectively and take informed decisions, the Chairman and Managing Director apprises the Board at every Meeting of the overall performance/achievements of your Company.

The Company has complied with the provisions of Secretarial Standards on Board Meetings (SS-1) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to convening of Board Meetings during the year.

Following 13 Meetings of the Board of Directors were held During the financial year 2024-25 and the gap between the two meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days.

15th May, 2024, 10th June, 2024, 7th August, 2024, 20th August, 2024, 29th August, 2024, 24th September, 2024, 19th October, 2024, 25th October, 2024, 19th November, 2024, 30th December, 2024, 7th January, 2025, 3rd February, 2025 and 10th March, 2025.

The attendance of the Directors at the above-mentioned Board Meetings and at the 68th Annual General Meeting held on 25th September, 2024, are listed below:



Name of Director (Shri/ Smt./Dr./Prof)	Whether attended AGM on 25 th September, 2024	15.05.2024	10.06.2024	07.08.2024	20.08.2024	29.08.2024	24.09.2024	19.10.2024	25.10.2024	19.11.2024	30.12.2024	07.01.2025	03.02.2025	10.03.2025	Total Meetings Attendd/ Entitled	Attendance in (%)
		Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Through V.C	Through V.C	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Through V.C	Through V.C	Through V.C	Hybrid	Through V.C		
Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Yes														13/13	100
Suresh Chandra Suman	Yes														12/13	92.31
Samir Swarup	Yes														13/13	100
M. Venkatachalam	Yes														13/13	100
K. Mohan Reddy*	N.A		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1/1	100
Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Yes														13/13	100
Beela Venkatesan	Yes														7/13	53.85
Vismita Tej [§]	Yes														13/13	100
Subrata Chaudhuri [#]	Yes									N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8/8	100
Prakash Mishra [#]	Yes									N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8/8	100
Nivedita Srivastava [#]	Yes									N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	8/8	100
M.T. Ramesh ^{&}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0
Vasant Ashok Patil ^{&}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0
Pradeep Kumar Saraogi ^{&}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	0

*Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 01st June, 2024.
[§]Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 3rd April, 2025 on account of withdrawal of nomination by the Nominating Authority.
[#]Ceased to be Independent Directors w.e.f. 01st November, 2024.
[&]Appointed as Independent Directors w.e.f. 28th March, 2025.

Chairman | Member

- Attended Physically
- Attended Through Video Conference
- Leave of Absence

Disclosures- Relationship between Directors inter-se:

None of the Directors/Key Managerial Personnel of the Company were inter-se related as on 31st March, 2025.

Details of Shares and convertible instruments held by Non-Executive Directors

As per the declarations received, none of the Non-Executive Directors held any equity shares or convertible instruments of the Company as on 31st March, 2025.

Web-link of Familiarisation Programme imparted to Independent Directors:

Directors are imparted training organised from time to time by other agencies/ institutions with a view to augment leadership qualities, knowledge and skills. The training also enables them to get a better understanding of sector as well as the Company.

During the Board and Committee Meetings, the Independent Directors are regularly being familiarized with the business model, strategies, operations, functions, policies and procedures of the Company.

From time to time Directors are also briefed about changes/developments in corporate and economic scenario including Legislative/ Regulatory changes.

Familiarization programmes imparted to Independent Directors is available at https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/familiarisation_programme_indpnt_dir_10052024.pdf

Core skills/ expertise/competencies of Board of Directors

The Board of Directors comprises highly qualified professionals with extensive expertise and vast experience in their respective domains, aligned with the Company’s business requirements and sectoral focus, thereby enabling the Board to function effectively and efficiently.

Apart from CMD, the composition of Board as approved by the Government of India (GOI), consists of the Functional Directors viz. Director (Mines), Director (Finance), Director (Planning & Projects), Director (Power) and Director (Human Resource).

The functional Directors are appointed on the Board of the Company by the Ministry of Coal, Administrative Ministry on the basis of recommendations of Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) after obtaining approval of competent authority and completing due formalities in this regard.

The Nominees of Ministry of Coal and Government of Tamil Nadu are generally senior officers at the level of Additional Secretary and Principal Secretary, respectively.

The Independent Directors are notified for appointment by Ministry of Coal and they are selected by the Search Committee constituted by the Department of Public Enterprises.

The Independent Directors being appointed on the Board are selected from various fields and possess vast experience and by virtue of their experience and exposure, provide guidance to Board on all important issues and are involved in the decision-making process.

The Board had identified the skills/ expertise/ competencies required for effective functioning of the Company. Further, the Board members are having following skill/experience/ competence required for effective functioning of the business and affairs of the Company:

Sl. No.	Skills/ expertise/ competencies	M Prasanna Kumar	Vismita Tej	Beela Venkatesan	Suresh Chandra Suman	M. Venkatachalam	Samir Swarup	P. K Acharya	M.T. Ramesh	Vasant Ashok Patil	Pradeep Kumar Saraogi
1	Technical /Engineering	✓			✓	✓					
2	Mining	✓			✓						
3	Energy and Power	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
4	Finance, Accounting, Banking & Taxation	✓	✓			✓		✓			
5	Legal & Regulatory Framework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
6	Projects & Strategic Planning	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
7	Management and Administration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Human Resources & Public Relations	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
9	Government / Public Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
10	Corporate Governance & Risk Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Marketing & Stakeholder Management	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓
12	IT & Cyber Technology	✓									
13	Academics and Research & Development	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	
14	Leadership with long term Vision	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Commercial	✓		✓	✓			✓			
16	Ethics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Independent Directors

Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that the independent directors meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(1) (b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and that they are independent of the management of the Company.

Further, the Independent Directors have included their names in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs in terms of Section 150 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

Detailed reasons for the resignation of an independent director who resigns before the expiry of his /her tenure along with a confirmation by such director that there are no other material reasons other than those provided:

During the year under review, none of the Independent Directors of the Company had resigned before the expiry of their respective tenure(s).

Separate Meeting of Independent Directors:

As per the requirement of Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder and Regulation 25(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Independent Directors of the Company shall meet at least once in a financial year without the presence of Non-Independent Directors and Members of the Management of the Company.

In compliance of the aforesaid provisions, a separate meeting of Independent Directors was held on 19th October, 2024, wherein the Independent Directors assessed the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board of Directors as a whole. Further, the Independent Directors reviewed the performance of the Chairperson of the Company and also the quality, quantity & timeliness of flow of information between the Company’s management and the Board.



Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 18 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.

- (i) **Terms of Reference:** The terms of reference conform to the requirements of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the Listing Regulations and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.

(ii) **Composition of the Committee:** As on 31st March, 2025, the Committee comprised of three Independent Directors and One Executive Director viz., Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil as the Chairperson, Shri M.T. Ramesh, Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi and Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman as its members and Director (HR), Director (Power), Director (Finance) and Director (Planning and Projects) of the Company as Permanent Invitees.

(iii) Following 9 Meetings of the Audit Committee were held During the financial year 2024-25 and the gap between the two consecutive meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days:

Name of Director (Shri/Smt./Dr./Prof)	06.05.2024	15.05.2024	10.06.2024	07.08.2024	24.09.2024	19.10.2024	25.10.2024	03.02.2025	04.03.2025	Total Meetings Attended/ Entitled	Attendance in (%)
	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Hybrid	Through V.C		
Prakash Mishra [#]								N.A	N.A	7/7	100
Subrata Chaudhuri [^]								N.A	N.A	7/7	100
Nivedita Srivastava [^]								N.A	N.A	7/7	100
Samir Swarup [©]	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A			2/2	100
Suresh Chandra Suman [*]	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A			1/2	50
M. Venkatachalam ^{\$}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A			2/2	100
Prasanna Kumar Acharya ^{\$}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A			2/2	100
Vasant Ashok Patil ^{&}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
M.T. Ramesh [%]	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Pradeep Kumar Saraogi [%]	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

[#]Ceased to be the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[^]Ceased to be a member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[©] Appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 and ceased as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

^{*}Appointed as a member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

^{\$}Appointed as a member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 and ceased as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[&]Appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[%]Appointed as a member of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

Chairman | Member

Attended Physically

Attended Through Video Conference

Leave of Absence

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC Committee) is constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 19 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.

- (i) **Terms of reference:**

The appointment of Executive Directors including the Chairman and Managing Director is contractual in nature and the remuneration is paid to them as per the terms of their appointment made by the Government of India. The remuneration of Part-time Official Directors is governed by their respective Government rules. Sitting fees are paid to Independent Directors. The scope & terms of reference of Nomination and Remuneration Committee in terms of the provisions of the Companies

Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations is limited to below Board Level employees only and for finalising the Performance Related Pay (PRP) for Executive Directors, Executives and Non-Unionised Supervisors, as per DPE guidelines.

Being a Government Company, the remuneration of Board Level Directors is fixed by the Government, the appointing authority. In respect of Executives and Supervisors, the same is fixed as per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises and in respect of workmen as per the settlement reached with the recognized unions under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(ii) Composition of the Committee:

As on 31st March, 2025, the Committee comprised of three Independent Directors viz. Shri M.T. Ramesh as the Chairperson, Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil and Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi as its Members and Director (HR) and Director (Finance) of the Company as Permanent Invitees.

The Company, being a Government Company, the appointment/re-appointment of Directors, both Executive and Non-Executive are made by the Government of India. Therefore, the Company has not laid down any criteria for performance evaluation of the Independent Directors and the Board.

(iii) The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall meet at least once in a financial year. The details of Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings held during the financial year 2024-25 and attendance of members of the Committee are as under:

Name of Director (Shri/Smt./Dr./Prof)	19.10.2024	27.01.2025	Total Meetings Attended/ Entitled	Attendance in (%)
	Physical	Through V.C		
Subrata Chaudhuri [#]		N.A	1/1	100
Prakash Mishra [^]		N.A	1/1	100
Nivedita Srivastava [^]		N.A	1/1	100
Prasanna Kumar Acharya [©]	N.A		1/1	100
Samir Swarup [§]	N.A		1/1	100
Suresh Chandra Suman [§]	N.A		1/1	100
M. Venkatachalam [§]	N.A		1/1	100
M.T. Ramesh ^{&}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Vasant Ashok Patil [%]	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Pradeep Kumar Saraogi [%]	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

[#]Ceased as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[^]Ceased as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[©]Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 and ceased as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[§]Appointed as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 and ceased as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[&]Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[%]Appointed as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

Chairman | Member

  Attended Physically

 Attended Through Video Conference

 Leave of Absence

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Remuneration of Directors

i. No remuneration is being paid to Part-time Official Directors and hence, no separate criteria has been laid out in this regard.

The Part-time Non-Official Directors (i.e. Independent Directors) were paid sitting fee @ ₹40,000/- per meeting for attending the meetings of the Board and ₹30,000/- per meeting for the meetings of the committees thereof.

ii. The details of remuneration paid to the Executive Directors during the financial year 2024-25 are as under:

Name of the Director (Sarvashri)	Salary for the year (in ₹)	Benefits (in ₹)	Performance Related Pay* (in ₹)
Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	55,92,135.00	11,66,119.00	20,72,488.00
K. Mohan Reddy [#]	8,44,394.00	1,75,458.00	39,812.00
Suresh Chandra Suman	56,93,228.00	10,44,884.00	15,81,121.00
Samir Swarup	61,27,949.00	11,28,748.00	17,30,667.00
M. Venkatachalam	55,87,626.00	10,80,981.00	14,89,918.00
Prasanna Kumar Acharya	39,48,962.00	8,23,263.00	2,89,531.00

* Tentative PRP for FY 2023-24 and Balance PRP FY 2022-23.

Superannuated on 31.05.2024.

Note: The service contract/ notice period/ severance fee etc., for the above Directors are as per the terms of appointment made by the Government of India.

During the financial year 2024-25, no bonus/ commission was paid and no Stock Options were issued to the Directors.

iii. The details of sitting fees paid to the Independent Directors during the financial year 2024-25 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director (Sarvashri/Smt.)	Sitting fee paid for (in ₹)	
		Board Meetings	Committee Meetings
1	Nivedita Srivastava	3,20,000	5,40,000
2.	Subrata Chaudhuri	3,20,000	4,20,000
3.	Prakash Mishra	3,20,000	3,30,000

iv. Performance Evaluation of Directors:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide General Circular dated 05th June, 2015 has exempted Government Companies from the provisions of Section 178 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013, which requires NRC Committee to specify the manner of performance evaluation of Board of Directors, Committee of Board of Directors and individual Director by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. Further, the aforesaid MCA Circular has granted exemption to listed Government Companies from the provisions of Section 134(3)(p) of the Companies Act, 2013 which requires the Company to provide a statement indicating the manner of formal annual evaluation of the performance of the Board and that of its Committees and individual Director in its Board’s Report, in case the directors are evaluated by the Ministry or Department of the Central Government which is administratively in charge of the Company, or, as the case may be, the State Government as per its own evaluation methodology. Further, MCA vide its Notification dated 05th July, 2017 exempted with the provisions of Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. performance evaluation of Directors for the Government Companies, in case the matters of performance evaluation are specified by the concerned Ministries or Departments of the Central Government or as the case may be, the State Governments and such requirements are complied with by the Government companies.



Stakeholders’ Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders’ Relationship Committee is constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 20 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference of the Committee, inter-alia, includes considering and resolving the grievances of security holders including the Debenture holders of the Company and all other matters specified under the Act, the Listing Regulations or any other role as may be prescribed by law or by the Board of Directors from time to time.

(ii) Composition of the Committee:

The Committee as on 31st March, 2025 comprised of Three members viz. Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi, Independent Director as its Chairperson and Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman & Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya, Functional Directors as its Members.

(iii) The details of Stakeholders’ Relationship Committee meetings held during the financial year 2024-25 and attendance of members of the Committee are as under:

Name of Director (Shri/Smt./Dr./Prof)	19.10.2024	Total Meetings Attended/ Entitled	Attendance in (%)
	Physical		
Nivedita Srivastava [#]		1/1	100
Suresh Chandra Suman		1/1	100
Prasanna Kumar Acharya		1/1	100
M. Venkatachalam ^{\$}	N.A	N.A	N.A
Samir Swarup [^]	N.A	N.A	N.A
Pradeep Kumar Saraogi [%]	N.A	N.A	N.A

[#]Ceased as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

^{\$}Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 ceased as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[^]Appointed as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 ceased as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[%]Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March,2025.

Chairman | Member

| Attended Physically

Attended Through Video Conference

Leave of Absence

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

(iv) Name, Designation and address of Compliance Officer:

Mr. Prashant Vinay Kaushik
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
NLC India Limited
No. 135, EVR Periyar High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai -600010.
Email: investors@nlcindia.in

(v) Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited, Chennai, is the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (R&STA) of the Company and they attend to transfers/ transmission requests lodged with the Company. The R&STA also co-ordinates with NSDL & CDSL, the Depositories and attend to Investors’ complaints besides also by the Company and the activities of the R&STA are under the supervision of the Compliance Officer. The complaints received from shareholders are monitored regularly and redressal action is taken immediately.

(vi) Details of Shareholders’/ Investors’ Complaints:

During the financial year 2024-25, Two (2) complaints were received from the shareholders/investors generally pertaining, to non-receipt of dividend & request for hard copy of the Annual Report and all complaints have been attended/resolved to the satisfaction of the Shareholders. As of date, there are no pending complaints pertaining to the year under review.

Risk Management Committee

Regulation 21 of the SEBI Listing Regulations mandates constitution of the Risk Management Committee. The Committee is required to lay down the procedures to inform the Board about the risk assessment and minimisation procedures and the Board shall be responsible for framing, implementing and monitoring the Risk Management Plan of the Company. Accordingly, the Board has constituted a Risk Management Committee (“RMC”).

(i) **Terms of reference:** The terms of reference conform to the requirements of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Composition of the Committee: The Committee as on 31st March, 2025 comprised of Five (5) Directors viz. Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil, Independent Director as the Chairperson and Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman, Shri Samir Swarup, Shri M. Venkatachalam and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya as its Members.

(ii) The details of Risk Management Committee meetings held during the year 2024-25 and attendance of members of the Committee are as under:

Name of Director (Shri/Smt./Dr./Prof)	23.04.2024	19.10.2024	25.10.2024	Total Meetings Attended/ Entitled	Attendance in (%)
	Through V.C	Physical	Hybrid		
Subrata Chaudhuri [#]				3/3	100
Nivedita Srivastava [^]				3/3	100
Suresh Chandra Suman				3/3	100
Samir Swarup				3/3	100
Prasanna Kumar Acharya				3/3	100
M. Venkatachalam				3/3	100
Prasanna Kumar Motupalli ^{\$}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Vasant Ashok Patil [%]	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

[#]Ceased as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[^]Ceased as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

^{\$}Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 and ceased as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

[%]Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

Chairman | Member

| Attended Physically

Attended Through Video Conference

Leave of Absence

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility (“CSR”) Committee. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company has constituted the CSR Committee, in line with the provisions of the Act.

(i) **Terms of reference:** The terms of reference of the Committee conform to the requirements of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (ii) **Composition of the Committee:** The Committee as on 31st March, 2025 comprised of Four (4) Directors viz. Shri M.T. Ramesh, Independent Director as the Chairperson and Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman, Shri M. Venkatachalam and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya, Executive Directors, as its Members and Director (HR) of the Company as Permanent Invitees.
- (iii) **The details of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee meetings held during the financial year 2024-25 and attendance of members of the Committee are as under:**

Name of Director (Shri/Smt./Dr./Prof)	10.06.2024	24.09.2024	19.10.2024	Total Meetings Attended/ Entitled	Attendance in (%)
	Hybird	Hybrid	Hybrid		
Nivedita Srivastava [#]				3/3	100
Prakash Mishra [^]				3/3	100
Samir Swarup [%]				3/3	100
Suresh Chandra Suman ^{\$}				2/3	66.67
Prasanna Kumar Acharya ^{\$\$}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
M. Venkatachalam ^{\$\$}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
M.T. Ramesh ^{&}	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

[#]Ceased as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[^]Ceased as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[%]Ceased as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

^{\$}Appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024 and ceased as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025. However, he continues to be the member of the Committee.

^{\$\$}Appointed as Member of the Committee w.e.f. 1st November, 2024.

[&]Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

Chairman | Member

Attended Physically

Attended Through Video Conference

Leave of Absence

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has introduced a mandatory reporting framework on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) parameters through the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR). Under this framework, the top 1,000 listed entities, determined on the basis of market capitalization, are required to furnish comprehensive disclosures on their ESG practices and performance.

In this context, the Company has voluntarily constituted a Board Level ESG Committee to oversee its ESG objectives, monitor progress on ESG related initiatives, and guide the adoption of sustainable business practices, including measures to address climate change and to provide long-term value for all stakeholders.

(i) Terms of reference:

The scope of the ESG committee will include but not limited to the following:

- (i) To support the Board in directing the Company's vision and strategy for Environmental, Social and Governance issues.
- (ii) To review/ recommend, amendments to the Sustainability & ESG policies or management systems, as and when required;
- (iii) Oversight of important decisions, monitoring of development in relation to the set vision, and evaluation of the Company's ESG policies, initiatives and objectives to guarantee their ongoing efficiency.



- (iv) Review of ESG reporting in compliance with national and global sustainability /ESG indices and recommendations.
- (v) Review and noting of the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, in addition to any other similar report.
- (vi) Review the policies, Standards, Guidelines and action plans regarding the sustainable development of the Company's projects and operations, social, economic and environmental responsibility in the regions where the Company operates.

(ii) Composition of the Committee:

As on 31st March, 2025, the Committee comprised of Six (6) Directors viz. Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli, Chairman, Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil, Independent Director, Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman, Shri Samir Swarup, Shri M. Venkatachalam and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya, Executive Directors, as its Members.

(iii) The details of Environmental, Social and Governance Committee meetings held during the financial year 2024-25 and attendance of members of the Committee are as under:

Name of Director (Shri/Smt./Dr./Prof)	22.03.2025	Total Meetings Attended/ Entitled	Attendance in (%)
	Through V.C		
Prasanna Kumar Motupalli [%]		1/1	100
Suresh Chandra Suman [*]		1/1	100
M. Venkatachalam [*]		1/1	100
Samir Swarup [*]		1/1	100
Prasanna Kumar Acharya [*]		1/1	100
Vasant Ashok Patil [^]	N.A	N.A	N.A

[%]Appointed as Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 07th August, 2024.

^{*}Appointed as member of the Committee w.e.f. 07th August, 2024.

[^]Appointed as member of the Committee w.e.f. 29th March, 2025.

Chairman | Member

Attended Physically

Attended Through Video Conference

Leave of Absence

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

(iv) ESG Ratings

The highest ESG ratings assigned to the Company was 63.3 which was provided by SES ESG Research Private Limited. The aforesaid ESG Score has been issued by SES ESG independently based on data pertaining to FY 2023-24 of the Company available in public domain.

Senior Management

Particulars of senior management including the changes therein since the close of the previous financial year

Details of the Executive Directors i.e. one level below of the Board as on 31st March, 2025:

Shri Hemant Kumar	ED/Corporate Safety	Shri Ashok Dattatraya Keote	ED/SME, Conv. & Long-Term Mine Planning
Shri Mathi K	ED/Thermal Projects	Shri Hariramakrishnan N	ED/Finance & Commercial
Shri Jagadish Chandra Mazumdar	ED/MM, Contracts, Disposal, CARD & IE Wing	Shri Anbuchelvan B	ED/REPP, CTO Civil & CEC
Shri Jasper Rose I S	ED/Mines, Services, Land, Mine-III & Lignite to Methanol Project	Shri Rajmohan S	ED/Coal Coordination
Smt. Rani Alli G	ED/MM, Contracts and Disposal	Shri Surianarayanan B	ED/Thermal
Shri Prabhu Kishore K	ED/(CC & Liaison) & CRM	Shri Venkata Suryanarayana Murthy D	ED/Corporate Legal, NLC India Hospital & CSR
Shri Santhosh CS	ED/NTTPP, Sambalpur	Shri Cheruku Dayanand	ED/Talabira II & III OCP

Details of the Executive Directors retired during the year and retired after the closure of financial year 2024-25:

Shri Dhabaseelan G	ED/Thermal	Smt. Rani Alli G	ED/MM, Contracts, Disposal, CARD, IE Wing, CPPM, CTO Civil & CEC
Shri Satya Prasad K	ED/NTTPP, Sambalpur	Shri Hariramakrishnan N	ED/Finance & Commercial
Shri Surianarayanan B	ED/Thermal	Shri Prabhu Kishore K	ED/(CC & Liaison) & CRM

General Body Meetings:

The following are the details of General Body Meetings of the Company held in the last three years:

Meeting / Year	Date & Time	Venue
AGM (FY 2021-22)	29 th September, 2022 15.00 Hrs	Through Video Conferencing
AGM (FY 2022-23)	26 th September, 2023 11.00 Hrs	Through Video Conferencing
AGM (FY 2023-24)	25 th September, 2024 15.00 Hrs	Through Video Conferencing

Special Resolutions

No special resolution was passed in the previous three Annual General Meetings.

Postal Ballot

No special resolution was passed through Postal Ballot during the previous year.

None of the businesses proposed to be transacted at the ensuing AGM requires passing of a special resolution through postal ballot.

Any decision for matters requiring approval of shareholders through Special Resolution/ Ordinary Resolution by way of postal ballot shall be obtained as per the procedures laid down under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

Means of Communication

The quarterly and yearly financial results are furnished immediately to the Stock Exchanges where the Company’s equity shares are listed. The quarterly financial results are generally published in Financial Express, Business Standard (English) and Dinamani (Tamil). The financial results are also made available on the Company’s website at www.nlcindia.in and on the website of the Stock Exchanges. The Company’s official news releases, other press coverage, all the events/information as per the provisions of the



Listing Regulations are being displayed on the website of the Company. Investors/Analysts presentations, transcript and audio of the Investors Meet/Calls are periodically uploaded on the website of the Company, besides furnishing the same to the stock exchanges.

General Shareholder Information:

AGM: Date, Day, Time: 27th September, 2025, Saturday, 15:00 Hours IST.

Venue: The Company is conducting meeting through VC / OAVM pursuant to the MCA Circular dated 19th September, 2024 and as such there is no requirement to have a venue for the AGM. For details please refer to the Notice of AGM.

Financial Calendar for the year 2024-25

Results for the quarter ending 30 th June, 30 th September & 31 st December	Within 45 days from the end of the quarter or such other extended date as may be permitted by SEBI
Audited Yearly results	Within 60 days from the end of the financial year or such other extended date as may be permitted by SEBI

Payment of Dividend

During the year ended 31st March, 2025, final dividend of ₹1.50/- per equity share (15%) for FY 2023-24 was paid on 22nd October, 2024 after obtaining approval of shareholders at the 68th Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Board of Directors had also declared an Interim Dividend of ₹1.50/- per equity share (15%) on 3rd February, 2025 and the same was paid on 3rd March, 2025.

Unclaimed Dividend Account Details:

As per Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 (“the Rules”), companies are required to transfer the dividends that has remained unpaid/unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer of such dividend to unpaid dividend account to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). Further, as per the aforesaid provisions, the shares in respect of which dividends have not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more shall be transferred to the IEPF.

The unclaimed Dividend Account details as on 31st March, 2025 is as under:

Sl. No.	Account for the Year	Balance Amount as on 31.03.2025 (in ₹)	Due date for transfer to IEPF Authority
1.	2017-2018 (Interim)	21,78,338.09	17.04.2025*
2.	2017-2018 (Final)	1,92,417.22	30.08.2025
3.	2018-2019 (Interim)	22,52,135.10	23.04.2026
4.	2019-2020 (Interim)	41,04,479.70	01.04.2027
5.	2020-2021 (Interim)	6,29,936.00	17.03.2028
6.	2020-2021 (Final)	1,20,41,411.00	01.11.2028
7.	2021-2022 (Interim)	11,41,172.50	05.04.2029
8.	2021-2022 (Final)	12,56,388.50	03.11.2029
9.	2022- 2023 (Interim)	17,30,434.00	16.03.2030
10.	2022-2023 (Final)	13,76,314.00	31.10.2030
11.	2023-2024 (Interim)	10,41,027.00	10.03.2031
12.	2023-2024 (Final)	18,06,442.50	04.11.2031
13.	2024-2025 (Interim)	16,75,379.00	10.03.2032
	Total	3,14,25,874.61	

* The unclaimed dividend amount has been transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPF) on 8th May, 2025.



Disclosures with respect to demat suspense account/ unclaimed suspense account:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
a.	aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the beginning of the year	14 shareholders, 2800 shares
b.	number of shareholders who approached listed entity for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year	15 shareholders, 3000 shares
c.	number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year	15 shareholders, 3000 shares
d.	number of shareholders and Shares Credited to Suspense Escrow Demat Account during the year	7 shareholders, 1400 shares
e.	aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the end of the year	6 shareholders, 1200 shares

The voting rights on these shares shall remain frozen until the rightful owner claims the shares. The Company has appointed a Nodal Officer under the provisions of IEPF Rules, the details of which are available on the website of the Company at the Web-link: <https://www.nlcindia.in/website/en/investors/corporategovernance/contact.html>.

Further, the Company has also appointed Deputy Nodal Officer to assist the Nodal Officer to, inter alia, verify the claim(s) and co-ordinate with the IEPF Authority.

The Company has uploaded the details of unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with the Company as on 31st March, 2025 on the Company’s website at the Web-link: https://www.nlcindia.in/website/en/investors/financials/iepf_details.html and on the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs at the Web-link: <https://www.mca.gov.in/content/mca/global/en/home.html>.

Details of unclaimed Dividend amount and Shares transferred to IEPF

During the financial year 2024-25, the following shares and dividends were transferred to IEPF:

Dividend Account	Unclaimed Dividend amount (₹)	Unclaimed Shares
2016-2017 (Interim)	5,163,786	17,350

Listing on Stock Exchanges and payment of listing fees

The equity shares and debentures of the Company are presently listed with the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. Listing fees have been paid to both the Stock Exchanges up to the financial year 2024 – 25.

Stock code

Name of the Stock Exchange	Stock Code	
	Equity	Debentures
BSE Ltd. Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001	513683	958806, 959237, 959834*, 960476 & 973663
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Exchange Plaza, Plot no. C/1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.	NLCINDIA	NLC29, NLC30, NLC25*, NLC26 & NLC32

* The 5.34% Unsecured, Non-Cumulative, Non-Convertible, Redeemable, and Taxable Bonds (Series II-2020) (Scrip code: 959834, NLCINDIA : NLC25) with Face Value of ₹10,000,000/- each in the nature of debentures were redeemed by the Company on 11th April, 2025.

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent:

Integrated Registry Management Services Pvt. Ltd., is the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent for the Company. The details of their address, contact numbers are as under:

Address:

2nd Floor, ‘Kences Towers’, No.1, Ramakrishna Street,
North Usman Road, T. Nagar, Chennai-600017.
Tel. No.:044-28140801-803 | FaxNo.: 044-28142479 | E-mail id: corpserv@integratedindia.in.

Share Transfer System

Trading in Ordinary (Equity) Shares of the Company through recognized Stock Exchanges is permitted only in dematerialised form. Letter of Confirmation being issued in case of loss/duplicate of share certificates etc.

Pursuant to Regulation 40 of Listing Regulations, no requests for effecting transfer of securities have been processed unless the securities are held in the dematerialised form with the depository with effect from 1st April, 2019. However, this restriction shall not be applicable to request received for effecting transmission or transposition of physical shares. Further, SEBI has mandated that securities shall be issued only in dematerialized mode while processing duplicate/ unclaimed suspense/renewal/exchange/ endorsement/subdivision/consolidation/transmission /transposition service requests received from physical securities holders.

SEBI has also mandated furnishing of PAN, contact details, bank account details and nomination by holders of physical securities. Further, the Shareholders holding shares in physical form may kindly note that SEBI, vide its various circulars has mandated that dividend shall be paid only through electronic mode with effect from 1st April, 2024. Hence the holders of physical securities are requested to update their details with the Company/RTA by submitting requisite ISR Forms which are available on website of the Company at the Web-link: <https://www.nlcindia.in/website/files/investors/financials/investors servicerequest/3.pdf> to avoid delay in receipt of dividend.

The Shareholders holding shares in physical form are requested to get their shares dematerialised at the earliest to avoid any inconvenience in future while transferring the shares. Shareholders are accordingly requested to get in touch with any Depository Participant having registration with SEBI to open a Demat account to seek guidance in the demat procedure.

The Shareholders may also visit website of depositories viz. National Securities Depository Limited viz. <https://nsdl.co.in/faqs/faq.php> or Central Depository Services (India) Limited viz. <https://www.cdslindia.com/Investors/open-demat.html> for further understanding of the Demat procedure.

Shareholding Pattern

The Shareholding Pattern of the Equity Share Capital of the Company as on 31st March, 2025 is as under:

Category	No. of Shares	% to Total
President of India	100,11,56,562	72.20
Financial Institution – State Government	5,97,02,910	4.31
Financial Institution - Banks	3,239	0
Insurance Companies	5,99,41,665	4.32
Mutual Fund	14,29,10,522	10.31
NBFCs	4,451	0
Corporate Bodies	53,44,383	0.39
Foreign Portfolio Investors – Corporate 1 & 2	4,03,81,514	2.91
NRI	26,29,099	0.19
Resident Individual/Employees	7,06,84,753	5.10
Clearing Member	3,825	0
Others	38,73,686	0.27
Total	1,38,66,36,609	100

Distribution of Shareholding as on 31st March, 2025

No. of equity shares held	No. of Shareholders	Percentage of Shareholders	No. of Shares	Percentage of shareholding
1 - 500	3,25,561	93.98	2,28,44,019	1.6474
501 - 1000	11,274	3.25	91,33,774	0.6587
1001 – 2000	4,905	1.42	75,20,378	0.5423
2001 – 3000	1,649	0.48	42,36,629	0.3055
3001 - 4000	675	0.19	24,42,873	0.1762
4001 - 5000	672	0.19	32,08,161	0.2314
5001 - 10000	908	0.26	68,63,673	0.4950
10001 and above	781	0.23	1,33,03,87,102	95.9435
Total	3,46,425	100	1,38,66,36,609	100

Dematerialisation of shares and liquidity

As on 31st March, 2025, the equity shares of the Company numbering to 1,38,49,43,446 (99.88%) have been dematerialised by the shareholders. The Company’s equity shares are actively traded on the Stock Exchanges.

Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments conversion date and likely impact on equity

No GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments have been issued by the Company and hence there would not be any impact on the equity.

Commodity price risk/foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

For the FY 2024-25, Commodity Price Risk and Commodity Hedging Activity: Not applicable.

Plant locations

Mine-I (including Expansion) Mine-IA, Mine-II (including Expansion), TPS-I, TPS-I Expansion, TPS-II and TPS-II Expansion, Neyveli New Thermal Power Station are located in Neyveli in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu. Barsingsar Mine and Thermal Power Plant are located in Bikaner District in the State of Rajasthan. Solar Power Plants are located in Neyveli, Maranthai, Pudur, Ettankulam, Seliyanallur, Subbaiahpuram & Therkkupatti (Tirunelveli District), Senkulam, Pulangal, Sethupuram, Parattanatham & Thoppalakarai (Virudhunagar District), Avathandai, M. Pudukulam, Kumuthi, Kadamangalam (Ramanathapuram District), Onamakulam (Tuticorin District) and 51 MW WTGs in Kazhuneerkulam (Tirunelveli District) all in the State of Tamilnadu. Talabira-II & III Coal open cast Mines at Sambalpur and Jharsuguda in the State of Odisha. A Thermal Power Plant of the Subsidiary Company (NTPL) is in operation at Tuticorin, in the State of Tamil Nadu. A Thermal Power Plant at Ghatampur in the State of Uttar Pradesh and a Pachwara South Coal Mine at Dumka in the State of Jharkhand is under construction/development by the Subsidiary Company (NUPPL).

Address for correspondence

Shareholders/Investors may send their correspondence to the Company Secretary to the Registered Office at No. 135, EVR Periyar High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai – 600 010 (Tel. No. 044 - 28369139). Shareholders may also send their communication electronically to investors@nlcindia.in, the exclusive e-mail-id provided.

The investors may also communicate to Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited, the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA) for redressal of their grievance, if any.

The details of their address, contact numbers are as under:

Address: 2nd Floor, ‘Kences Towers’, No.1, Ramakrishna Street, North Usman Road, T. Nagar, Chennai - 600 017.
Tel. No.: 044-28140801-803 Fax No.: 044-28142479 E-mail id: corpserv@integratedindia.in.

Credit Ratings for Borrowings

During the year, your company has retained AAA rating for Long Term Borrowings including issue of Bonds and A1+ for issue of Commercial Papers from Credit Rating Agencies. The present Ratings are given below:

Sl. No.	Rating Agency / Particulars		Rating Assigned
1	ICRA		
	Non-Convertible Debentures - Secured	₹2,000 Crore	[ICRA] AAA(Stable)
2	CRISIL		
	Working Capital Loan (State Bank of India)	₹5,000 Crore	CRISIL AAA/Stable
	Non-Convertible Debentures (Issued amount- ₹2,175 Crore) -Unsecured	₹3,000 Crore	CRISIL AAA/Stable
	NNTPS Loan (SBI ₹406.70 Crore and IOB ₹1,078 Crore)	₹1,484.70 Crore	CRISIL AAA/Stable
3	CARE Ratings		
	NNTPS 1,000 MW (Power Finance Corporation)	₹1,650 Crore	CARE AAA/ Stable
	BG Facility (ICICI Bank)	₹772 Crore	CARE AAA/ Stable, CARE A1+
	Commercial Paper	₹6,000 Crore	CARE A1+
4	India Rating (Fitch Group)		
	Solar 709 MW (State Bank of India)	₹1,403 Crore	IND AAA/Stable
	Non-Convertible Debentures – Secured	₹2,000 Crore	IND AAA/Stable
	Non-Convertible Debentures – Unsecured	₹2,175 Crore	IND AAA/Stable
	Commercial Paper	₹6,000 Crore	IND A1+
5	Infomerics Ratings		
	Talabira Mine (State Bank of India)	₹1,092.36 Crore	IVR AAA/Stable
	Solar 200MW PP (Bank of Baroda)	₹916 Crore	IVR AAA/Stable
6	Acuite Ratings & Research		
	Solar 300 MW (IndusInd Bank)	₹1,000 Crore	ACUITE AAA/ Stable

Other Disclosures:

- (i) The policies on related party transactions and ‘material subsidiaries’ are available at <https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/investor/PolicyOnRelatedPartyTransactions.pdf>
https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/investor/policy_on_material_subsidaries.pdf

During the year, the Company did not enter into any contracts/arrangements/transactions with any Related Party which are not on an arm’s length basis and no material contracts/arrangements were entered into with them at an arm’s length basis. No materially significant related party transactions were entered into that may have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.
- (ii) The Company has complied with the requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India except that the Company is non-compliant with the requirements relating to the composition of the Board of Directors, as the number of Independent Directors on the Board of the Company is below 50% of the total Board strength of the Board of Directors, and the appointment of at least one independent woman director has not been made. Further, the requirement of appointment of at least One Independent Director from the Board of the Company on the Board of Unlisted Material Subsidiary Company has also not been complied with. The required policies / criteria for appointment of Directors on the Board was not formulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The explanations for non-compliance as stated above have been given in **Annexure-VI**.

The Stock Exchanges have levied penalty for non-compliance with respect to the composition of the Board of Directors and the Company has represented to the Exchanges for waiver of penalty levied since the Company is a Government Company and the power to appoint Directors vests with the administrative Ministry.



Your Company has received a notice from National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) with regard to non-compliance of Regulation 57 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, for delay in submission of Certificate related to payment obligation on bonds and both the exchanges have imposed a fine of ₹14,160/- (including GST) each, for the said non- compliance. Also your company has paid the fine to both Stock Exchanges.

Except the above, there were no penalties or strictures imposed on the Company by any statutory authorities for non-compliance on any matter related to capital markets, during the last 3 years.

(iii) Dividend Distribution Policy:

Policy Framework

The policy is framed broadly in line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and also taking into consideration, guidelines on “Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises” issued by Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Ministry of Finance, Department of Public Enterprises, SEBI and other guidelines, to the extent applicable. The policy shall deem to cover the amendments, if any, issued by any of the regulatory authorities and / or Govt. of India from time to time.

Being a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), the Company is required to comply with the revised guidelines dated 18th November, 2024 on “Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises” issued by DIPAM mandating every CPSE to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 4 % of Net-worth, whichever is higher subject to the maximum dividend permissible under the extant legal provisions. Nonetheless, CPSE are expected to pay the maximum dividend permissible under the Act under which CPSE has been set up, unless lower dividend proposed to be paid is justified on a case to case basis after the analysis of the following aspect:

- Net-worth of the CPSE and its capacity to borrow
- Long- term borrowing
- CAPEX / Business Expansion needs
- Retention of profit for further leveraging in line with the Capex needs: and
- Cash and bank balances

Further internal factors such as Cash Flow and Capex Plan and external factors such as economic environment, taxation and other regulatory concern, macro-economic conditions and cost of borrowing are also considered for declaration of dividend.

The detailed Dividend Distribution Policy is available at the following web-link:
https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/investor/dividenddistributionpolicy_06072025.pdf

(iv) Your Company continues to assure utmost commitment towards the highest standards of morals and ethics in the conduct of business. The employees have been provided comprehensive access to lodge any complaint. All the employees of the Company and its subsidiaries are encouraged and expected to raise their concerns. The Company has formulated Vigil Mechanism/ Whistle Blower Policy in accordance to the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Rules prescribed thereunder and the SEBI Listing Regulations. It is affirmed that no personnel had been denied access to the Audit Committee.

(v) Disclosure of commodity price risks and commodity hedging activities:

For FY 2024-25, Commodity Price Risk and Commodity Hedging Activity: Not applicable.

As per CERC Norms and Regulations, Foreign Exchange Variation is a pass-through item in the Tariff fixation and hence, hedging of Foreign Exchange Risk is not done.

(vi) Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Woman at work place:

During the financial year 2024-25, Three complaints were received and same have been resolved and as such no case is pending at the end of the year.

Particulars	FY 2024-25
No. of complaints filed during the financial year	4
No. of complaint disposed off during the year	4
No. of cases pending as at end of the financial year	0

(vii) Details of administrative, office and financial expenses for the year under review and for the previous year are available in the annual accounts. No Presidential Directive was received during the year and also in the last three years.

(viii) Items of expenditure debited in the books of accounts, which are not for the purposes of the business: Nil

(ix) Expenses incurred which are personal in nature and incurred for the Board of Directors and Top Management: Nil

(x) Disclosure on Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/ Companies:

During the financial year 2024-25, no loan or advances in the nature of loan has been given to firms/companies in which directors are interested except loan provided to the Subsidiary and Joint Venture Companies.

(xi) Certification from Company Secretary in Practice:

D. Hanumanta Raju & Co, Company Secretaries, Hyderabad has issued a certificate as required under the SEBI Listing Regulations, confirming that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Director of Companies by the SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such Statutory authority. The same is placed at **Annexure-VII**.

(xii) Details of total fees paid to statutory auditors

The details of total fees for all services paid by the Company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the Statutory Auditor and all entities in the network firm / network entity of which the Statutory Auditor is a part, are as follows:

Type of service	(₹ in Crore)	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Audit fees	1.10	1.04
Tax Audit fees	0.16	0.11
Others	0.67	0.44
Total	1.93	1.59

(xiii) During the year, the Company has not raised funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement, hence disclosure as specified under Regulation 32(7A) of the SEBI Listing Regulations is not applicable.

(xiv) Where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of any Committee of the Board which is mandatorily required, in the relevant financial year, the same to be disclosed along with reasons thereof: Nil

(xv) Details of material subsidiaries of the listed entity; including the date and place of incorporation and the name and date of appointment of the statutory auditors of such subsidiaries:

Sl. No	Name of Material Subsidiaries	Date of Incorporation	Place of Incorporation	Name of Statutory Auditor	Date of appointment of Statutory Auditor
1	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited	18 th November, 2005	Chennai	M/s. Govind and Bala Associates, Chennai.	22 nd September, 2024
2	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited	09 th November, 2012	Lucknow	M/s. D S Sinha & Co., Kanpur.	22 nd September, 2024

(xvi) Disclosure of certain types of agreements binding listed entities: Information disclosed under clause 5A of paragraph A of Part A of Schedule III of the Listing Regulations: Not Applicable

As regards adopting discretionary requirements, the following are stated:

The Board

The requirement of maintenance of an office for the Non-Executive Chairman and the reimbursement of expenses to him are not applicable to the Company presently as the Company has an Executive Chairman.

Shareholder Rights

The Company's financial results are published in English National newspapers having wide circulation all over India and also in a vernacular newspaper having a wide circulation in the State of Tamil Nadu and hence the financial results are not being sent individually to the shareholders. Further, as required under the Listing Regulations, the results of the Company are also furnished immediately to the Stock Exchanges and also uploaded in the Company's website www.nlcindia.in for the information of shareholders and other investors.

All significant events and information about the Company are uploaded in the Company's website and also in the website of NSE & BSE.

Modified opinion(s) in audit report

It is always the Company's endeavour to present unqualified financial statements. The Audit Report for the financial year 2024-25 does not contain any audit qualifications.

Separate posts of Chairman and CEO

The Composition of Board of Directors of the Company is approved by the Government of India. In case of PSUs, the major owner is the Government of India. The CMD as CEO of the Company implements the decisions of the Board of Directors through a team of Functional Directors and the functions of CMD are subject to superintendence and control of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Reporting of Internal Auditor

Internal audit is being conducted in a hybrid manner involving outsourced internal audit by engaging firms of Chartered Accountants and In-house internal audit by experienced executives drawn from multi-disciplinary domains such as Mining, Thermal, Renewable energy, Finance etc., attached to the Internal Audit Department.

Compliance

The Company has complied with all the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the SEBI Listing Regulations and DPE guidelines on Corporate Governance excepting those non-compliances as observed in the Certificate on Corporate Governance and the Secretarial Audit Report. The reasons for non-compliance have been furnished separately as reply to the observations of Secretarial Auditors.

Declaration - Code of Conduct

The Board of Directors of the Company have laid down a Code of Conduct applicable for all Board Members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company. In this regard, a declaration by the Chairman and Managing Director is reproduced below:

“I hereby confirm that all the Members of the Board and Senior Management Personnel to whom the Code of Conduct was applicable have affirmed compliance.”

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Neyveli

Date: 4th September, 2025

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli

Chairman and Managing Director



Certificate on Corporate Governance

Annexure - V

To
The Members of,
NLC INDIA LIMITED

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by **NLC INDIA LIMITED** (“the Company”), for the year ended on March 31, 2025, as per Regulation 15(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (‘Listing Regulations’) for the period 1st April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025 and the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Government of India.

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that, the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the above mentioned Listing Regulations and DPE Guidelines, except for:

- *As required under Regulation 17(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall have at least fifty percent of the Board as Independent Directors, if the Chairman of the Company is an Executive Director. However, it has been observed that:*
 - *During the period from 1st April, 2024 to 31st May, 2024, the Company had 11 (Eleven) Directors including 6 (Six) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director on its Board. During the aforesaid period, the Company was required to appoint 5 (Five) more Independent Directors.*
 - *During the period from 1st June, 2024 to 31st October, 2024, the Company had 10 (Ten) Directors including 5 (Five) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director on its Board. During the aforesaid period, based on the Board composition, the Company was required to appoint 4 (Four) more Independent Directors subsequent to cessation of one Functional Director on 31.05.2024.*
 - *During the period from 01st November, 2024 to 27th March, 2025, the Company had 7 (Seven) Directors including 5 (Five) Executive Directors and 2 (Two) Nominee Directors on its Board. During the aforesaid period, based on the Board composition, the Company was required to appoint 7 (Seven) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director subsequent to cessation of 3 (Three) Independent Directors on 31.10.2024.*
 - *The Board of Directors of the Company comprised of 10 (Ten) Directors as on 31.03.2025 including 5 (Five) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors. The listed entity is yet to appoint 4 (Four) Independent Directors including one Woman Independent Director.*
- *As required under Regulation 17(2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall have at least one Independent Director in attendance to have a valid quorum for the meeting. However, valid quorum was not present due to non-availabiliy of Independent Directors in the Board meetings held on 19.11.2024, 30.12.2024, 07.01.2025, 03.02.2025 and 10.03.2025.*
- *The constitution of Audit Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 18(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 w.r.t requisite number of Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025. Further, quorum for the Audit Committee meetings held on 03.02.2025 and 04.03.2025 was not as per Regulation 18(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.*
- *The constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 19(1) & (2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 w.r.t requisite number of Non-Executive/Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025. Further, quorum for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting held on 27.01.2025 was not as per Regulation 19(2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.*

- The constitution of Stakeholders & Relationship Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 20(2) & (2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 w.r.t requisite number of Non- Executive/Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025.
- The constitution of Risk Management Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 21(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 w.r.t requisite number of Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025.
- As required under Regulation 24(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall appoint atleast one Independent Director of the Company on the Board of Directors of Unlisted Material Subsidiary. However, it has been observed that the Company has not complied with the aforesaid Regulation w.r.t material subsidiaries i.e., NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited during the year and for Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited during the period from 01.11.2024 to 31.03.2025.

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: Hyderabad
Date: 02.09.2025

For **D. HANUMANTA RAJU & CO**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

CS DATLA HANUMANTA RAJU
PARTNER
FCS: 4044; CP NO: 1709
UDIN: F004044G001139596
PR NO.: 6326/2024



Secretarial Audit Report

Annexure - VI

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For The Financial year ended 31.03.2025

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members,
NLC INDIA LIMITED

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **NLC INDIA LIMITED** (a Navaratna PSU) having **CIN:L93090TN1956GOI003507** and having its registered office at No.135, EVR Periyar High Road Kilpauk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu- 600 010 (hereinafter called the ‘**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 and also the information, confirmations, 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 31st March, 2025, 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, 2025, 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;
- (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 period under review**)
- (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 (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018- (**Not applicable to the Company during the period under review**);
 - (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021- (**Not applicable to the Company during the period under review**);
 - (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;
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021- (**Not applicable to the Company during the period under review**);
 - (h) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018- (**Not applicable to the Company during the period under review**);
 - (i) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non- Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;
 - (j) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.

(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 and the rules made thereunder.
- B. Coal Mines Regulations, 1957.
- C. DGMS Guidelines on Periodic Medical Examination for Mines.
- D. Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966.
- E. The Electricity Act, 2003 and the rules made thereunder.
- F. Indian Boiler Act, 1923 and the regulations made thereunder.
- G. Explosives Act, 1884 and the rules made thereunder.
- H. Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.
- I. Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

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 notified under Companies Act, 2013.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited;

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above except the following:

- It has been observed that subsequent to cessation of three Independent Directors on 31.10.2024, the constitution of the Board of Directors of the Company did not have at least one-third of total number of Directors as Independent Directors during the period from 01.11.2024 to 27.03.2025 as required under Section 149(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- The constitution of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company was not in compliance of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025 due to cessation of Independent Directors w.e.f. 01.11.2024.
- As required under Regulation 17(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall have at least fifty percent of the Board as Independent Directors, if the Chairman of the Company is an Executive Director. However, it has been observed that:
 - During the period from 1st April, 2024 to 31st May, 2024, the Company had 11 (Eleven) Directors including 6 (Six) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director on its Board. During the aforesaid period, the Company was required to appoint 5 (Five) more Independent Directors.
 - During the period from 1st June, 2024 to 31st October, 2024, the Company had 10 (Ten) Directors including 5 (Five) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director on its Board. During the aforesaid period, based on the Board composition, the Company was required to appoint 4 (Four) more Independent Directors subsequent to cessation of one Functional Director on 31.05.2024.
 - During the period from 01st November, 2024 to 27th March, 2025, the Company had 7 (Seven) Directors including 5 (Five) Executive Directors and 2 (Two) Nominee Directors on its Board. During the aforesaid period, based on the Board composition, the Company was required to appoint 7 (Seven) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director subsequent to cessation of 3 (Three) Independent Directors on 31.10.2024.
 - The Board of Directors of the Company comprised of 10 (Ten) Directors as on 31.03.2025 including 5 (Five) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors. The listed entity is yet to appoint 4 (Four) Independent Directors including one Woman Independent Director.

- As required under Regulation 17(2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall have at least one Independent Director in attendance to have a valid quorum for the Board meeting. However, valid quorum was not present due to non-availability of Independent Directors, at the Board meetings held on 19.11.2024, 30.12.2024, 07.01.2025, 03.02.2025 and 10.03.2025.
- The constitution of Audit Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 18(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t requisite number of Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025. Further, quorum for the Audit Committee meetings held on 03.02.2025 and 04.03.2025 was not as per Regulation 18(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
- The constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 19(1) & (2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t requisite number of Non-Executive/Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025. Further, quorum for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting held on 27.01.2025 was not as per Regulation 19(2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
- The constitution of Stakeholders & Relationship Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 20(2) & (2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t requisite number of Non- Executive/Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025.
- The constitution of Risk Management Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 21(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 w.r.t requisite number of Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025.
- As required under Regulation 24(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall appoint atleast one Independent Director of the Company on the Board of Directors of Unlisted Material Subsidiary. However, it has been observed that the Company has not complied with the aforesaid Regulation w.r.t material subsidiaries i.e., NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited during the year and for Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited during the period from 01.11.2024 to 31.03.2025.
- As required Regulation 57 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company was required to submit a certificate to the Stock Exchange regarding status of payment of interest within one working day of it becoming due. However, the Certificate of payment of Interest on Bonds with ISIN: INE589A08027 which was due on 31.07.2024 was submitted to the Stock Exchanges on 07.08.2024 with a delay of 6 days.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted. However, the appointment of requisite number of Independent Directors is not as per the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, DPE Guidelines and Companies Act, 2013. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act. In terms of Articles of Association of the Company all appointments to the Board are made by the 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 except for those related to Unpublished Price Sensitive Information 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 decisions are carried through while the dissenting member’s 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.



Annexure - A

We further report that during the period under review:

- BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited have individually imposed an aggregate fine of ₹27,58,840/- including GST for non-compliance with the requirements pertaining to the composition of Board of Directors, Quorum of Board Meeting and Composition of Committees as per Regulation 17(1), 17(2A), 18(1), 19, 20 and 21(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Company had replied to the Stock Exchanges on the said matter stating that, being a Government Company, as per Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. Ministry of Coal, the Administrative Ministry, has been requested periodically to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements. Further, the stock exchanges were requested to waive the fine imposed on the Company. Till date, the Company has not paid any fine in this regard.
- The Company has received a notice dated 30.08.2024 from BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited for delay in submission of Certificate related to payment obligation on bonds and both the exchanges have individually imposed a fine of ₹14,160/- (including GST) for the said non-compliance. The company has paid the fine to the stock exchanges.
- The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 10.03.2025 have in-principally approved the borrowing of External Commercial Borrowing within overall ceiling of Japanese Yen equivalent to USD 200 Million with equivalent green shoe option.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 24.06.2025

For **D. HANUMANTA RAJU & CO**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

CS DATLA HANUMANTA RAJU
PARTNER
FCS: 4044; CP NO: 1709
UDIN: F004044G000653220
PR NO.: 6326/2024

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.

To
The Members,
NLC INDIA LIMITED.

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.

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 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: Hyderabad
Date: 24.06.2025

For **D. HANUMANTA RAJU & CO**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

CS DATLA HANUMANTA RAJU
PARTNER
FCS: 4044; CP NO: 1709
UDIN: F004044G000653220
PR NO.: 6326/2024



REPLY TO THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Sl. No	Secretarial Auditor’s Observations (as per S. No. of the Report)	Management Reply / Explanation
1.	Subsequent to cessation of three Independent Directors on 31 st October, 2024, the constitution of the Board of Directors of the Company did not have at least one-third of total number of Directors as Independent Directors during the period from 1 st November, 2024 to 27 th March, 2025 as required under Section 149(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors including the independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Company has periodically requested Ministry of Coal, the Administrative ministry, to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements.
2.	The constitution of Corporate Social Responsibility the Committee of the Company was not in compliance of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 during the period from 1 st November, 2024 to 28 th March, 2025 due to cessation of Independent Directors w.e.f. 1 st November, 2024.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association, the power to appoint Directors, including independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Ministry of Coal, the Administrative Ministry appointed three (3) Independent Directors on 28 th March, 2025. Consequent to aforesaid appointment and reconstitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee, the requirement w.r.t. appointment of Independent Directors in the CSR Committee was complied with on and from 29 th March, 2025.
3.	As required under Regulation 17(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall have at least fifty percent of the Board as Independent Directors, if the Chairman of the Company is an Executive Director. However, it has been observed that: - During the period from 1st April, 2024 to 31st May, 2024, the Company had 11 (Eleven) Directors including 6 (Six) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director on its Board. During the aforesaid period, the Company was required to appoint 5 (Five) more Independent Directors. - During the period from 1st June, 2024 to 31st October, 2024, the Company had 10 (Ten) Directors including 5 (Five) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director on its Board. During the aforesaid period, based on the Board composition, the Company was required to appoint 4 (Four) more Independent Directors subsequent to cessation of one Functional Director on 31st May, 2024. - During the period from 01st November, 2024 to 27th March, 2025, the Company had 7 (Seven) Directors including 5 (Five) Executive Directors and 2 (Two) Nominee Directors on its Board. During the aforesaid period, based on the Board composition, the Company was required to appoint 7 (Seven) Independent Directors including 1 (One) Woman Independent Director subsequent to cessation of 3 (Three) Independent Directors on 31st October, 2024.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors including the independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Company has periodically requested Ministry of Coal, the Administrative ministry, to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements.

Sl. No	Secretarial Auditor’s Observations (as per S. No. of the Report)	Management Reply / Explanation
	The Board of Directors of the Company comprised of 10 (Ten) Directors as on 31st March, 2025 including 5 (Five) Executive Directors, 2 (Two) Nominee Directors and 3 (Three) Independent Directors. The listed entity is yet to appoint 4 (Four) Independent Directors including one Woman Independent Director.	
4.	As required under Regulation 17 (2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall have at least one Independent Director in attendance to have a valid quorum for the Board meeting. However, valid quorum was not present due to non-availability of Independent Director in the Board meetings held on 19 th November, 2024, 30 th December, 2024, 7 th January, 2025, 3 rd February, 2025 and 10 th March, 2025.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors including the independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Company has periodically requested Ministry of Coal, the Administrative ministry, to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements.
5.	The constitution of Audit Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 18(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t requisite number of Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 1 st November, 2024 to 28 th March, 2025. Further, quorum for the Audit Committee meetings held on 3 rd February, 2025 and 4 th March, 2025 was not as per Regulation 18(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors including the independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Company has periodically requested Ministry of Coal, the Administrative ministry, to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements. The Ministry of Coal appointed three (3) Independent Directors on 28 th March, 2025. Consequent to aforesaid appointment and reconstitution of the Committees, the requirement w.r.t. appointment of Independent Directors in the Audit Committee was complied with on and from 29 th March, 2025.
6.	The constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 19(1) & (2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. requisite number of Non-Executive/Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 1 st November, 2024 to 28 th March, 2025. Further, quorum for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting held on 27 th January, 2025 was not as per Regulation 19(2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors including the independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Company has periodically requested Ministry of Coal, the Administrative ministry, to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements. The Ministry of Coal appointed three (3) Independent Directors on 28 th March, 2025. Consequent to aforesaid appointment and reconstitution of the Committees, the requirement w.r.t. appointment of Independent Directors in the Nomination & Remuneration Committee was complied with on and from 29 th March, 2025.



Sl. No	Secretarial Auditor’s Observations (as per S. No. of the Report)	Management Reply / Explanation
7.	The constitution of Stakeholders & Relationship Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 20(2) & (2A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t requisite number of Non- Executive/Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 1 st November, 2024 to 28 th March, 2025.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors including the independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Company has periodically requested Ministry of Coal, the Administrative ministry, to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements. The Ministry of Coal appointed three (3) Independent Directors on 28 th March, 2025. Consequent to aforesaid appointment and reconstitution of the Committees, the requirement w.r.t. appointment of Independent Directors in the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was complied with on and from 29 th March, 2025.
8.	The constitution of Risk Management Committee of the Company was not as per Regulation 21 (2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 w.r.t requisite number of Independent Directors in the committee during the period from 1 st November, 2024 to 28 th March, 2025.	Being a Government Company, as per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors including the independent directors on the Board of the Company vests with the President of India. The Company has periodically requested Ministry of Coal, the Administrative ministry, to expedite for the appointment of required number of Independent Directors so as to comply with the statutory requirements. The Ministry of Coal appointed three (3) Independent Directors on 28 th March, 2025. Consequent to aforesaid appointment and reconstitution of the Committees, the requirement w.r.t. appointment of Independent Directors in the Risk Management Committee was complied with on and from 29 th March, 2025.
9.	As required under Regulation 24(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company shall appoint atleast one Independent Director of the Company on the Board of Directors of Unlisted Material Subsidiary. However, it has been observed that the Company has not complied with the aforesaid Regulation w.r.t material subsidiaries i.e., NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited during the year and for Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited during the period from 1 st November, 2024 to 31 st March, 2025.	The Company has from time to time communicated to Ministry of Coal, the Administrative Ministry, for appointment of one Independent Director from the Board of the Company on the Board of Directors of its unlisted material subsidiaries.
10.	As required Regulation 57 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company was required to submit a certificate to the Stock Exchange regarding status of payment of interest within one working day of it becoming due. However, the Certificate of payment of Interest on Bonds with ISIN: INE589A08027 which was due on 31 st July, 2024 was submitted to the Stock Exchanges on 7 th August, 2024 with a delay of 6 days.	Consequent to the notices received by the Company from NSE and BSE with regard to non-compliance to the provision of Regulation 57 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, a fine of ₹14,160/- (including GST) each, for the said non-compliance was paid to the Stock Exchanges.

Place: Neyveli
Date: 4th September, 2025

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
Chairman and Managing Director

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members,
NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LIMITED

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LIMITED** having CIN: **U40102TN2005GOI058050** and having its registered office at No.135, EVR Periyar High Road Kilpauk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu- 600 010 (hereinafter called the ‘**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 and also the information, confirmations, 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 31st March, 2025, 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, 2025, 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 period under review)**
- (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 period under review)**
- (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 period under review);**
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; **(Not applicable to the company during the period under review);**
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 - **(Not applicable to the company during the period under review);**
 - (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021- **(Not applicable to the company during the period under review);**
 - (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;



- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 - **(Not applicable to the company during the period under review);**
 - (h) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018 - **(Not applicable to the company during the period under review);**
 - (i) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non- Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;
 - (j) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.
- (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 Electricity Act, 2003 and the rules made thereunder.
 - B. Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the 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 notified under Companies Act, 2013.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited with respect to Listing of Commercial Papers;

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above except the following:

- As required under the DPE Guidelines, the Board of Directors of the Company shall comprise of at least one-third of the Board as independent directors in case the Chairman is non-executive director. Therefore, the Company is yet to appoint 3 (Three) Independent Directors.
- The Composition of Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee is not as per DPE guidelines due to non appointment of Independent directors on the Board of the Company.
- The quorum at the Audit Committee meetings is not as per DPE guidelines due to non appointment of Independent directors on the Board of the Company.
- As required under Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 3 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, there was no Woman Director on the Board of the Company from 30.08.2024 to 31.03.2025.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted. However, the appointment of Independent Directors is not as per the provisions of the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice 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 decisions are carried through while the dissenting member’s 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 the Company has not transferred the remaining unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount in respect of other than ongoing projects, to a Fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 till the date of our report. However, the time period for such transfer i.e. six months of the expiry of the financial year as permitted under the second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, has not elapsed till the date of our report.

We further report that during the period under review, the company has allotted Commercial Papers, in various tranches, aggregating to ₹3,500 crores and the same were listed on BSE Limited. Subsequently, Commercial Papers aggregating to ₹4,000 crores were redeemed on their respective maturity dates.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.07.2025

For D. HANUMANTA RAJU & CO
COMPANY SECRETARIES

CS DATLA HANUMANTA RAJU
PARTNER
FCS: 4044; CP NO: 1709
UDIN: F004044G000868523
PR NO.: 6326/2024

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,
NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LIMITED

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. 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 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: Hyderabad
Date: 26.07.2025

For **D. HANUMANTA RAJU & CO**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

CS DATLA HANUMANTA RAJU
PARTNER
FCS: 4044; CP NO: 1709
UDIN: F004044G000868523
PR NO.: 6326/2024

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
NEYVELI UTTAR PRADESH POWER LIMITED
CIN: U40300UP2012GOI053569
Reg. Office: KH 419, G. N. Extension, Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow-226010, Uttar Pradesh.
E-mail id: cosec.nuppl@nlcindia.in

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited, CIN:U40300UP2012GOI053569** (hereinafter called “the Company”). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company’s books, papers, minutes 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, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2025 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

- i. maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;
- ii. forms, returns, documents and resolutions required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies;
- iii. service of documents by the Company on its Members, Auditors and the Registrar of Companies;
- iv. notice of Board and various Committee meetings of Directors;
- v. Meetings of Directors
- vi. notice and convening of Annual General Meeting held on 19th September, 2024;
- vii. minutes of the proceedings of the Board Meetings, Committee and Members Meetings;
- viii. approvals of the Board of Directors, Committee of Directors, Members and Government authorities, wherever required;
- ix. Committees of Directors and appointment and reappointment of Directors;
- x. payment of remuneration to Directors and Managing Director and Key Managerial Personnel;
- xi. appointment and remuneration of Statutory Auditors, Secretarial Auditors and Internal Auditors;
- xii. transfer of Company's shares, issue and allotment of shares;
- xiii. contracts, registered office and publication of name of the Company;
- xiv. report of the Board of Directors;
- xv. investment of Company's funds;
- xvi. generally, all other applicable provisions of the Act and the Rules there under;
- xvii. The Company has, in our opinion, proper Board-processes and compliance mechanism and has complied with the applicable statutory provisions, Act(s), rules, regulations, guidelines, applicable secretarial standards, etc., mentioned above and as stipulated under the Memorandum and Articles of Association the Company.

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms & returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2025 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 the 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 (‘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, 1992; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;
(Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;
(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)
 - (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) Regulations, 1998; **(Not applicable to the Company during the Audit period)**
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
(Not applicable to the Company except Regulation 24 during the Audit period)

I further report that other laws specifically applicable to the Company include:

- a) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder.
- b) Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- c) The Electricity Act, 2003 and the Rules made there under.
- d) Indian Boiler Act, 1923 and the Rules made there under.

I further report that the applicable financial laws, such as the Direct and Indirect Tax Laws, have not been reviewed under my audit as the same falls under the review of statutory audit and by other designated professionals.

I have also examined the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (Standards).
- (ii) Guidelines on Corporate Governance issued by the Department of Public Enterprises applicable to Central Public Sector Enterprises (DPE Guidelines).

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above except for the following:

- 1. The composition of the Board of Directors did not comply with the requirements to have requisite number of Independent Directors as prescribed under the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.
- 2. The composition of the Audit Committee did not comply with the requirements to have requisite number of Independent Directors as prescribed under the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.
- 3. In the absence of Independent Directors on the Board, the requirement to have an Independent Director as the Chairman of the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee as prescribed in the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance has not been complied with, from 01.11.2024 to 31.03.2025.
- 4. In the absence of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Board, the requirements with respect to quorum for the meetings of Audit Committee of the Board of Directors as prescribed in the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance has not been complied with.
- 5. The requirement to have at least one Woman Director on its Board has not been complied with as per the provisions of the Act, from 01.11.2024 to 31.03.2025.

I further report that:

The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Generally adequate notice was given to all Directors to convene the Board Meetings. Agendas and detailed note on agendas were sent at least seven days in advance/ at a shorter notice as per the provisions of the Act/ Regulations 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 and other business which were not included in the agenda or circulated at a shorter notice, were considered with the permission of the Chairman and with the consent of majority of the Directors present in the Meeting.

All the decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and Committees of the Board, as the case may be.

I 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.

I further report that during the audit period:

- a. the Company has further issued 40,98,89,800 Equity shares of ₹10/- each on Right basis to the promoter companies i.e., NLC India Limited and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in the ratio of 51:49 respectively, for a consideration of ₹10/- per share, in dematerialized form.
- b. the Members have accorded following approval in pursuance to section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013:
 - i. to authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to borrow money not exceeding the limit of ₹23,700 crore.
 - ii. to authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to create Mortgage/Charge on the assets of the Company for securing borrowings not exceeding the limit of ₹23,700 crore.

I further report that during the audit period, there were no instances of:

- (i) Public / preferential issue of Shares / Debentures / Sweat Equity, etc.
- (ii) Redemption / buy-back of securities.
- (iii) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc.
- (iv) Foreign technical collaborations.

CS Dileep Dixit
Practicing Company Secretary

Place: Lucknow
Date: 14th July, 2025

FCS No. 6244
CP No. 6770
UDIN: F006244G000771272

Note: 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.



To,
The Members,
NEYVELI UTTAR PRADESH POWER LIMITED
CIN: U40300UP2012GOI053569
Reg. Office: KH 419, G. N. Extension, Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow-226010, Uttar Pradesh.
E-mail id: cosec.nuppl@nlcindia.in

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date for the Financial Year 2024-25 is to be read along with this letter.

Management’s Responsibility

- 1. It is the responsibility of management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor’s Responsibility

- 2. We have obtained reasonable assurance about whether the statements prepared, documents or Records maintained by the company are free from misstatement.
- 3. The audit has been conducted as per the applicable Auditing Standards.
- 4. We have the responsibility to only express our opinion on the evidences collected, information received and Records maintained by the company or given by the Management.
- 5. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.
- 6. We believe that audit evidence and information obtained from the Company’s management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.
- 7. Wherever required, we have obtained the management’s representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- 8. 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 the basis of relevant and appropriate audit evidences to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records.
- 9. The company has followed applicable laws, act, rules or regulations in maintaining their Records, documents, statements, or have complied with applicable laws or rules while performing any corporate action.
- 10. Due to the inherent limitations of an audit including internal, financial and operating controls, there is an unavoidable risk that some Misstatements or material non-compliances may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the Standards.

Modified Opinion

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. except for the matters described under “Basis of opinion” and We conclude that:

- a. there is due compliance with the applicable laws in terms of timelines and process; and
- b. the Records as relevant for the audit verified by me as a whole are free from Misstatement and maintained in accordance with applicable laws.

Annexure - A

Basis of opinion

- 1. The composition of the Board of Directors did not comply with the requirements to have requisite number of Independent Directors as prescribed under the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.
- 2. The composition of the Audit Committee did not comply with the requirements to have requisite number of Independent Directors as prescribed under the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance.
- 3. In the absence of Independent Directors on the Board, the requirement to have an Independent Director as the Chairman of the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee as prescribed in the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance has not been complied with, from 01.11.2024 to 31.03.2025.
- 4. In the absence of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Board, the requirements with respect to quorum for the meetings of Audit Committee of the Board of Directors as prescribed in the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance has not been complied with.
- 5. The requirement to have at least one Woman Director on its Board has not been complied with as per the provisions of the Act, from 01.11.2024 to 31.03.2025.

Disclaimer

- 11. 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.
- 12. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company so far it is not concerned with our audit related matters.

CS Dileep Dixit
Practicing Company Secretary

Place: Lucknow
Date: 14th July, 2025

FCS No. 6244
CP No. 6770
UDIN: F006244G000771272

Annexure - VII

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 of
NLC INDIA LIMITED

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of NLC INDIA LIMITED having CIN: L93090TN1956GOI003507 and having its registered office at No.135, EVR Periyar High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu- 600 010 (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Company’), produced before us by 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 and 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 www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2025 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of Companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No	Name of Director	DIN	Date of Appointment in Company
1.	Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman	09549424	11/05/2022
2.	Mr. Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	08456692	12/01/2023
3.	Smt. Vismita Tej	08255194	22/02/2023
4.	Mr. Samir Swarup	09648745	27/02/2023
5.	Mr. Venkatachalam Manickam	10045337	26/04/2023
6.	Dr. Venkatesan Beela	02729408	10/07/2023
7.	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	09625170	15/01/2024
8.	Mr. Meethale Thundiyil Ramesh	07313892	28/03/2025
9.	Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil	09352913	28/03/2025
10.	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Saraogi	03083365	28/03/2025

As the Company is a Central Public Sector Enterprise under administrative control of Ministry of Coal / Government of India, the President of India appoints all members of the Board. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this, 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: Hyderabad
Date: 24.06.2025

For D. HANUMANTA RAJU & CO
COMPANY SECRETARIES

CS DATLA HANUMANTA RAJU
PARTNER
FCS: 4044, CP NO: 1709
UDIN: F004044G000653242
PR NO.: 6326/2024

C&AG Comments

Annexure - VIII



CONFIDENTIAL

भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा एवं लेखा विभाग
प्रधान निदेशक वाणिज्यिक लेखापरीक्षा का कार्यालय, चेन्नै
Indian Audit and Accounts Department
Office of the Principal Director of Commercial Audit, Chennai

No. PDCA/CA-I/NLCIL/4-593/2025-26/305

Date: 22.07.2025

To
The Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
NLC India Limited,
Corporate Office,
Neyveli - 607801.

Sir,

Sub: Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under
Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Standalone and Consolidated
Financial Statements of NLC India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025.

I am to forward herewith the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of
India under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013, on the Standalone and
Consolidated Financial Statements of NLC India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Two copies of Annual Report of your company may kindly be arranged to be
forwarded to this office. The date of holding of AGM may also be intimated please.

Receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

S. Velliangiri
(S. Velliangiri) 22.7.2025
Principal Director of Commercial Audit

Encl: Audit Certificate

इंडियन ऑयल भवन, स्तर 2, 139, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग, चेन्नै - 600 034
Indian Oil Bhavan, Level - 2, 139, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Chennai - 600 034
Tel. : 044-28330147 Fax : 044-28330142/45 e-mail : pdcachennai@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 NLC INDIA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of NLC India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 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 are 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 Audit Report dated 19.05.2025.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of NLC India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 under Section 143(6)(a) of the Act read with Section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of NLC India Limited, NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited, MNH Shakti Limited and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of NLC India Renewables Limited, NLC India Green Energy Limited, Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited for the year ended on that date. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

In view of the revision made in the financial statements by the management, as indicated in Note No. 62 (f) of the financial statements, to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit, I have no further comments to offer upon or supplement to the statutory auditors' report under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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


(S. Velliangiri)

Principal Director of Commercial Audit

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NLC INDIA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The preparation of financial statements of NLC India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under Section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 19.05.2025.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of NLC India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 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.

In view of the revision made in the financial statements by the management, as indicated in Note No. 59 (e) of the financial statements, to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit, I have no further comments to offer upon or supplement to the statutory auditors' report under Section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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


(S. Velliangiri)

Principal Director of Commercial Audit

**Place: Chennai
Date: 22.07.2025**



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)

Section A – General Disclosures

I. Details of the listed entity

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	L93090TN1956GOI003507
2.	Name of the Listed Entity	NLC India Limited ('NLCIL')
3.	Year of incorporation	1956
4.	Registered office address	No. 135, EVR Periyar High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai- 600010, Tamil Nadu
5.	Corporate address	Block - 1, Neyveli - 607 801, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu
6.	E-mail	investors@nlcindia.in
7.	Telephone	044-28360027, Fax: 044-28360057
8.	Website	http://www.nlcindia.in/
9.	Financial year for which reporting is being done	2024-25
10.	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	a) BSE Ltd., Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400001 b) National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Exchange Plaza, Plot no. C/1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.
11.	Paid-up Capital	₹ 1,386.64 Crore
12.	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report	Name: Shri Prashant Vinay Kaushik, Company Secretary Telephone: 044 28369139 E-mail: cosec@nlcindia.in
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).	The disclosures made under this report are made on a consolidated basis for NLCIL
14.	Name of assessment or assurance provider	Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Type of assessment or assurance obtained	Reasonable Assurance

II. Products/services

16. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the entity
1.	Electricity supply	Electric power generation	81%
2.	Mining	Mining of coal and lignite	18%

17. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover)

S. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of total Turnover Contributed
1.	Electric power generation	35102	81%
2.	Sale of Coal	5101	14%
3.	Sale of Lignite	5201	4%

III. Operations

18. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

Location	Number of plants	Number of offices	Total
National	15	9	24
International	-	-	-

19. Markets served by the entity:

a. Number of locations

Locations	Number
National (No. of States)	10
International (No. of Countries)	NA

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

Nil

c. A brief on types of customers

The company provides energy and auxiliary services to a diverse customers that includes state distribution firms, commercial enterprises and industrial consumers. Additionally, the company has a fuel supply contract with an independent power producer, TAQA Neyveli Power Company Pvt. Ltd. Neyveli for its thermal power plant and MoU with NTPC for a period of 05 years for supply of coal for its thermal power plants. Lignite is sold through E-Auction route to industries for captive power generation, refractories and other allied uses. NLCIL is also involved in power trading where power consumers buy the surrendered power by the DISCOMs. NLCIL provides consultancy services to clients operating in the mining sector and to firms engaged in solar power generation. Coal from the Talabira mines is also sold through the e-auction route to the power sector, including Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) consumers.

IV. Employees

20. Details as at the end of Financial Year:

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
Employees						
1.	Permanent (D)	3,649	3,344	91.64	305	8.36
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	35	24	68.57	11	31.43
3.	Total employees (D + E)	3,684	3,368	91.42	316	8.58
Workers						
4.	Permanent (F)	6,578	6,076	92.37	502	7.63
5.	Other than Permanent (G)	25,651	24,262	94.59	1,389	5.41
6.	Total workers (F + G)	32,229	30,338	94.13	1,891	5.87



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

b. Differently abled Employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
Differently abled Employees						
1.	Permanent (D)	64	61	95.31	3	4.69
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Total differently abled employees (D + E)	64	61	95.31	3	4.69
Differently abled Worker						
4.	Permanent (F)	162	131	80.86	31	19.14
5.	Other than Permanent (G)	27	27	100.00	-	-
6.	Total differently abled workers (F + G)	189	158	180.86	31	19.14

21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

	Total (A)	No. and percentage of Females	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)
Board of Directors	10	1	10%
Key Management Personnel	1	0	0

22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers (*)

	Turnover rate in FY 2024-25			Turnover rate in FY 2023-24			Turnover rate in FY 2022-23		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees	12.49	8.44	12.15	2.58	0.64	2.41	1.04	0.02	1.06
Permanent Workers	11.57	9.61	11.42	0.05	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.05

*Includes Superannuation also.

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)

23. Names of holding/subsidiary/associate companies/joint ventures

S. No.	Name of the holding/subsidiary/associate companies/joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/Subsidiary/Associate/Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
1.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL)	Subsidiary	89%	Yes
2.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)	Subsidiary	51%	Yes
3.	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	Joint venture	50%	No
4.	MNH Shakti Limited (MNH)	Joint venture	15%	No
5.	NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL)	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
6.	NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL)	Subsidiary	100%	Yes

VI. CSR Details

24 (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Yes

(ii) Turnover (in ₹)

₹ 10,285.78 Crore

(iii) Net worth (in ₹)

₹ 17,465.17 Crore

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

25. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No)	(If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
			Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Investors (other than shareholders)	Yes	https://www.nlcindia.in/website/en/investors/corporategovernance/contact.html	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Communities	Yes	https://pgportal.gov.in/	297	6	NIL	185	6	NIL
Shareholders	Yes	https://www.nlcindia.in/website/en/investors/corporategovernance/contact.html	2	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Employees and workers	Yes	http://nlcintra.nlcindia.com/corp_pers/files/gr.pdf	7	3	2 grievances pending as on 31.03.2025 have been disposed on 30.07.2025.	NIL	NIL	NIL
Customers	Yes	https://pgportal.gov.in/	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Value Chain Partners	Yes	https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/Vendor%20Grievance%20Policy%20rv1%2018082022.pdf	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Others		https://web.nlcindia.in/webcount/Document/Complaint_Policy.pdf	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

26. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk/opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1.	Community Engagement	Risk	The communities form as a key stakeholder considering the nature of the business.	Communities are engaged through skill development and contract employment and several CSR projects.	Negative
2.	Health & Safety	Risk	Risk of accidents that could result in impacting the health and safety of the relevant stakeholders due to the nature of operations.	NLCIL has implemented various measures to mitigate emissions, including the following: • Installation of water sprinkler and fog systems. • Utilizing water sprinklers on haul roads. • Employing vehicle mounted water sprayers and pressurized mobile water sprinkling systems for internal mine roads. • Implementing conveyor water spraying. • Installing water spray pipelines at working faces. • Establishing fixed water sprinkler guns in the bunker area. • Introducing a fog cannon dust suppression system in the Coal Stock Yard. • Equipping facilities with electrostatic precipitators. • Progressing towards the implementation of flue gas desulfurization.	Negative
3.	Air Emissions	Risk	The main sources of emission of pollutants are: • Drilling and excavation activity • Transportation of lignite/coal • Storage yard & Haul roads • Stack emissions • Ash handling system	NLCIL has implemented various measures to mitigate emissions, including the following: • Installation of water sprinkler and fog systems. • Utilizing water sprinklers on haul roads. • Employing vehicle-mounted water sprayers and pressurized mobile water sprinkling systems for internal mine roads. • Implementing conveyor water spraying. • Installing water spray pipelines at working faces. • Establishing fixed water sprinkler guns in the bunker area. • Introducing a fog cannon dust suppression system in the Coal Stock Yard. • Equipping facilities with electrostatic precipitators.	Negative
4.	Land Acquisitions	Risk	Delay for NLCIL's operations related to mining activities.	• R&R (Rehabilitation and Resettlement) policy in place, which compensates over and above the requirements under 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCT LARR Act). • Providing employment opportunities to project affected persons through skill development and contractual employment besides engagement in agriculture and farming.	Negative

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk/opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
5.	Resource availability	Opportunity	Availability of abundant resource	• Improvement in operating parameters to effective usage of resources • Adoption of resource efficient technology	Negative
6.	Renewable Energy	Opportunity	Renewable energy is one of the key focus areas of NLCIL as a long-term strategy.	Development of renewable energy deployments are being ventured.	Positive
7.	Regulatory Compliance	Risk	Evolving regulatory frameworks across environmental, labour and governance domains pose compliance risks for NLCIL. Non-adherence can lead to legal penalties, operational disruptions, reputational damage, and financial loss.	We take a proactive approach to compliance by implementing robust management systems, conducting regular audits, and maintaining active engagement with regulatory authorities. These measures not only ensure adherence to evolving standards but also cultivate a culture of accountability and risk resilience across our operations.	Positive
8.	Water and Effluent Management	Risk	The major pollutant that is present in the seepage and surface water is Suspended Solids. Other pollutants such as Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids, Total Dissolved Solids, Oil & Grease, etc., are generated from the vehicle washing & domestic waste from the mines.	• Every industry is equipped with the necessary Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) to ensure that treated wastewater meets environmental standards. • Implementation of rainwater harvesting within NLCIL premises. • Facilitation of artificial groundwater recharge using the gravity method in designated recharge zones. • Enhancement of groundwater levels through the artificial recharge technique through injection wells.	Negative
9.	Governance	Risk	Being a regulated entity, compliance in all aspects is a priority	• NLCIL has formulated policies that focus on essential elements of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) to steer the Company's culture. • The Company offers training and awareness initiatives to combat corruption and prevent anti-competitive practices. • Efforts are made to educate stakeholders about updates in regulatory standards. • The company employs risk management practices under the supervision of the Board. • Comprehensive training and guidance on the Code of Conduct are provided to all stakeholders.	Negative
10.	Training, education and development	Opportunity	We understand the changing landscape in the context upskilling, compliance managements and career development.	During the pandemic, significant initiatives were undertaken for deployment and enhancement of digital accessibility for the workforce. Additionally we conduct several training courses both internal and external for our employees upskilling and development.	Positive



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk/opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
11.	Climate Strategy	Risk	Given the carbon-intensive nature of the operations, it is crucial to develop a climate strategy that aligns with the evolving regulatory landscape and compliance requirements of carbon markets.	The Company has ventured into renewable power and aims to expand further in the sector. Additionally, Research and Development team (CARD) is focused on creating innovative solutions to reduce the carbon footprint.	Negative
12.	Innovation and Digitization	Opportunity	We are convinced that ongoing innovation is essential to foster ecofriendly advancements and establish an employee-friendly workplace.	We hold the conviction that continuous innovation is necessary to encourage environmentally conscious solutions and cultivate a workplace that is conducive to employee well-being.	Positive
13.	Sustainable Supply Chain	Opportunity	In our commitment to delivering uninterrupted power to our customers, we recognize the significance of maintaining a sustainable supply chain.	- Establishing guidelines for a sustainable supply chain. - Conducting capacity-building programs for suppliers that focus on environmental, social and economic aspects to ensure mutual benefits. - Voluntary collection of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) data from suppliers.	Positive
14.	Ethics and integrity	Opportunity	As a regulated entity it is essential to maintain the highest standards of ethics in the organization	- Ethics, as a fundamental value, are integrated into all business processes, ensuring adherence to principles of ethics and integrity. - Implementation of policies such as the code of conduct, whistleblower protection, complaint resolution and prohibition of unethical business dealings. - Full compliance with laws and regulations to maintain a transparent and corruption-free work environment. - Installation of display boards in all offices urging visitors to resist coercion and to report any corrupt activities directly to the Chief Vigilance Officer.	Positive
15.	Biodiversity Preservation	Opportunity	We intend to conserve and promote the biodiversity in the areas which have been reclaimed after mining	Ensure and implement responsible business practices in areas of high biodiversity value.	Negative
16.	Decommissioning of Old Plants	Risk	Some of our plants have attained their end of life. We would be decommissioning such plants.	The process of plant decommissioning is regulated by the standards set by the Ministry of Power (MoP). Ensure safety and security of individuals and the minimization of environmental impact throughout the decommissioning phase.	Negative
17.	Operational Efficiency and Plant Reliability	Opportunity	Operational efficiencies are key parameter for resource conservation	We are in the process of implementing supercritical boilers that feature reduced fuel consumption and can lower CO ₂ emissions. We are also embracing Green mining technologies to reduce the environmental footprint of our mining operations.	Positive

Section B: Management and Process Disclosures

Sr. No.	Disclosure Question	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, Company policies are given approval by the Board, depending on the type of policy and the related regulatory needs								
	c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	• Whistle blower policy – https://web.nlcindia.in/webcount/Document/whistleblow.pdf • Complaint handling policy – https://web.nlcindia.in/webcount/Document/Complaint_Policy.pdf • Archival Policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/ArchivalPolicy.pdf • Nomination and Remuneration Policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/Remuneration-policy13032019.pdf • Policy for Materiality of Event – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/policy_materiality_event.pdf • Policy on Material Subsidiary – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/policy_on_material_subsidiaries.pdf • Policy on Related Party Transaction – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/policy_on_related_party_transactions.pdf • Cyber security policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/cyber-policy-17-22.pdf • Vendor grievance policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/Vendor%20Grievance%20Policy%20rv1%2018082022.pdf#:~:text=NLCIL%20Vendor%20Grievance%20Process%20allows%20vendors%20to%20access,about%20the%20contracting%20process%20and%20contract%20award%20decisions • Waste Management Policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/Waste%20Management%20Policy.pdf • ESG Policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/ESG_policy_28082023.pdf • Dividend Distribution Policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/dividenddistributionpolicy_15042017.pdf • Policy for Investment of Surplus Funds – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/policyforSTD07122018.pdf • Environment Policy of NLC – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/env-policy-2019.pdf • CSR Policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/csr_new/csr_policy_2021.pdf • Code of Conduct – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/codeconduct.pdf • Code of conduct for prevention of Insider Trading – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/code_conduct_trading.pdf • Code of Practices and Procedures for disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/Code%20of%20Practices%20and%20Procedures%20for%20Fair%20Disclosure%20of%20Unpublished%20Price%20Sensitive%20Information06042019.pdf • Health & Safety Policy – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/NLC%20Safety%20policy.pdf • Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading – https://www.nlcindia.in/investor/code_conduct_trading.pdf • Disaster management Plan (NNTPS) Link: https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/sustain_policy/NNTPS_DISASTER_PLAN_2025.pdf https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/sustain_policy/MINES_DISASTER_PLAN_2025.pdf • CDA Rules – https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/rti-model/manuals/HR-1.pdf								
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



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

Sr. No.	Disclosure Question	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
4.	Name of the national and international codes/certifications/labels/standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustee) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	• ISO/IEC 17025:2005 • ISO 45001-2018 – Safety Management System and ISO • ISO 9001 – 2015 Quality Management System • ISO 14000-2015 – Environmental Management System • ISO 17025 – Testing and Calibration Laboratories • ISO 50001 - 2018 - Energy Management System								
5.	Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	NLCIL has set an ambitious growth objective to become a significant player in the energy sector, with a goal to boost its power generation capabilities to 20,130 MW by the year 2030. To achieve self-reliance in fuel supply, the Company intends to increase its lignite extraction capabilities from the present 30.10 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to an impressive 41.35 MTPA. Additionally, it plans to substantially raise its coal mining capacity from the current 20.00 MTPA to an outstanding 62.00 MTPA. Furthermore, NLCIL is focused on significantly expanding its renewable energy capacity to 10,110 MW by 2030, up from its current capacity of 1,431 MW.								
6.	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	Refer Directors' Report								

Governance, leadership and oversight

7. Statement by director responsible for the Business Responsibility Report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements

Sustainability continues to be central to NLCIL's vision of delivering reliable energy while ensuring environmental stewardship and social responsibility. In the short term, our focus remains on strengthening ESG governance, enhancing compliance, and implementing operational efficiencies. Over the medium to long term, the Company is committed to diversifying its energy mix with a progressive increase in renewable capacity, achieving meaningful reductions in carbon intensity and advancing inclusive socio-economic development in the regions where we operate.

During FY 2024-25, NLCIL achieved notable progress in expanding renewable energy projects, advancing afforestation and land reclamation programs and sustaining community development initiatives. At the same time, challenges remain in balancing energy security with environmental imperatives, reducing emissions and ensuring safety excellence. Looking ahead, the Company will continue to align its sustainability roadmap with national priorities and global ESG trends, while pursuing the targets set under the BRSR framework.

8. Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).

The ESG Committee oversees the implementation of various sustainability initiatives across the Company and periodically reports its observations, progress and recommendations to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval.

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

Yes. NLCIL has constituted an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee of the Board, which is entrusted with decision-making, monitoring and reviewing of sustainability-related matters. The Committee provides strategic direction to the Company's sustainability agenda, covering environment, social and governance (ESG) aspects and ensures alignment with statutory requirements and the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) framework.

The ESG Committee also oversees the implementation of various sustainability initiatives across the Company and periodically reports its observations, progress and recommendations to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval.

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director/Committee of the Board/Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually/ Half-yearly/ Quarterly/Any other)
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	
Performance against above policies and follow up action					Yes					Annually/ Event Based
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles and rectification of any non-compliances					Yes					

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.

Even though all the policies are not covered for independent assessment/evaluation on their workings, the Company has done evaluation and impact assessment of the CSR activities through external agency M/s Institute of Public Enterprises (IPE), Hyderabad.

12. If answer to question (1) above is “No” i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
The entity does not consider the Principles material to its business (Yes/No)									
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
The entity does not have the financial or/human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)									
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
Any other reason (please specify)									



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

PRINCIPLE 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	5	- International Programme on Cross Border Electricity - Phillip Capital's Jewels of Bharat PSU Investor - Orientation Programme for Capacity Building of Functional DI - Orientation Programme for Functional Directors Of CPSE "HR for the Greater Good" National Conclave for Central Ublic Sector Enterprises	60%
Key Managerial Personnel	27	- Anti Bribery and Vigilance Awareness - Assertiveness in Communication - Cyber Hygiene and Security - Cyber Security Awareness - Effective Decision Making - Essential Leadership Skills - Residential Training Program on "Effectiveness of Compliance Governance & Performance Management Focusing Regulatory Framework Including DPE Guidelines"	33%
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	1,119	- Functional and Behavioural Training - Health and Well-Being - Management Development - Quality and Environmental Standards	86.90%
Workers	768	- Safety - Skill Development and Upgradation - Statutory Program - Women Empowerment - CSR Awareness	51.90%

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:

Monetary

	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/enforcement agencies/judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Penalty/Fine	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Settlement	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding fee	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Non-Monetary

	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/enforcement agencies/judicial institutions	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Imprisonment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

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.

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/enforcement agencies/judicial institutions
Not Applicable	

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.

NLCIL has established comprehensive internal regulations that addresses anti-bribery and provides anti-corruption measures. In its dedication to upholding ethical standards, NLCIL has partnered with reputable entities like the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Transparency International India (TII) to establish the Integrity Pact Program. This program ensures rigorous oversight of all tender processes involving amounts over ₹ 1 Crore, enforcing a stringent integrity agreement between NLCIL and its vendors/contractors.

https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/vigilance-new/Integrity_pact/IP_format.pdf

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/corruption:

	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Directors	NIL	NIL
KMPs	NIL	NIL
Employees	NIL	NIL
Workers	NIL	NIL

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:

	FY 2024-25		FY 2023-24	
	Number	Remark	Number	Remark
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	0	NA	0	NA
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	0	NA	0	NA

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines/penalties/action taken by regulators/law enforcement agencies/judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest

NA



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

8. Number of days of accounts payables ((Accounts payable *365)/Cost of goods/services procured) in the following format:

	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Number of days of account payables	86	79

9. Open-ness of business

Parameter	Metrics	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Concentration of Purchases	a. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases	NA	NA
	b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from	NA	NA
	c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses	NA	NA
Concentration of Sales	a. Sales to dealers/distributors as % of total sales	82%	NA
	b. Number of dealers/distributors to whom sales are made	27	NA
	c. Sales to top 10 dealers/distributors as % of total sales to dealers/distributors	84%	NA
Share of RPTs in*	a. Purchases (Purchases with related parties/Total Purchases)	12.49%	12.09%
	b. Sales (Sales to related parties/Total Sales)	14.36%	14.35%
	c. Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties/ Total loans & advances)	76%	88%
	d. Investments (Investments in related parties/Total Investments made)	100%	100%

* based on Standalone figures

Leadership Indicators

1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
4	1. To encourage greater participation of MSEs, SC/ST entrepreneurs, and Women entrepreneurs in procurement activities, thereby promoting inclusive growth and fostering entrepreneurship. 2. To Display the materials procured by the NLC to the Vendors. 3. To encourage greater participation of by explaining our mode of procurement, Trial order and GeM Purchase Guidelines.	60%

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.

Yes, the Company has the following policies to avoid/manage the conflict of interest, applicable on stakeholders of the Company.

- Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management Personnel.
- Code of Internal procedure and Conduct for regulation, monetary and reporting of trading by designated person in Securities of the Company.
- Code of Practices and Procedures for disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information.
- Whistle Blower Policy.
- Complaint Handling Policy.
- Policy for Materiality of Event.
- Policy on Related Party Transaction

PRINCIPLE 2: Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

Essential Indicators

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.

	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D	44%	24%	The Center for Advanced Research and Development (CARD) has initiated the Innovation Incubation Centre (IIC). The IIC is dedicated to projects that aim to enhance environmental quality and the societal effects of various products and methodologies. Furthermore, it engages in research and development activities such as the production of Green Hydrogen, feasibility assessment of Lignite/Humic acid for semiconductor applications, Lignite to Syngas for power generation, Lignite to Diesel, Lignite to Methanol, among others.
Capex	98%	93.00%	

2. Details on Sustainable Sourcing

a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing?

Yes

Lignite/Coal Linkage:

- 100% of lignite requirement for the power generation is sourced sustainably by locating the power station at pithead reducing the energy required for transportation.
- 100% of coal requirement for the proposed NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project is sourced sustainably from Talabira II & III Coal Mines, Odisha.

b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

The bulk of the resources utilized by NLCIL are obtained through environmentally responsible methods, mainly from the Company's own coal and lignite mines. Additionally, the Company is vigorously assessing and applying sustainability evaluations for its vendors to ensure that sustainability is integrated throughout its entire supply chain.

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)	The Plastics & other recyclable wastes are generated from Township Area. These are being collected through waste collection agency and the same is being disposed to authorised vendors/recyclers by the Agency.
(b) E-waste	The E-waste (end of use electronics) generated from the Units are collected through the Disposal Yard. After collection of the same is being disposed to authorised recyclers through E-Auction.
(c) Hazardous waste	The Hazardous waste generated from the Units are collected & stored in designated sheds. After collection of the same is being disposed to authorised recyclers through E-Auction/Agreement between the end users.
(d) Fly Ash	The Fly Ash Generated from the Thermal Power Plants are being collected in Ash Silos and the same is being disposed to Brick manufacturers, Cement Manufactures, etc., in line with Fly Ash Notification. The same is reported to SPCB on periodical basis.

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.

No



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

However, the following activities are being undertaken by NLCIL as responsible Environmental measures.

- Plastic Waste:** The plastic wastes are collected by Agency in Township and disposed through recyclers.
- E-Waste & Batteries:** The E-waste & Batteries is collected through Disposal Yard and is disposed through authorised recyclers. NLCIL is categorised as Bulk consumer. Hence, EPR not applicable.
- Fly Ash:** The Fly Ash generated from the Thermal Power Plants are being collected in Ash Silos and the same is being disposed to Brick manufacturers, Cement Manufactures, etc., in line with Fly Ash Notification. The same is reported to SPCB on periodical basis.

Leadership Indicators

- 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?**

No, LCA has been carried out through Corporate Environmental Cell (CEC).

NIC Code	Name of Product/ Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective/Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link.
No Life Cycle Perspective/Assessment (LCA) has been conducted by or through the Corporate Environment Cell.					

- 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**

No, LCA has been carried out through CEC.

Name of Product/Service	Description of the risk/concern	Action Taken
Not Applicable		

- Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).**

No recycled or reused materials are being used in production activities/providing services.

Particulars	Recycled or re-used input material to total material	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Indicate input material	NA	NA

- Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed:**

Particulars	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastics & recyclables (including packaging)	0	0	109.96 T	0	0	0
E-waste	0	0	18.56 T	0	0	10 T
Hazardous waste	0	0	463.70 T	0	0	77.46 T
Batteries	0	0	33.58 T	0	0	60.59 T
Fly Ash	0	0	33,96,258.00 T	0	0	1,781,882 T

- Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.**

No reclaimed products and their packaging materials are being sold.

Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials as % of total products sold in respective category
Not Applicable	

PRINCIPLE 3: Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

Essential Indicators

- a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:**

%											
% of employees covered by											
Category	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent employees											
Male	3,344	3,344	100%	3,344	100%	NA	NA	3,344	100%	NA	NA
Female	305	305	100%	305	100%	305	100%	NA	NA	305	100%
Total	3,649	3,649	100%	3,649	100%	305	100%	3,344	100%	305	100%
Other than Permanent employees											
Male	24	24	100%	24	100%	NA	NA	24	100%	NA	NA
Female	11	11	100%	11	100%	11	100%	NA	NA	11	100%
Total	35	35	100%	35	100%	11	100%	24	100%	11	100%

- b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:**

Percentage of workers covered by various benefits											
Category	Total (A)	% of workers covered by									
		Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent workers											
Male	6,076	6,076	100%	6,076	100%	NA	NA	6,076	100%	NA	NA
Female	502	502	100%	502	100%	502	100%	NA	NA	502	100%
Total	6,578	6,578	100%	6,578	100%	502	100%	6,076	100%	502	100%
Other than Permanent Workers											
Male	24,262	24,262	100%	24,262	100%	NA	NA	24,262	100%	NA	NA
Female	1,389	1,389	100%	1,389	100%	1,389	100%	NA	NA	1,389	100%
Total	25,651	25,651	100%	25,651	100%	1,389	100%	24,262	100%	1,389	100%

- c. Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) –**

Category	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Cost incurred on well being measures as a % of total revenue of the company	0.80%	1.26%



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current Financial Year and Previous Financial Year.

Benefits	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
PF	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Gratuity	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
ESI	-	-	-	-	-	-
NLC Pension Scheme	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes
Post retirement Medical Assistance (PRMA)	100%	100%	Yes	100%	100%	Yes

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises/offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

The organization is committed towards fostering an inclusive and accessible workplace for differently abled employees, in accordance with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. To ensure compliance and promote equal opportunity, administrative orders in alignment with the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) outlining specific measures and amenities designed to support Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) across all operational units, Regional offices and Corporate Office is already issued.

Key accessibility features implemented includes:

- Elevators and ramps at Registered Office and in some Operational sites and
- Ramps in Corporate Office to facilitate smooth mobility.
- Barrier-free access to key areas within the premises.

The organization continues to assess and upgrade its facilities to meet evolving accessibility standards and ensure a welcoming environment for all. Any gaps identified are addressed through phased improvements and stakeholder feedback.

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.

NLCIL ensures proper representation of persons with disabilities within its workforce and adheres to the provisions outlined in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. NLCIL's internal manual offers guidelines adhering to the aforesaid Act.

https://www.nlcindia.in/webassets/rti-manuals/HR_volume_IV.pdf

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.

Gender	Permanent employees		Permanent workers	
	Return to work rate	Retention rate	Return to work rate	Retention rate
Male	100%	100%	100%	NA
Female	100%	100%	100%	NA
Total	100%	100%	100%	NA

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.

Particulars	Yes/No	(If Yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent Workers	Yes	NLCIL is committed to maintaining a culture of open and transparent communication, creating an atmosphere where employees feel comfortable voicing their concerns to their business heads, the HR department, or members of the senior management. The Company adheres to an open-door policy, ensuring that employees at all levels have the opportunity to engage with the senior management team. Furthermore, NLCIL has introduced the Corporate Whistleblower Initiative (CWI), which serves as an official channel for employees to report issues across a variety of topics. Information about the grievance process and the CWI is effectively communicated to employees through a specialized module, which includes awareness-sessions as part of the employee induction program.
Other than Permanent Worker	Yes	
Permanent Employees	Yes	Additionally, NLCIL has established a thorough policy for the prevention, prohibition, and resolution of sexual harassment against women in the workplace, adhering to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. This policy is accessible on the Company's website, and an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), predominantly composed of female members, is tasked with investigating such complaints. NLCIL actively organizes workshops, group discussions, online training sessions, and awareness campaigns to educate employees about preventing sexual harassment at work, ensuring consistent and proactive involvement in addressing this crucial issue.
Other than Permanent Employees	Yes	

The steps for the grievance redressal mechanism are outlined as follows:

- Employees are required to lodge their grievances promptly using the specified format, and this should be done immediately or at most within three months from the date of the incident.
- To ensure swift, accurate and efficient resolution of grievances, employees are classified into three distinct groups: (a) Workmen and Staff (b) Supervisors and Executives and (c) Executives at the level of General Manager and above. A dedicated Corporate Level Redressal Committee has been established for each category of employees.

The grievance handling process is divided into two stages:

- Stage-I involves the employee presenting their grievance directly to the head of their Department/Unit using the designated FORM-I, following the proper channels. Upon receiving the grievance, the Department/Unit Head will engage with the employee to address the issue and will return FORM-I with comments or actions to be taken, within a 15-day period from the date of receipt of grievance.
- Stage-II allows for an appeal process. If the employee is dissatisfied with the outcome or response received at Stage-I, they may appeal to the respective Corporate Level Grievance Redressal Committee using FORM-II. Appeals must be submitted in duplicate to the Committee's Secretary and must include a copy of FORM-I, which contains the Department/Unit Head's remarks or proposed resolution.

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

Category	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Total employees/workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees/workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B/A)	Total employees/workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees/workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D/C)
Total Permanent Employees	3,649	2,639	72%	3,579	2,566	72%
Male	3,344	2,456	73%	3,268	2,346	72%
Female	305	183	60%	311	220	71%
Total Permanent Workers	6,578	4,810	73%	6,789	4,890	72%
Male	6,076	4,519	74%	6,250	4,597	73%
Female	502	291	58%	539	293	54%



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

	FY 2024-25					FY 2023-24				
	On Health and safety measures			On Skill upgradation		On Health and safety measures			On Skill upgradation	
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	Total (D)	No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Male	3,206	1,274	39.74	502	15.66	3,287	2,463	74.93	69	2.10
Female	293	154	52.56	30	10.24	315	428	135.87	0	0.00
Total	3,499	1,428	40.81	532	15.20	3,602	2,891	80.26	69	1.92
Worker										
Male	5,718	2,754	48.16	5,458	95.45	6,319	4,061	64.27	1,784	28.23
Female	525	297	56.57	334	63.62	542	551	101.66	18	3.32
Total	6,243	3,051	48.87	5,792	92.78	6,861	4,612	67.22	1,802	26.26

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:

	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Male	3,344	3,344	100%	3,268	3,268	100%
Female	305	305	100%	311	311	100%
Total	3,649	3,649	100%	3,579	3,579	100%
Worker						
Male	6,076	6,076	100%	6,250	6,250	100%
Female	502	502	100%	539	539	100%
Total	6,578	6,578	100%	6,789	6,789	100%

10. Health and safety management system:

- a. **Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/No). If yes, the coverage of such system?**
Yes, ISO 45001-2018 has been implemented.
- b. **What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?**
HIRA i.e., Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment is practiced and Safety Management Plan (SMP) is prepared based on the same.
- c. **Whether you have processes for workers to report the work related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)**
As per Safety and Health policy, every employee and worker have the authority to challenge and stop unsafe activities.
- d. **Do the employees/worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/No)**
Yes, free medical facilities are available to NLCIL's employees and contract workers.

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category*	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0.126	0.013
	Workers	0.082	0.065
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	1	1
	Workers	11	2
No. of fatalities	Employees	0	0
	Workers	4	3
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	1	0
	Workers	2	3

* Including the contract workforce

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy work place.

- NLCIL systematically conducts safety evaluations on an annual basis for all its mining operations through the ISO Team, while external agencies with accreditation carry out safety audits for thermal power stations once every two years.
- Internal Safety Organization, along with Central Safety executives, regularly perform inspections at both mines and thermal plants. They generate safety observation reports which are then shared with the heads of respective units to ensure adherence to safety protocols.
- In the event of any accidents or incidents, comprehensive investigations are launched to ascertain the root causes. Following these investigations, appropriate corrective measures are put into action to avert similar occurrences in the future.
- The Central Safety Council organize inspections and meetings on a monthly basis according to a pre-set annual agenda, with a focus on various units.
- Statutory officials with the requisite qualifications are responsible for the oversight of mines and thermal plants. They have established specialized divisions dedicated to the maintenance of safety and health standards.
- NLCIL has developed detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for all operations related to mining and thermal power generation.
- These SOPs are rigorously enforced and undergo regular revisions to ensure their effectiveness. Additionally, SOPs are made available in the local language to facilitate better comprehension and execution.
- The Central Safety Wing at NLCIL convenes monthly meetings with safety officers from all units, including NUPPL, NTPL, CLUVPL, MNH, NIGEL and NIRL to discuss and promote safety measures.
- Regular meetings of the Unit Safety Committee are also held on a monthly basis at both mining and thermal plant locations.
- Each mining site is equipped with fire tenders that operate 24/7, managed by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel.
- NLCIL has a specialized division with expertise in managing groundwater, which plays a crucial role in analysing and controlling the risks associated with water.
- NLCIL's Vocational Training Centre boasts a state-of-the-art simulator for virtual training of equipment operators. This initiative is aimed at reducing the risk of accidents during the actual operation of equipment.
- Blast-free technology, utilizing surface miners, is employed for coal excavation in Talabira – II & III OCP.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Category	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA
Health & Safety	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	NA

14 Assessments for the year:

% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)	
Health and safety practices	100%
Working Conditions	100%

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.

Following are the corrective actions taken/underway:

- Distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Employees at both mining and thermal power facilities are equipped with essential and role-specific PPE to safeguard their well-being. A detailed PPE issuance log is kept to accurately track the distribution frequency of PPE.
- Enforcement of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):** Thoroughly developed SOPs for all operational activities within mines and thermal plants are in place. Strict compliance with these SOPs is mandated to ensure uniform and safe working conditions.
- Lock Out and Tag Out (LOTO) Measures:** Compliance with LOTO protocols is critical before initiating any task. Workers are provided with LOTO ID cards, which are attached to the corresponding locks and include comprehensive information about the accountable individual. These locks remain in place until the associated task is fully completed.
- Comprehensive Training and Evaluation:** Safety training encompasses instructional videos, practical demonstrations of PPE use and interactive discussions for feedback. Follow-up assessments confirm the effectiveness of the training sessions. The Power Station Training Centre (PSTC) provides comprehensive safety training programs by leading experts in the field and simulator based training programs for BTG (Boiler Turbine Generator) Operators for safe, efficient and reliable operation of thermal power plants. The Group Vestibule Training Centre (GVTC) also offers simulator-based training for Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) Operators, enhancing skill development in the vernacular.
- Diligent Workmen's Inspectors Monitoring:** Regular safety checks by Workmen's Inspectors from various fields such as Mining, Mechanical and Electrical provide an all-encompassing safety review. Their findings are promptly communicated to Safety Officers and Unit Heads for immediate remedial action, reinforcing a strong safety ethos.
- Lighting Improvement Efforts:** Frequent illumination assessments are conducted in mining areas to ensure proper lighting levels in compliance with standards. The transition to LED lighting is progressively being implemented on SME machines, haul roads and other areas within both mines and thermal plants.
- Daily Safety Communication via Public Address System:** Safety messages and updates are broadcasted daily through the public address system, enforcing a mindset of safe work practices. Each workday begins with a collective recitation of the Safety Pledge.
- Safety Training for Contract Workers:** In-depth safety training is provided to contract workers engaged in LHS/JT-2 Structural reinforcement tasks, guaranteeing uniform safety measures during welding, cutting and material handling.
- Thorough Safety Audits:** A cross-functional team regularly performs safety audits at all Mines and Thermal Power Plants, fostering ongoing improvements and adherence to safety regulations.
- Monthly Safety Officers Assembly:** Safety Officers from all the units of the NLCIL, including NTPL, NUPPL, CLUVPL, MNH, NIGEL and NIRL convene monthly under the leadership of ED/Central Safety. These meetings facilitate the exchange of knowledge, sharing of best practices and the strengthening of a proactive safety culture.

- Central Safety Council (CSC) Diligence:** The CSC, with members from various units, conducts detailed monthly reviews, followed by presentations of their observations to unit heads and ED/Central Safety. This vigilant approach underscores our commitment to upholding a stringent safety infrastructure.

Leadership Indicators

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).

Employees	Yes
Workers	Yes

2. Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.

NLCIL meticulously complies with the calculation and payment of all statutory dues related to its transactions, as per the current regulations. Both internal and statutory audits thoroughly examine this process. In case of Contractors engaged by the Company, division executives and HR executives provide monthly approvals to confirm adherence to all statutory mandates by such contractors. Payments for all kinds of work are disbursed only after receiving such clearances. Additionally, regular inspections by the appropriate authorities are conducted to guarantee continuous compliance with respect to payment of statutory duties.

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 rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:

Category	Total no. of affected employees/worker		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Employees	0	0	0	0
Workers	4	3	4	3

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?

Yes

5. Details on assessment of value chain partners

% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed	
Health and safety practices	The Company mandates that its value chain partners adhere to current regulations, which encompass health and safety standards as well as working conditions. These requirements are clearly stipulated within procurement agreements. Monitoring of performance encompasses a range of criteria, not limited to but inclusive of compliance with health and safety protocols and working conditions regulations. While there has not been a targeted evaluation focusing solely on the health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners, regular inspections of significant value chain partners are conducted.
Working Conditions	

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.

No corrective action plan has been necessitated on the above-mentioned parameters.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

PRINCIPLE 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

NLC India Limited utilizes a proactive and strategic approach to stakeholder engagement, selecting key stakeholders from a broad spectrum of potential entities. The identification process hinges on a thorough assessment of the significant impact each group has on the Company's ability to create value, as well as the influence the Company has on these groups. Currently, the Company has identified seven pivotal internal and external stakeholder groups, namely Employees, Government and Regulatory Authorities, Customers, Local Communities and Civil Society Organizations/NGOs, Suppliers, Academic and Research Institutions and Investors.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes/No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website, Others)	Frequency of engagement (Annually/Half yearly/Quarterly/others – please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Employees	No	E-mail, direct communication, Intranet	Engaged on a need basis depending upon the purpose	To keep employees aware of key developments within the organization through engagement activities, training, awareness and welfare programmes.
Shareholders & Investors	No	Annual General Meetings, Con calls, investor meetings, Stock exchange intimations, Emails, print media, social media, Website Communication	Continuous process	Information of the financial and other key parameters, considering critical inputs from the shareholders.
Customers	No	Customer meetings, website Publications, conferences, emails and advertisements	On a need basis	Business related discussions, awareness and training programmes, workshops and seminars.
Government and Regulatory Bodies	No	Compliance meetings, comments given on regulatory matters, industry associations, mail communication	Continual on a need basis	Policy advocacy, statutory meetings
Communities	Yes	CSR activities, community meetings, sustainable development initiatives	Catering to the requirements as and when need arises	CSR initiatives
Institutions	No	Mail communication, industry association	On a need basis	Talent collaboration, training programmes
Suppliers	No	Mail communication, industry association	On a need basis	Business related discussions, awareness and training programmes, workshops and seminars

Leadership Indicators

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.

The Company is committed to continuous dialogue with stakeholders regarding Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) matters, facilitated by specialized departments within the Company. NLCIL emphasizes the collection of regular feedback from stakeholders, integrating their perspectives into the Company's strategic direction to maintain congruence with its mission and vision. To focus on the most significant issues affecting both stakeholders and the business, internal discussions take place to identify and select the primary areas of concern. Subsequently, these selected issues are tackled through engagement with pertinent stakeholders, taking into account their urgency and influence.

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.

NLCIL highly values the inputs and recommendations from its diverse stakeholder base. The Company proactively interacts with stakeholders to ensure their expectations are effectively reflected in its policies and actions. In response to the needs and preferences voiced by stakeholders, NLCIL carries out a variety of CSR initiatives. These initiatives cover an extensive array of projects, such as advancing healthcare through medical camps, establishing healthcare facilities for public hospitals, enhancing sanitation by supporting the construction of toilets, providing educational assistance with scholarships for students and executing rural development programs that offer accessible social amenities in Neyveli, among others. NLCIL is committed to ongoing dialogue with the local communities, contributing to the growth of a community that is both value-oriented and self-reliant.

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups.

NLCIL addresses the concerns of vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups, especially through the wide-ranging CSR projects. For more information, Annual report on CSR activities can be referred.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

PRINCIPLE 5 Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Essential Indicators

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format:

	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Total (A)	No. of employees/ workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. of employees/ workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Permanent	3,499	346	9.89%	3,062	67	2%
Other than permanent	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL	NIL	NA
Total Employees	3,499	346	9.89%	3,062	67	2%
Workers						
Permanent	6,235	162	2.60%	6,861	460	7%
Other than permanent	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL	NIL	NA
Total Workers	6,235	162	2.60%	6,861	460	7%

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format:

Category	FY 2024-25					FY 2023-24				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Permanent										
Male	3,344	-	-	3,344	100%	3,268	-	-	3,268	100%
Female	305	-	-	305	100%	311	-	-	311	100%
Other than Permanent										
Male	24	-	-	24	100%	70	-	-	70	100%
Female	11	-	-	11	100%	32	-	-	32	100%
Workers										
Permanent										
Male	6,076	-	-	6,076	100%	6,250	-	-	6,250	100%
Female	502	-	-	502	100%	539	-	-	539	100%
Other than Permanent										
Male	24,262	-	-	24,262	100%	15,100	-	-	15,100	100%
Female	1,389	-	-	1,389	100%	899	-	-	899	100%

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:

a. Median remuneration/wages:

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BoD)	6	5,097,391	-	-
Key Managerial Personnel	7	5,010,825	-	-
Employees other than BoD and KMP	3,744	1,921,775	330	2,029,629
Workers	6,836	1,402,926	552	1,553,116

b. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity, in the following format:

Category	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages	8.27%	8.25%

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, NLCIL rigorously follows the principles set forth in the Constitution of India and complies with all applicable human rights legislation, including the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the Prohibition of Child Labour Act, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act and other pertinent labor laws. The Company has instituted a specialized task force dedicated to the oversight and administration of human rights matters, ensuring swift resolution of any issues that may emerge. It is significant to note that NLCIL has not encountered any stakeholder grievances related to human rights infringements, highlighting its dedication to maintaining the highest ethical and legal standards in this area.

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

NLCIL has implemented a comprehensive grievance redressal system that includes the gathering complaints, their careful examination through an established process and their prompt resolution. Moreover, NLCIL rigorously complies with the redressal protocols mandated by applicable human rights legislation. By adhering to these legal requirements, NLCIL ensures that issues concerning human rights are resolved effectively and suitably, reinforcing its dedication to protecting and advocating for human rights within its domain of impact.

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	4	1	4 Complaints were received and all complaints have been resolved	3	NIL	NIL
Discrimination at workplace	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Child Labour	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Wages	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other human rights related issues	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

7. Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, in the following format:

	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH)	4	3
Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees/workers	0.181241504	0.0000756
Complaints on POSH upheld	3	0

8. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

The Company is unwavering in its commitment to protect stakeholders from discrimination or harassment of any kind, actively taking steps to avert negative outcomes. To this end, a Whistleblower policy has been established, which not only promotes the process of reporting misconduct or malpractices but also offers strong safeguards for those who report in good faith. These safeguards include defense against harassment, unfair treatment or victimization, ensuring that individuals who disclose information are protected from any form of retribution or adverse effects. By encouraging a secure and supportive atmosphere for voicing concerns, the Company cultivates a culture of openness, responsibility and security for all parties involved.

9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)

Yes, business agreements and contracts contain human rights requirements.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

10. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labour	100% The Company is in compliance with the applicable laws
Forced/involuntary labour	
Sexual harassment	
Discrimination at workplace	
Wages	
Others – please specify	

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks/concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above.

Not Applicable

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of a business process being modified/introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.

NLCIL is committed to upholding the core principles of human rights across all facets of its business activities. This commitment aligns seamlessly with the Company's Human Rights Statement, which acts as a directive benchmark. NLCIL emphasizes the significance of fostering awareness and maintaining ethical behavior among its workforce. To this end, the Company regularly organizes training sessions centered on the Code of Conduct. These efforts are designed to acquaint employees with the guiding principles and values that should steer their conduct, nurturing an organizational culture that prizes responsible and ethical actions.

2. Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due-diligence conducted.

Nil

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?

NLCIL is dedicated to providing an accessible environment for visitors with disabilities at its Registered Office, Corporate Office, and all operational units. The premises are outfitted with ramps to enable smooth navigation for specially abled.

Sufficient elevators and facilities are available to accommodate the unique requirements of visitors with disabilities. NLCIL's commitment to accessibility includes fostering an environment that is both inviting and accommodating for differently abled individuals.

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

Category	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	NLCIL prioritizes ensuring that its value chain partners adhere to the same values, principles and business ethics that the Company itself maintains. Although a targeted assessment of value chain partners has not been carried out, specific agreements exist within certain lending arrangements to meticulously oversee these aspects. These provisions mandate that NLCIL's partners maintain elevated standards of behavior and ethics in all their business interactions, thereby fostering a culture of honesty and responsible business conduct throughout the value chain.
Discrimination at workplace	
Child Labour	
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour	
Wages	
Other human rights related issues	

5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks/concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.

Not Applicable

PRINCIPLE 6: Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

Essential Indicators

1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
From Renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)	73.64TJ	73.01 TJ
Total fuel consumption (B)	-	-
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	-	-
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	73.64 TJ	73.01 TJ
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	222.29 TJ	1.52 TJ
Total fuel consumption (E)	300465.47 TJ	248527.81 TJ
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	-	-
Total energy consumed from Non - renewable sources (D+E+F)	300687.76 TJ	248529.33 TJ
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	300761.40 TJ	248602.34 TJ
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumed/Revenue from operations) (In KWh per Rupee Turnover)	1.97 TJ	1.91 TJ
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total energy consumed/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	40.66 TJ/Million USD	-
Energy intensity in terms of physical output	0.011 TJ /MWh	0.011 TJ /MWh
Energy intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency	Yes - NLCIL has engaged M/s. Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. for providing the Reasonable Assurance.	

Note: The revenue from operations has been adjusted for PPP based on the latest PPP conversion factor published by World Bank for India which is 20.66 (Source: <https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/PPPEX@WEO/OEMDC>)

For FY 2024-25 the reporting on Consolidated basis and for FY 2023-24 reporting was done at Standalone basis.

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.

Yes. In current PAT cycle TPS I Exp & TPS II are Designated Consumers. At present the Assessment is under progress. For NTPL, the targets under PAT cycle was achieved for the financial year 2024-25.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
	Water withdrawal by source (in kilo Litres)	Water withdrawal by source (in kilo Litres)
(i) Surface water	77,472,169.00	10,240,000
(ii) Groundwater	1,441,417.60	146,000
(iii) Third party water	0.00	0
(iv) Seawater/desalinated water	72,804,941.00	0
(v) Others	78,172,742.09	119,262,000
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	229,891,269.70	129,648,000
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	103,234,473.68	90,898,000
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Water consumed/Revenue from operations)	675.49 KL/Million Rupee	699.14 KL/Million Rupee
Water intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total water consumption/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP) (in KL per rupee Turnover PPP)	13,955.57 KL/Million USD	NA
Water intensity in terms of physical output (in KL/MU)	3.73 KL/MWh	4.19 KL/MWh
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency	Yes - NLCIL has engaged M/s. Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. for providing the Reasonable Assurance.	

For FY 2024-25 the reporting on Consolidated basis and for FY 2023-24 reporting was done at Standalone basis.

For water consumption includes consumption from all facilities and water intensity based on physical output is calculated based on Power production only.

4. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
	Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)	
(i) To Surface water		
– No treatment	39,000	0
– With treatment	19,126,997	0
(ii) To Groundwater		0
– No treatment	0	0
– With treatment	0	0
(iii) To Seawater		0
– No treatment	55,542,919	0
– With treatment	0	0
(iv) Sent to third-parties		0
– No treatment	0	0
– With treatment	15,600,000	4,89,62,000
(v) Others		0
– No treatment	0	0
– With treatment	48,575,150	0
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	138,884,066	4,89,62,000
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.	Yes - NLCIL has engaged M/s. Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. for providing the Reasonable Assurance.	

For FY 2024-25 the reporting on Consolidated basis and for FY 2023-24 reporting was done at Standalone basis.

5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

No, Zero Liquid discharge has been implemented by the Company. However, the upcoming Thermal Power Projects are envisaged to a implemented mechanism on Zero Liquid Discharge.

6. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
NOx	mg/N Cu.m	110-334.3	110-395
SOx	mg/N Cu.m	165.9-2165.1*	747-2,345*
Particulate matter (PM)	mg/N Cu.m	26.4-56.0	35.35-108
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)	Units	NA	NA
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Units	NA	NA
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)	Units	NA	NA
Others – please specify	Units	-	-
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.		Yes. The parameters are being monitored by SPCB & 3 rd Party labs on periodical basis. In addition the real-time monitoring is also connected to SPCB servers online.	Yes. Carried out by TNPB, 3 rd party laboratories.

* Flue Gas Desulfuriate implementation is under progress for reduction of CO₂ emissions

For FY 2024-25 the reporting on Consolidated basis and for FY 2023-24 reporting was done at Standalone basis.

7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	3,00,79,691.55	2,51,54,950
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	44,935.21 T	303
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	3,01,24,626.77 T	2,51,55,253
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions/Revenue from operations)	Kg Per ₹	197.11 T/Million Rupee	193.48 T/Million Rupee
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	Kg/ Rupee PPP	4,072.34 T/Million USD	NA
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity in terms of physical output	tCO ₂ e/kWh	1.08 T/MWh	1.16 T/MWh
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	NA	-	NA
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.		Yes - NLCIL has engaged M/s. Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. for providing the Reasonable Assurance.	

For FY 2024-25 the reporting is on Consolidated basis and for FY 2023-24 reporting was done at Standalone basis.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If Yes, then provide details.

Yes.

NLCIL is committed to following government regulations and protocols in its mining operations, while also actively engaging in various environmental and sustainability efforts. These efforts include the adoption of clean energy solutions for mining processes, extensive creation of green belts, biological restoration of decommissioned mine lands for agricultural use and the incorporation of renewable energy sources like wind and solar power.

- NLCIL's extensive green belt serves as an effective carbon sink, markedly enhancing the air quality in nearby regions. Annually, the company reclaims around 100 hectares of land, planting 2,500 trees per hectare in accordance with the guidelines set by the Ministry.
- In the thermal power stations, NLCIL utilizes state-of-the-art technologies such as Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP), Super Critical Boilers and is in the process of adopting Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) to ensure emissions remain below the stipulated standards.
- Every NLCIL unit is actively engaged in energy-saving practices to further diminish Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.
- NLCIL's venture into renewable energy marks a significant step in reducing the country's dependence on coal-based fuels. The company has established solar power plants with a capacity of 1,380.06 MW and wind power plants with a capacity of 51 MW across various sites. NLCIL has envisaged to increase its RE capacity 10 GW by 2030 (as per Corporate Plan).
- NLCIL signed a binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT Madras) on May 14, 2025, for a comprehensive research and development initiative focused on Carbon Capture Systems (CCS). This collaboration, fully funded by NLCIL, aims to develop and test technologies to significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions from thermal power plants, beginning with a lab-scale study, followed by a pilot demonstration project.

Moreover, battery-operated cars have been introduced at the NLC General Hospital to reduce the carbon footprint typically associated with traditional vehicles.

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic Waste (A)	109.96 T	0
E-waste (B)	18.78 T	10.04 T
Bio-medical waste (C)	21.36 T	11.19 T
Construction and demolition waste (D)	-	-
Battery waste (E)	33.58 T	60.59 T
Radioactive waste (F)	-	-
Other Hazardous waste (G)		
1. Spent Oil	547.59 T	77.46 T
2. Spent resin	30.2 T	-
3. Waste residue containing oil	1.97 T	-
4. Filter material containing oil	1.98 T	-
5. ETP Sludge	0.6 T	-
6. Containers	7.15 T	-
TOTAL	589.49 T	
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector)		
1. Fly Ash	3,512,207.00 T	-
2. MSW	3,500.00 T	-
Total (A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	3,516,480.17 T	159.286 T

* Over Burden (OB)168.9 Million Cubic Meter excavated from mines back filled to mine void for land reclamation.

For FY 2024-25 the reporting on Consolidated basis and for FY 2023-24 reporting was done at Standalone basis.

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover (Total waste generated/Revenue from operations)	23.01 Tonnes/ Million Rupees	0.0012 Tones/ Million Rupees
Waste intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Total waste generated/Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP)	475.37 Tonnes/ Million USD	-
Waste intensity in terms of physical output	0.13 Tonnes/MWh	0.0000074/ Tonnes/MWh
Waste intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled		
a. MSW	3,500 T	-
(ii) Re-used	0	-
(iii) Other recovery operations	-	-
Total	3,500 T	-
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	0	-
(ii) Landfilling	0	-
(iii) Other disposal operations - Disposal through Authorised Recyclers	-	-
Recovered through recycling, reusing & others		
a. Bio-Medical Waste	21.36 T	11.19 T
b. E-Waste	18.57 T	10.4 T
c. Batteries	33.583 T	60.59 T
d. Plastics & Other recyclables	109.95 T	-
e. Hazardous waste	463.70 T	77.46 T
f. Fly Ash (To cement & Brick Manufacturers etc)	33,96,258.00 T	-
Total	33,96,905.17 T	159.286 T
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.	Yes - NLCIL has engaged M/s. Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. For providing the Reasonable Assurance.	

For FY 2024-25 the reporting on Consolidated basis and for FY 2023-24 reporting was done at Standalone basis.

10. 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.

The Company's mining operations prioritize the preservation of valuable topsoil from mined-out land, which is subsequently reused for land reclamation purposes. NLCIL implements contemporary techniques for slope stabilization and topsoil preservation in mines to foster green cover and environmental sustainability.

NLCIL is actively involved in organic and bio-farming on rehabilitated land, maintaining soil fertility and promoting sustainable agriculture in an environmentally friendly way.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

- In Neyveli Township, NLCIL has built a modern sewage treatment facility with a 30 MLD (million liters per day) capacity. The output from this plant, including treated water and manure, is used for developing green zones and for horticultural purposes, including nurturing plant nurseries.
- An extensive Integrated Solid Waste Management System (ISWMS) is planned for the entire Neyveli Township, informed by a pilot study and historical waste data. This system will feature a biogas plant that processes domestic and municipal solid waste to generate energy, as well as facilities for converting waste to electricity to harness greenhouse gases and for producing bio-manure through vermi-composting and micro-nutrient composting with biochest.
- For over sixty years, NLC India Limited has been in step with the national vision of “Clean & Green India,” consistently adopting cutting-edge environmental technologies.
- NLCIL has completed a research and development project in partnership with the Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT), which repurposes bottom ash from thermal power stations as an alternative to fine aggregates (sand) in construction. An experimental building of 920 square feet has been constructed using bottom ash in place of fine aggregates.
- NLCIL ensures 100% utilization of the fly ash produced by its thermal power plants by distributing it to brick and cement industries and by using it internally to manufacture fly ash bricks, solid blocks, RCC (Reinforced Cement Concrete) door and window frames, lamp posts, slabs and other items.

11. 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:

S. No.	Location of operations/offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval/clearance are being complied with? (Y/N) If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any
1.	Talabira II & III OCP	Mining	Yes. Talabira II & III OCP contains forest area and obtained Environment Clearance & Forest Clearance and the conditions are being complied by the unit.
2.	NTTPP, Odisha	Power Generation	Yes. Obtained EC on 02-02-2021 and WLC on 13-10-2020
3.	Pachwara South OCP	Mining	Yes. Pachwara South OCP obtained FC Stage - I on 18-09-2024 and Stage - II on 25-07-2025 and EC on 23-09-2024

12. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

No. EIA for projects were undertaken in the current Financial Year

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant weblink
Mine-II EC revalidation	IA/TN/CMIN/188484/2020	Yes	No. Waiting for ToR letter from MoEF&CC	

13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental laws/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:

Yes. NLCIL is compliant with applicable Environmental laws/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. All plants are operating with clearances from concerned SPCB.

S. No.	Specify the law/regulation/guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines/penalties/action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken, if any
		NA		

Leadership Indicators

1. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kilolitres):

For each facility/plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

(i) Name of the area

NA

(ii) Nature of operations

NA

(iii) Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	NIL	NIL
(ii) Groundwater	NIL	NIL
(iii) Third party water	NIL	NIL
(iv) Seawater/desalinated water	NIL	NIL
(v) Others	NIL	NIL
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres)	NIL	NIL
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	NIL	NIL
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed/turnover)	NIL	NIL
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	NIL	NIL
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) Into Surface water		
No treatment	NIL	NIL
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	NIL	NIL
(ii) Into Groundwater		
No treatment	NIL	NIL
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	NIL	NIL
(iii) Into Seawater		
No treatment	NIL	NIL
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	NIL	NIL
(iv) Sent to third-parties		
No treatment	NIL	NIL
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	NIL	NIL
(v) Others		
No treatment	NIL	NIL
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	NIL	NIL
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	NIL	NIL
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency	Yes - NLCIL has engaged M/s. Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. For providing the Reasonable Assurance.	NA

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	NIL	NLCIL is in the process of collating data for accounting scope 3 emissions for the relevant emission categories
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover	tCO ₂ e/₹ turnover	NIL	
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity		NIL	
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency		Yes - NLCIL has engaged M/s. Joint Values ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. For providing the Reasonable Assurance.	



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

3. **With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 11 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.**

No operations are being established in Eco-Sensitive Areas.

No project of NLCIL is located in an eco-sensitive area

4. **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:**

S. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
1.	Green Hydrogen	Hydrogen that is generated using electrolysis powered by renewable energy sources, resulting in zero emissions, is referred to as green hydrogen. This production process does not release any greenhouse gases, contributing to the decarbonization of multiple industries.	Establishment of 4 MW Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) electrolyzer-based green hydrogen demonstration facility in Neyveli.
2.	Activated carbon development using lignite – HA sludge	The creation of activated carbon from lignite and Humic Acid (HA) sludge is an important advancement in utilizing waste effectively and supporting environmental well-being. When humic acid is extracted, the leftover HA sludge is high in carbon. The idea is to convert this carbon-dense substance into activated carbon using a suitable method. Activated carbon is sought after for its extensive porosity and large surface area, which makes it excellent for absorbing impurities, thus making it valuable for water and air purification.	This initiative repurposes HA sludge, giving waste byproducts a valuable new use and diminishing their environmental impact. It offers a cost-effective and sustainable method for creating activated carbon, improving green waste management practices and conserving resources.
3.	Development of ecofriendly geo-polymer ash based green bricks using solar heating.	The creation of environmentally friendly geo-polymer bricks made from ash and cured with solar energy presents a sustainable method for brick production. These bricks incorporate fly ash, a byproduct of thermal power stations, significantly decreasing their ecological footprint. By substituting traditional kiln firing with solar heating, the process cuts down on energy use and carbon output. This inventive method not only lessens the carbon footprint but also enhances the effective use of waste. These green bricks, which demand less water and raw materials, offer a more eco-conscious choice for building, aiding in the advancement of a more sustainable tomorrow.	Fly ash generated is utilized thereby ensuring waste management and environmental sustainability.
4.	Restoration of marine ecosystem in Gulf of Mannar.	NTPL (NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited) has actively contributed to the conservation of the Gulf of Mannar through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects. Its efforts have primarily focused on water conservation and the revival of local ecosystems. NTPL has undertaken various initiatives to preserve the Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve (GoMMBR), a region of rich marine biodiversity. The company's projects include the desilting of lakes and the revival of other water bodies in the Thoothukudi district, where its power plant is located. By conserving freshwater sources, NTPL indirectly reduces pressure on the fragile marine ecosystem. A significant aspect of NTPL's approach is its use of seawater for its power plant operations. It's a 100% seawater-based unit, using a desalination plant to meet all its water needs, from industrial processes to the requirements of its residential colony. This practice conserves a substantial volume of freshwater that would otherwise be drawn from local resources. NTPL was even recognized for this effort, receiving the 'GEEF Global WaterTech Award' for its "Water Conservation Project of the Year.	Conservation of freshwater sources and preservation of Gulf of Mannar ecosystem.

5. **Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/web link.**

NLC India Limited has put into action an all-encompassing disaster management strategy, with the foremost aim of protecting the safety and health of employees at the facility. This strategy includes a variety of goals such as providing quick and effective emergency responses, reducing environmental harm, lessening the loss of property for both the facility and the nearby community, executing rescue missions and administering medical care to those injured.

The disaster management strategy prepares for a broad spectrum of potential catastrophes, including natural phenomena like geological, hydrological, climatic and atmospheric events, as well as human-induced disasters of a sociological or technological kind. The primary goal of this strategy is to promote a forward-thinking, comprehensive and coordinated approach to enhance readiness for disasters, lessen their impact and improve emergency reactions in case of unexpected crises. It acts as an extensive guide and reference for power sector utilities, addressing all aspects of the disaster management cycle, as outlined in the “Crisis and Disaster Management Plan for the power sector.”

6. **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?**

Value chain assessment was not carried out. However, the following activities are being undertaken by NLCIL to mitigate the impacts on the Environment:

NLC India Limited is taking several steps to reduce its environmental footprint, including the adoption of clean renewable energy sources, the use of Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion (CFBC) and supercritical boilers, the practice of eco-friendly mining, and the installation of pollution control systems like dust suppression mechanisms, bag filters and water jets/sprinklers.

The Company conducts regular assessments to monitor the effectiveness of these green initiatives in reducing environmental stress. The results of these assessments are communicated to regulatory bodies through various reports such as Environmental Statements, Compliance reports, etc.

NLCIL is actively contributing to the resolution of global environmental challenges by undertaking numerous projects. A key focus is expanding the renewable energy capacity to significantly cut down on greenhouse gas emissions. NLCIL has made strides in this area by installing 1,380.06 MW of solar power capacity and 51 MW of wind power capacity, thereby reinforcing its commitment to renewable energy.

To address pollution from its thermal power projects, NLCIL has introduced environmental safeguards such as high stacks for the dispersion of gaseous and particulate emissions, electrostatic precipitators for dust management and the commencement of flue gas desulfurization (FGD) processes to limit sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions.

In the mining operations, NLCIL has adopted environmental protection measures like water sprinklers for dust suppression and the creation of lush green belts along the roads within and surrounding the mining areas.

NLCIL also prioritizes environmental education and has organized various programs on topics like environmental and pollution control, energy saving, co-generation methods, mining mitigation and environmental impact assessment.

Through these comprehensive measures and initiatives, NLCIL is diligently pursuing environmental sustainability and fostering responsible practices in all its operational activities.

7. **Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.**

Value chain assessment was not carried out.

8. **Value chain assessment was not carried out**

No green Credits have been generated/procured for the Current FY.

- a. **By the listed entity**

NIL

- b. **By the top ten (in terms of value of purchases and sales, respectively) value chain partners**

NIL



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

PRINCIPLE 7 Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

Essential Indicators

1a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/associations

NLCIL has 12 affiliations with trade and industry chambers/associations.

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.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/associations (State/National)
1.	The Employers Federation of Southern India (EFSI)	National
2.	Quality Circle Forum of India (QCFI)	National
3.	All India Management Association (AIMA)	National
4.	Power Sector Skill Council (PSSC)	National
5.	Skill Council for Mining Sector (SCMS)	National
6.	National Institute of Personnel Management (NIPM)	National
7.	Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE)	National
8.	Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP)	National
9.	Project Management Associates (PMA)	National
10.	Public Relations Society of India (PRSI)	National
11.	National Safety Council (NSC)	National
12.	All India Organization of Employer's (AIOE)	National

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.

Name of authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable.		

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/Half yearly/Quarterly/ Others – please specify)	Web Link, if available
The Company is deeply involved in engaging with stakeholders, working alongside industry players and government agencies to provide meaningful input into the creation of policies concerning energy, economic reforms, water management, mining methods, sustainability and both conventional and alternative energy sources. Additionally, the Company is proactive in its interactions with trade and industry groups to influence the regulatory framework and policy decisions related to the power sector. Through its active participation in these dialogues, the Company aims to aid in the development of robust and influential policies that advance the interests of the industry while encouraging sustainable operations.					

PRINCIPLE 8 Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Web link
Not applicable, as there were no projects that required SIA to be undertaken under law					

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In ₹)
Mine – I	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	34*	35.29%	3,82,50,000
Mine – IA	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	8*	75%	0
Mine II – NLCIL	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	114*	95.61%	37,57,95,000
Talabira II and III OCP – NLCIL	Odisha	Sambalpur & Jharsuguda	2,973	18.80%	24,09,16,404
NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1,305	29.66%	84,09,00,000

* Note:

1. Land acquisition in Neyveli Mines is in progress and the total number of PAFs cannot be ascertained at this stage.

2. The above details are based on the applications received from the land owners for the awards passed during FY2024-25

3. For computing % of PAFs covered by R&R, the PAFs provided with permanent employment as Junior Overman and Sirdar, AMC type contractual employment, One time Rehabilitation grant in lieu of employment and 3 year training for SME operator Assistant and Mines and Mines Support Services is considered.

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.

NLC India Limited actively engages with the community through various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, managed by a designated CSR head who acts as the central figure for community grievance redressal. Community members have the option to communicate with NLCIL via program officers who are experts in specific domains. These officers serve as the first point of contact for the community to express their concerns and grievances, which can be conveyed either verbally or in writing. Collaborating closely with the CSR head, the program officers are committed to ensuring that all issues are listened to, comprehensively addressed, and resolved to the community's contentment. This system establishes efficient communication pathways, guaranteeing that community members have straightforward access to NLCIL for sharing their input and grievances.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Directly sourced from MSMEs/small producers*	55%	50.53%
Sourced directly from within the district and neighbouring districts	100%	99.41%

*Source: Data taken from MSME SAMBANDH PORTAL

5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent/on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost:

Location	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Rural	2%	2.44%
Semi-urban	8%	8.19%
Urban	87%	87.18%
Metropolitan	2%	2.18%

(Place to be categorized as per RBI Classification System - rural/semi-urban/urban/metropolitan)



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

Leadership Indicators

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):

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
	NA

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:

S. No.	State	CSR in aspirational districts	Amount spent (In ₹ Lakhs)
1.	Swachhata related activities at two locations of swachh iconic places(SIP) in Rajasthan state	Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan	88.54
2.	Financial Support to help in promoting the quality education for students from Tribal areas of Odisha, Saraswathi Sihshu Vidya Mandir pariasalana samithi, Balimela	Malkangiri district, Odisha	8.70
3.	Construction of Dispensary Building at Ramakrishna Math, keelanagachi, Ramanathapuram District	Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu	41.78

- 3a) Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalized/vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)

No

- (b) From which marginalized/vulnerable groups do you procure?

No

- (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:

S. No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes/No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
				NIL

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.

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
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NA

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
1.	Promoting Healthcare	4,67,796 people were benefitted	70%
2.	Providing Safe Drinking Water	1,08,960 people were benefitted	
3.	Promoting Sanitation	1,84,711 people were benefitted	
4.	Promoting Education	41,069 people were benefitted	
5.	Promoting Special Education	110 students were benefitted	
6.	Promoting Employment Enhancing Skills	2,269 students were benefitted	
7.	Promoting gender equality, empowering women setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care	1,200 women were benefitted	
8.	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna animal welfare. Agro-forestry, Conservation of natural resources, maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set up by the Central Government for the rejuvenation of River Ganga	2,09,000 people were benefitted	
9.	Protection of natural heritage, art and culture	1,27,000 people were benefitted	
10.	Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	125 students were benefitted	
11.	Promoting Rural Sports	2,500 youths were benefitted	
12.	Rural development projects, providing infrastructure, roads and access	15,250 people were benefitted	
13.	Water Resource Augmentation	5,000 people were benefitted	

PRINCIPLE 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) acts as the supervisory body for managing the tariff structures of power generation companies that are under the ownership or control of the Central Government. Power plants are mandated to lodge applications for tariff determination, which may include generating tariff applications, miscellaneous applications, or review applications.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)

When there are objections to the decisions rendered by the Central and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions, the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) steps in as a specialized appellate authority with expertise across multiple disciplines. Established in 2005, APTEL's primary responsibility is to adjudicate appeals, which are typically initiated by Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) or power generation stations, especially concerning disputes over capacity and energy charges that CERC may have rejected. The appeal procedure entails the filing of legal documents, known as pleadings, followed by a series of hearings. After the hearings, APTEL may decide to send the case back to the CERC for additional review and to ensure adherence to its directives.

2. Turnover of products and/services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:

	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	Not applicable as NLC India Limited is in the business of producing electricity and selling Safe and responsible usage of Coal and Lignite. There are no shelf goods or services that may carry such information.
Safe and responsible usage	
Recycling and/or safe disposal	

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

	FY 2024-25		Remarks	FY 2023-24		Remarks
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year		Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	
Data privacy			NIL			
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:

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	NA	
Forced recalls		

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. NLCIL has developed a Cyber Security & Data Privacy Policy reflecting on its commitment to safeguard and restrict access to sensitive data

https://www.nlcindia.in/new_website/cyber-policy-17-22.pdf

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.

Nil

Leadership Indicators

1. Channels/platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

All information regarding business of NLC India Limited can be accessed through the Company's Website www.nlcindia.in and in its periodic disclosures such as the annual report and the integrated report.

<https://www.nlcindia.in>

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.

Not Applicable. NLCIL's major services include Electricity generation it is not directly involved in the distribution of services to the consumer.

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.

Not Applicable. NLCIL's major services include Electricity generation it is not directly involved in the distribution of services to the consumer.

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. 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)

Not Applicable. NLCIL's major services include Electricity generation it is not directly involved in the distribution of services to the consumer.

7. Provide the following information relating to data breaches:

a. Number of instances of data breaches

NIL

b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers

NIL

c. Impact, if any, of the data breaches

NIL

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (Contd.)



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Independent Assurance Practitioners' Statement

To,
NLC India Limited (NLCIL)
No. 135, EVR Periyar High Road, Kilpauk,
Chennai - 600010, Tamil Nadu, India

JointValues ESG Services Pvt. Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “JointValues”) was appointed and engaged by the management of NLC India Limited (NLCIL) (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) for performing an independent assurance of the nine core attributes as mentioned in SEBI's BRSR Core¹ format² for information pertaining to Environmental, Social, and Governance performance disclosed by the NLC India Limited (NLCIL) in the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) for the ‘reporting period’ April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 considering related regulation^{3, 4, 5, 6} for listed entities issued by SEBI.

JointValues performed the engagement through a multidisciplinary team of experienced professionals and subject-matter specialists, on attributes pertaining to Environmental, Social, and Governance performance of the Company reported through BRSR Core, to obtain sufficient evidences to support the professional judgement, and provide the basis for conducting reasonable assurance within the defined scope and boundary of the engagement.

The Assurance team applied professional judgement, skills, and techniques with professional scepticism in a systematic engagement process to arrive at an independent opinion about the subject matters within the scope and boundary of the engagement.

Methodology, Scope and Boundary of Assurance

JointValues conducted this reasonable assurance of the Company in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

JointValues conducted the engagement process with adherence to ethical requirements, professional standards, and compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, in line with the International Standards on Quality Management (ISQM), Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagement issued by IAASB.

During the engagement, the assurance team complied with the JointValues's Code of Conduct, that defines independence and other ethical requirements and aligns with the best practices and the International Code of Ethics (ICE) for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

The **scope** of this engagement, as agreed upon by JointValues and the Company, was to provide Reasonable assurance on the non-financial sustainability disclosure covered under nine core attributes of the BRSR Core format, as provided by the Company to JointValues in the BRSR format. The values related to the nine core attributes of BRSR Core as provided by the Company are mentioned in Annexure-I to the assurance statement.

¹Annexure-I in SEBI's circular number SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-SEC-2/P/CIR/2023/122 dated 12 July 2023

²Annexure-II in SEBI's circular number SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-SEC-2/P/CIR/2023/122 dated 12 July 2023

³Regulation 34(2)(f) of SEBI' Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements (SEBI LODR).

⁴SEBI vide circular number SEBI/HO/CFD-PoD-2/CIR/P/0155 dated 11th November, 2024

⁵SEBI circular number SEBI/HO/CFD-PoD-1/D/CIR/2024/177 dated 20th December, 2024

⁶Circular number SEBI/HO/CFD-PoD-1/CIR/2025/42 dated 28th March, 2025



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The reporting **boundary** of the Company's BRSR is “consolidated basis” as disclosed in Question 13 of Section A of the SEBI's BRSR format for the reporting period from April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

Limitations and Exclusions

- Preparing the Company's BRSR information requires management to set the criteria, decide what information is relevant to include, and make estimates and assumptions that impact the reported information.
- Reducing engagement risk to zero is rarely attainable; therefore, “reasonable assurance” is less than absolute assurance.
- Calculating and measuring certain amounts and BRSR Core metrics, such as GHG emissions, water, waste and energy footprint, involves assumptions/estimations and inherent measurement uncertainty. Even though we obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to support our opinion, it does not eliminate the uncertainty in these amounts and metrics.
- Evaluation, verification and assessment of any Company's financial performance and data have been out of the scope of this engagement, except relying on the Company's third-party audited financial reports as provided to us during the course of engagement, wherever materially required concerning the nine core attributes of the BRSR core. The assurance does not cover the Company's statements that express opinions, claims, beliefs, aspirations, expectations, aims, or future intentions. Additionally, assertions related to Intellectual Property Rights and other competitive issues are beyond the scope of this assurance.
- Aspects of the BRSR and the data and information (qualitative or quantitative) other than the Identified Sustainability Information.
- The engagement does not include a review of the Company's strategy or other related linkages expressed in the Report. These aspects are not within the scope of the assurance engagement.
- The assurance does not extend to mapping the BRSR with reporting frameworks other than those specifically mentioned. This engagement does not consider assessments or comparisons with frameworks beyond the specified ones.
- Compliance with any Environmental, Social, and legal issues related to the regulatory authority.
- The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw, to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, measures and measurement techniques and can affect comparability between entities.
- Activities and practices followed outside the defined assurance period stated herein above.

Procedures Followed

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above, we have:

- Interacted with relevant personnel of Company's management responsible for Sustainability, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and their team through a combination of virtual and physical meeting interactions at NLCIL corporate head office for understanding the process of collecting, collating the subject matter as per SEBI Circular for BRSR Core.
- Assessed the appropriateness of various assumptions, estimations and materiality thresholds used by the Company for data analysis.
- Performed analytical procedures to analyse trends in the historical data and accordingly ascertain the reasonableness of the data reported in the current year.
- Performed substantive testing on a sample basis of the identified sustainability indicators, to verify that the data had been appropriately measured with the underlying documents recorded, collated and reported, including returns and internal monitoring reports filed to various authorities by the Company and relied upon by us. This includes assessing records and performing testing, including recalculation of sample data.



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The selection of the assurance approach was based on our professional judgment, considering the nature, timing, data availability, evidence produced and the extent required to assess the risks of the information for material misstatement or deliberate misrepresentation by the Company. Our opinion on the continuing effectiveness of the Company's internal controls is out of the scope of this assurance statement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in this statement's "Our responsibilities" section.

Our Responsibilities

- Planning and performing the engagement to obtain reasonable assurance that the disclosures about the BRSR Core are free from material misstatement.
- Exercising professional scepticism, judgement, skills and techniques in systematic engagement process.
- Forming an independent opinion about the underlying subject matter within the scope and boundary of the engagement based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained.

Other Information

Our reasonable assurance engagement was with respect to the information for the period April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 only and not on any other elements included in the BRSR or any report linked to BRSR and, therefore, do not express any conclusion thereon.

Independence, Quality Control and Competence

JointValues is independent of the Company and has not been involved in any non-audit, non-assurance or non-assessment nature of engagement during the financial year 2024-25 for which JointValues has conducted independent assurance of BRSR core for the Company.

The independent assurance opinion statement has been prepared for the stakeholders of the Company only for the purpose of verifying its non-financial sustainability information relating to Environment, Social and Governance disclosures as required in the SEBI's BRSR core format, particularly described in the scope above.

Opinion

Based on the reviews and procedures followed, evidence obtained, explanations provided by management and subject to inherent limitations outlined above, JointValues expresses its opinion that the nine core attributes as per the BRSR Core, as disclosed by the Company through the BRSR format, are reasonably assured for the reporting boundary mentioned above.

Responsibilities of Management at the Company

By publishing this assurance statement, the management of the Company acknowledges and understands that they are, inter-alia, responsible for the information provided in the BRSR for:

- Designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls to ensure the information is free from material misstatement, including preventing deliberate misrepresentation.
- Selecting or establishing suitable criteria for preparing the information, considering applicable laws and regulations, identifying key aspects, engaging with stakeholders, and preparing and presenting the information according to the reporting criteria.
- Disclosing the applicable criteria used for preparation in the relevant report or statement.
- Preparing and calculating the information in accordance with the reporting criteria.
- Ensuring the reporting criteria are available to intended users with relevant explanations.



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- Establishing targets, goals, and performance measures and implementing actions to achieve them.
- Providing details of the management personnel responsible for the disclosed information
- Ensuring compliance with laws, regulations, or applicable contracts and preventing fraud.
- Identifying and describing inherent limitations in measuring or evaluating information according to the reporting criteria.
- Selecting the content of the information, including identifying and engaging with intended users to understand their needs.

Limitation of Liability and Legal Disclaimer

In no event, the assurance agency and assurance practitioners, for the opinion in this assurance statement, shall be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, compensatory, punitive, special, or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the content in this assurance statement.

This assurance statement is not intended to be produced by any user in any court of law. The assurance practitioners and the agency absolve themselves from legal or other representation to any third party for any consequences arising from using this assurance statement.

The intended use or purpose of this assurance statement

The information provided by the Company related to BRSR Core in the BRSR and our reasonable assurance statement is intended only for users who have reasonable knowledge of the BRSR Core attributes and who have read the information with reasonable diligence and understand that the attributes are prepared and assured at appropriate levels of materiality.

Except for the publication along with the BRSR as part of the annual report by the Company, this assurance statement is not intended to be used by anyone for the publication of any selected paragraphs or excerpts elsewhere, nor should the design or content be altered for any purpose.

This document is intended to be used in its original form without modification by the management of NLCIL. JointValues will not be responsible for monitoring disclosures made by NLCIL after the date of issuance of assurance. In the event that any material deviation comes to the attention, JointValues may bring it to the notice of NLCIL and, if considered necessary in the context of regulatory expectations, also communicate the same to relevant stakeholders and authority concerned.

In sections where BRSR has specific requirements to indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by any external agency and if any reference has been made to JointValues, such should be interpreted as reasonable assurance provided by JointValues, if such requirements, form a part of BRSR Core only on which JointValues has given its opinion.

For and on behalf of



JointValues ESG Services
Pvt. Ltd.



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 JS Kamyotra (Sep 3, 2025 20:35:39 GMT+5.5)	 Ritu A Tomar (Sep 3, 2025 20:28:10 GMT+5.5)
J. S. Kamyotra Verifier and Assurer	Ritu A Tomar Commercial Contract Signatory



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Annexure-I: Cross-reference to the indicators in BRSR of the NLC India Limited (NLCIL)

	BRSR Core Attribute	Parameter	BRSR of NLCIL	Values submitted by the Company for assurance and for Reporting in BRSR
1	Greenhouse gas (GHG) footprint	Total Scope 1 emissions	Principle (P)6, Question (Q)7	3,00,79,691.55 Metric Tonnes (MT) of CO ₂ equivalent (tCO ₂ e)
		Total Scope 2 emissions	P6 Q7	44,935.21 tCO ₂ e
		GHG Emission Intensity (Scope 1 + 2)	P6 Q7	4,072.34 tCO ₂ e per Million USD of Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP
		GHG Emission Intensity in terms of physical output (Scope 1+2)	P6 Q7	1.08 tCO ₂ e per MWh
2	Water Footprint	Total water consumption	P6, Q3	10,32,34,473.68 KL
		Water consumption intensity	P6 Q3	13,955.57 KL per Million USD of Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP
		Water consumption intensity in terms of physical output		3.73 KL per MWh (NLCIL has different products as physical output that includes electricity generation, lignite production, and bituminous coal production. 3.73 KL per MWh includes water consumed for mines operations also.)
		Water Discharge by destination and levels of Treatment	P6 Q4	13,88,84,066.00 KL
3	Energy footprint	Total energy consumed	P6, Q1	3,00,761.40 TJ Terra Joules (TJ)
		% of the energy consumed from renewable sources	P6 Q1	0.024 %
		Energy Intensity	P6 Q1	40.66 Terra Joules (TJ) per Million USD of Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP
		Energy Intensity in terms of physical output	P6 Q1	0.011 Terra Joules (TJ) per MWh (NLCIL has different products as physical output that includes electricity generation, lignite production, and bituminous coal production).
	Green Credits	How many Green Credits have been generated or procured?	P6, LI 8	Green Credits generated or procured: a. By the listed entity: NIL b. By the top ten (in terms of value of purchases and sales, respectively) value chain partners: NIL



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	BRSR Core Attribute	Parameter	BRSR of NLCIL	Values submitted by the Company for assurance and for Reporting in BRSR
4	Embracing circularity - details related to waste management by the entity	Plastic waste (A)	P6, Q9	109.96 Metric Tonne (MT)
		E-waste (B)	P6, Q9	18.78 Metric Tonne (MT)
		Bio-medical waste (C)	P6, Q9	21.36 Metric Tonne (MT)
		Construction and demolition waste (D)	P6, Q9	-
		Battery waste (E)	P6, Q9	33.58 Metric Tonne (MT)
		Radioactive waste (F)	P6, Q9	-
		Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	P6, Q9	a. Spent Oil: 547.59 MT b. Spent resin: 30.20 MT c. Waste residue containing oil: 1.97 MT d. Filter material containing oil: 1.98 MT e. ETP Sludge: 0.6 MT f. Containers: 7.15 MT Total: 589.49 Metric Tonne (MT)
		Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e., by materials relevant to the sector)	P6, Q9	a. Fly Ash: 35,12,207.00 MT b. MSW: 3,500.00 MT Total: 35,15,707.00 MT
		Total waste generated (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	P6, Q9	35,16,480.17 Metric Tonne (MT)
		Waste intensity	P6, Q9	475.37 MT per Million USD of Revenue from operations adjusted for PPP
		Waste intensity in terms of physical output	P6, Q9	0.13 MT per MWh
		Each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations	P6, Q9	(i) Recycled (MSW): 3500.00 MT (ii) Reused: 0 (iii) Other recovery operations: 0 Total: 3500.00 MT
		For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method.	P6, Q9	(i) Incineration: 0 (ii) Landfilling: 0 (iii) Other disposal operations (Disposal through Recyclers): a. Bio-Medical Waste: 21.36 MT b. E-Waste: 18.57 MT c. Batteries: 33.58 MT d. Plastics & Other recyclables: 109.96 MT e. Hazardous waste: 463.70 MT f. Fly Ash (To cement & Brick Manufacturers etc): 33,96,258.00 MT Total: 33,96,905.17 Metric Tonne (MT)



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	BRSR Core Attribute	Parameter	BRSR of NLCIL	Values submitted by the Company for assurance and for Reporting in BRSR
5	Enhancing Employee Wellbeing and Safety	Spending on measures towards wellbeing of employees and workers – cost incurred as a % of the total revenue of the Company	P3, Q1(c)	0.80%
		Details of safety-related incidents for employees and workers (including contract-workforce e.g. workers in the Company's construction sites)	P3, Q11	- Number of Permanent Disabilities: - Employees = 1 - Workers = 2 - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked): - Employees = 0.126 - Worker = 0.082 - No. of fatalities: - Employees = 0 - Worker = 4
6	Enabling Gender Diversity in Business	Gross wages paid to females as % of wages paid	P5 Q3(b)	8.27 %
		Complaints on POSH	P5, Q7	Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH): 4 Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees/ workers: 0.18% Complaints on POSH upheld: 3
7	Enabling Inclusive Development	Input material sourced from following sources as % of total purchases – Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers and from within India	P8, Q4	Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers: 55% Sourced directly from within India: 100%
		Job creation in smaller towns – Wages paid to persons employed in smaller towns (permanent or nonpermanent /on contract) as % of total wage cost	P8, Q5	Rural: 2% Semi-urban: 8% Urban: 87% Metropolitan: 2%



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	BRSR Core Attribute	Parameter	BRSR of NLCIL	Values submitted by the Company for assurance and for Reporting in BRSR
8	Fairness in Engaging with Customers and Suppliers	Instances involving loss/breach of data of customers as a percentage of total data breaches or cyber security events.	P9, Q7	Nil
9	Open-ness of business	Number of days of accounts payable.	P1, Q8	86 days
		Concentration of purchases & sales done with trading houses, dealers, and related parties Loans and advances & investments with related parties	P1, Q9	Concentration of Purchases; A. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases: NA B. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from: NA C. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses: NA Concentration of Sales; A. Sales to dealers / distributors as % of total sales: 82% B. Number of dealers / distributors to whom sales are made: 27 C. Sales to top 10 dealers / distributors as % of total sales to dealers / distributors: 84% Share of RPTs in; A. Purchases (Purchases with related parties/Total Purchases): 12.49% B. Sales (Sales to related parties/Total Sales): 14.36% C. Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties/Total loans & advances): 76% D. Investments (Investments in related parties/Total Investments made): 100% Ref: Note 45 of the Audited Financial Statement



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Independent Auditors’ Report

To
The Members of NLC INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **NLC INDIA LIMITED** (“the Company”) (“NLCIL”), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information in which are included the Returns for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditors of the Company’s branches located at Talabira and Barsingsar (hereinafter referred to as “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 (“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 31st March, 2025, its profit (including other comprehensive income), the 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the “Auditors’ 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 (“ICAI”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI’s Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the branch auditors in terms of their reports referred to in “Other Matters” section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 59 (c) of the Standalone Financial Statements, wherein the non-availability of adequate quantum of land for lignite mining operations at Neyveli mines and power generation have been elaborated upon. Such non-availability of lignite mining land may cast significant uncertainties relating to the operations of the Company, and eventually the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in future.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements:

- Note 24(g), with regard to amount billed on VSVS to DISCOMs and the matter is sub judice, the Company has retained the regulatory deferral liability for the disputed amount of ₹386.51 Crore, along with accrued interest of ₹16.52 Crore on the amount already received. Accordingly, a total regulatory deferral liability of ₹403.03 Crore has been recognized as of March 31, 2025 in this regard.
- Note 54, with regard to the determination of the transactions with MSME vendors and balances thereof, have been done based on the certificate received from the respective parties as made available in the GEM Portal system. The disclosures in respect of MSME vendors, interest liability thereon as per MSME Act, Income tax computations as such need to be ascertained from MSME Vendor are computed manually and accounted accordingly.
- We draw attention to Note 46 to the statement, which states that the Company has filed tariff petitions for the control period 2024-29 and truing-up petitions for the control period 2019-24 within the statutory timelines.
- Note 5 of the statement, which describes the Company’s updated accounting policy for capitalization and amortization of ongoing mine development costs. During the current financial year, the Company has revised its policy to provide that ongoing development costs incurred after the Commercial Operation Date (CoD) of the respective mines, as specified in the approved mining plan, are classified as “Ongoing Development Cost” and capitalized until the mine achieves Peak Rated Capacity (PRC). These capitalized costs are amortized over a period of 20 years from the date of capitalization or the life of the mine, whichever is earlier. In this regard the company has accounted an amount of ₹ 64.7 Crore in CWIP.



- Note 7(a)(b) which states that the during the Financial Year the Company has exercised its rights issue option and made additional investment of 33,17,49,798 equity shares in its subsidiary, M/s Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), at ₹ 10 per share, aggregating to ₹ 331.75 Crore. As a result, the total investment in the subsidiary as on 31st March 2025 stood at ₹ 2,969. 13 Crore.
- Note 7(a)(c) which states that the during the Financial Year the Company has subscribed to additional equity shares of 11,96,50,000 equity shares in its subsidiary, M/s NLC India Renewable Limited (NIRL), at ₹ 10 per share, aggregating to ₹ 119.65 Crore. As a result, the total investment in the subsidiary as on 31st March 2025 stood at ₹ 119.75 Crore.

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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

The following have been considered as Key Audit Matters:

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors’ Response
1	Expected Credit Loss on Trade Receivables Ind AS 109 - Financial instruments (Ind AS 109) requires the Company to provide for impairment of its financial instruments (designated as amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income) using the expected credit loss (ECL) approach. Such ECL allowance is required to be measured considering the guiding principles mentioned in the Standard. In the process of applying such principles and other requirements of the Standard, a significant degree of judgment has been applied by the management. The ECL in respect of trade receivables represents management’s best estimate of the loss allowance. The ECL allowance is computed based on a simplified model considering ageing of trade receivables and also trend of collection of dues. The calculation of ECL allowance is a complex area considering the profile and background of customers and requires management to make significant assumptions on customer payment behaviour and other relevant risk characteristics when assessing the historical information and estimating the level and timing of expected future cash flows. The provision for ECL on trade receivables amounts to ₹ 267.95 Crore as at 31 st March, 2025. Refer Note 10(a)(b) to the Standalone Financial Statements.	Our audit procedures performed included the following: - We understood the process of ECL estimation and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls around data extraction and validation; - We, having regard to profile and the background of the customers, collection of dues and the measures of the Govt(s) in regard to settlement of dues by such customers, understood the methodology used by the management to arrive at their ECL provision and examined certain assumptions used by the Company; - We also tested the arithmetical accuracy and assessed the judgments used in the management’s model used to calculate provision for credit losses; - We have initiated confirmation of balances and the differences, if any, were reconciled by the Management in respect of confirmations received. We have reviewed the same and noted on the explanations provided by the management in arriving at the loss allowance for the year ended 31st March, 2025; and - We assessed the disclosures included in the Ind AS Financial Statements with respect to such allowance/ estimate are in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures.



Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors’ Response
2	Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets amounting to ₹ 17587.96 Crore represents significant balances recorded in the Balance Sheet in the Standalone Financial Statements. There are areas where management judgement impacts the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and their respective depreciation / amortization rates. These includes the decision to capitalise or expense costs; the timeliness of the capitalization of the assets; useful life of the assets and the use of the management assumptions and estimates for the determination or the measurement and recognition criteria for assets retired from active use. Due to the materiality in the context of Balance Sheet of the Company and the level of judgement and estimates required, we consider this to be as area of significance and considered to be a key audit matter. Refer Note 2 and 4 to the Standalone Financial Statements.	Our audit procedures performed included the following: • We evaluated the assumptions made by management in the determination of carrying values and useful lives to ensure that these are consistent with the principles of Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment and Ind AS 38 - Intangible Assets; • We assessed whether the carrying values and the useful lives were reasonable by challenging management’s judgements through comparing the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, rates/ guidelines prescribed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), guidelines issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and the useful lives of certain assets as per the technical estimate of the management; • We compared the useful lives of each class of asset in the current year to the previous year to determine whether there were any significant changes in the useful lives of assets; • We tested the controls in place over the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, evaluated the appropriateness of capitalisation policies, performed tests of details on costs capitalised and assessed the timeliness of capitalisation including decapitalisation of assets retired from active use and the application of the asset life; • In performing these substantive procedures, we assessed the judgements made by management including the nature of underlying costs capitalised; the appropriateness of asset lives applied in the calculation of depreciation and amortization; and • We have observed that the management has regularly reviewed the aforesaid judgments and there are no material changes.
3	Revenue from Operation – Sale of Power The company records revenue from sale of power as per the principles enunciated under Ind AS 115, based on tariff approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as modified by the orders of Appellate Authorities. This is considered as key audit matter due to the nature and extent of estimates made as per the CERC Tariff Regulations, which leads to recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of power being complex and judgemental. The Sale of Power amounts to ₹ 7323.59 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025. Refer Note 25 to the Standalone Financial Statements.	We have obtained an understanding of the CERC Tariff Regulations, orders, circulars, guidelines and the Company’s internal circulars and procedures in respect of recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of power comprising of capacity and energy charges and adopted the following audit procedures: • Evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the Company’s design of internal controls relating to recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of power. • Examined the Company’s material accounting policies with respect to assessing compliance with Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contract with Customers”. • Verified the accounting of revenue from sale of energy based on provisional tariff computed as per the principles of CERC Tariff Regulations 2024. • Assessed the disclosures in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contract with Customers”.

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors’ Response
4	Financial Liabilities – Borrowings The standalone balance sheet as of 31st March, 2025, reflects financial liabilities-Borrowings totalling ₹ 7524.97 Crore. These liabilities encompass various forms of borrowing, comprising bonds issued, bank borrowings, and foreign currency borrowings. Refer Note 17(a) and 21(a) of the Standalone Financial Statements. The above includes an amount of ₹ 2518.23 Crore classified as current liabilities. There may be complex accounting requirements around the subsequent measurement, and presentation of financial liabilities. Evaluating the suitability of debt covenants and assessing the potential risk of covenant violations necessitates substantial auditor judgement.	Our key audit procedures included the following: • We have evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures related to financial liabilities. • Tested the accuracy and completeness of financial liability balances by examining supporting documentation like debt agreements and analysed debt covenant calculations prepared by management and considered the existence of any potential breaches. • Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements related to financial liabilities.
5	Inventory – Lignite and Stores & Spares; As at 31st March 2025, the Company held a significant quantity of lignite inventory at various stock points, along with a substantial balance of stores and spares used in operations and maintenance. Determination of lignite quantities and valuation involves complexities due to the nature of the material, volume of movement, and reliance on stock point level controls. Additionally, judgment is involved in estimating losses, applying appropriate valuation methods, and ensuring classification between capital and revenue for stores and spares. Given the materiality of inventories and the significant audit effort involved, this was considered a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures performed included the following: • Conducted walkthroughs and detailed review of inventory movement and control processes across all lignite stock points from excavation to consumption. • Performed physical verification of lignite at all stock points, and for stores & spares at selected locations as at year-end. • Reviewed excavation records, transfer records, consumption logs, and reconciliations maintained at each stock point. • Held discussions with officials at various stock points to understand operational processes and documentation flow. • Evaluated management’s inventory valuation methodology for compliance with applicable accounting standards. • Verified cost records, tested valuation rates, and reviewed aging and obsolescence of stores & spares. Assessed the adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements.

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 information included in the Directors’ Report including Annexures to Directors’ Report and Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements, Consolidated Financial Statements and our Auditors’ report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors’ report.

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

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

On receipt of other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and we shall:

- (a) If the material misstatement is corrected, perform necessary procedure to ensure the correction; or



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- (b) If the material misstatement is not corrected after communicating the matter to those charged with governance, take appropriate action considering our legal rights and obligations, to seek to have the uncorrected material misstatement appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom this Auditors' report is prepared.

Responsibilities of 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 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 Ind AS. 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, the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibility 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that

an audit conducted in accordance with 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 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company and its branches to express an opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of the Company, for which we are the independent auditors. In respect of the branches included in the Standalone Financial Statements, which have been audited by the respective branch auditors who remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in the section titled 'Other Matters' in this audit report.

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.

Other Matters

- We did not audit the financial statements of two (2) Branches located at Talabira and Barsingsar included in the Statement, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 5745.93 Crore as at 31st March, 2025 and total income of ₹ 2624.06 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, total net profit before tax of ₹ 909.21 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and total comprehensive income of ₹ 909.21 Crore for the year ended 31st March 2025, and net cash outflow of ₹ 5.69 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025 as considered in the Statement. The financial statements of these Branches have been audited by the branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these Branches, is based solely on the reports of such branch auditors and the procedures performed by us as stated under Auditors' Responsibilities section above.
- The standalone financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024, have been audited by the predecessor joint statutory auditors M/s. Manohar Chowdhry & Associates and M/s. Sundaram & Srinivasan, who have expressed an unmodified opinion on such standalone financial statements of the Company based on their audit.
- Certain Debit/Credit balances pertaining to Debtors/ Creditors are pending independent confirmation and consequential reconciliation thereof.
- Regulation 17(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, mandates that at least half of the directors on the board should be independent directors. The Company has yet to fulfil this requirement, leading to penalties imposed by the Stock Exchanges.
- During the year, the Company has not complied with the requirements relating to the appointment of at least 1 independent nominee director on the Board of NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL) and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd (NUPPL), which are unlisted material subsidiaries, as required under Regulation 24(1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. In case of NUPPL it was complied up to 31.10.2024.



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- f. Regulations 17(2A), 18(2), and 19(2A) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, mandate the presence of a minimum number of independent directors in meetings of the Board, Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC). The Company complied with these requirements during the FY except for the meeting held during the period 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025 due to the expiry of the tenure of three Independent Directors on 31.10.2024, and the subsequent appointment for the position were made on 29.03.2025 therefore provisions of the said regulations have been complied with as on 31.03.2025.
- g. Due to the non-availability or non-functional condition of the boiler bunker metering systems at the thermal power stations, the same was not considered during the process of year end physical inventory verification.
- h. PPE includes mining land comprising certain blocks of lands that are currently under excavation or already excavated. The formal transfer of title in the revenue records in the name of the Company for those blocks of lands is yet to be completed. The Company is in possession of the land based on an Award issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu, and excavation activities are being carried out accordingly. The process of submitting the necessary documents to the relevant authorities for updating the Company's name in the revenue records is stated to be in progress.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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 Act, we give in "**Annexure-I**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2. 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 including for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(k)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended;
- c. The reports on the accounts of the Branch Offices of the Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by the Branch Auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report;
- d. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- e. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
- f. The matter described in the "Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern" paragraph above, in our opinion, may not have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- g. The Company being a Government Company, the provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act relating to disqualification of directors is not applicable in view of the Notification No: G.S.R, 463(E) dated 5th June, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- h. The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3) of the Act and paragraph 2(k)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended;
- i. With respect to adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, we give our report in "**Annexure-II**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Standalone Financial Statements;

- j. The Company being a Government Company, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act relating to managerial remuneration is not applicable in view of the Notification No: G.S.R, 463(E) dated 5th June, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Accordingly, reporting in accordance with requirement of provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company; and
- k. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer to Note 52 to Standalone Financial Statements;
 - ii. The Company has long term contracts for coal mining, power sale, lignite / coal sale, O&M / AMC Contracts, project execution etc. The Company has assessed all these contracts as at 31st March, 2025, and concluded that there were no material foreseeable losses that needs to be considered on account of these contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at 31st March, 2025;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in

other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. (a) The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, which pertains to previous year 2023-24 is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, to the extent it applies to payment of dividend;
- (b) The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act; and
- (c) The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year 2024-25 which is subject to the approval of the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the act, until the date of this report.



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However, the aggregate of interim dividend paid by the Company during the FY 2024-25 and proposed dividend for the FY 2024-25 is less than the minimum dividend criteria prescribed under the guidelines issued by Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM). The Company vide its letter dated 14th March, 2025 had applied for exemption from payment of minimum dividend for the FY 2024-25 as prescribed under DIPAM guidelines and the same is pending for approval.

- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used SAP accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year. During the course of our audit, we did not come across any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Further, in relation to the 7 external applications that were integrated with SAP accounting software, in connection with Auction & Tender System, Integrated Weighment Tracking System, Employees Advance and Reimbursement Claims, GST Central Invoicing System & House Allotment, Rent Accounting & other Township related Management System, based on the audit procedures, information and explanation given to us, we confirm that the audit trail (edit log) facility has been enabled from August 6, 2024 and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. As required by Section 143(5) of the Act, our comments in regard to the directions and sub-directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is given in “**Annexure – III**”.

For Sundaram & Srinivasan	For Chaturvedi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants	Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004207S	Firm Regn. No. 302137E/E300286

P Menakshi Sundaram	Amit Kumar
Partner	Partner
M No. 217914	M No. 318210
UDIN: 25217914BMKYLH6945	UDIN: 25318210BMRKGB9568

Place: Chennai

Date: 19th May, 2025

Annexure-I to the Independent Auditors’ Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

With reference to Annexure-I referred to in paragraph 1 in ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ of the Independent Auditors’ Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025, we report that:

- (i)
- (a)
- (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).
- (B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has carried out a physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), excluding assets held for sale, as the dismantling process for these assets had already commenced during the year. This verification aligns with the Company’s planned programme of conducting such verification once every two years, which is considered reasonable given the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) As informed by the management, the Company is in possession of Title deeds/Assignment deeds/GOs in respect of immovable properties. However, in view of substantial volume of land documents held by the Company and reconciliation of the same with the PPE register which is in progress, verification of the title deeds was rendered difficult. It was also observed on test check of available documents that there were instances of title deeds still lying in the name of previous owner. We have been informed that the management is in process of making submissions to the concerned authorities for updating its name in the revenue records for the properties where the title deeds are still in the name of the previous owners. In view of this, the title deeds of the lands cannot be directly linked with the PPE register maintained by the Company.
- As per expert legal opinion furnished to us, the ownership of the land acquired between the incorporation of the Company until the year 1977 and between the years 1997 to 2001 is subject to conditions attached by Government of Tamil Nadu in the respective assignment deeds.

Immovable properties of land, whose title deeds have been deposited with banks as security for term loans have been verified by us based on the documents provided to

us by the Company relating to registration of charges with Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii)
- (a) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the physical verification of inventory have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Stock verification team under Perpetual Inventory System on continuous basis. In our opinion, the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such physical verification.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from bank during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. There are few instances noticed wherein the quarterly returns/statements filed with the bank are not in agreement with the books of account of the Company. However, considering the drawing power and the limits utilised by the Company during the year, the differences are not significant warranting detailed comments.
- (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 unsecured loans during the year to a subsidiary company and employees.
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, the Company has provided loans to a subsidiary company and employees as follows:



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		(₹ in Crore)
Particulars		Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year		
Subsidiary		1064.05
Others – Employees		20.16
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		
Subsidiary		695.49
Others – Employees		26.95

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the investments made and the terms of the loans provided during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. (c) 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 loan to subsidiary, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the repayments have been regular. In the case of loans to employees, the terms of the loans are governed by the Company's policies. The principal and interest have generally been regularly recovered at periodical intervals as laid down in such policies. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no material overdue amounts as at the Balance Sheet date. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no cases where the loans have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties in respect of loans which had fallen due during the year. (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 loan which is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Accordingly, reporting under the other requirements of clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable. (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the loans given, investments made and guarantee provided by the Company are in compliance with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act read with Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification number G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June, 2015. (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant	provisions of the Act. In respect of overdue earnest money deposits and security deposits, Management is of the view that overdue earnest money deposits and security deposits of suppliers/contractors appearing in the books are in the nature of retention money for performance of contracts for supply of goods and services and accordingly, not to be treated as deemed deposits by virtue of amendment in rule 2, sub rule (1), clause (c) of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules 2016. (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Act in respect of the Company's products to which the said rules are made applicable and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed records have been maintained. We have however not made a detailed examination of the said records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete. (vii) (a) Based on the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Royalty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it, have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Royalty, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Provident Fund, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Royalty, Sales Tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Value Added Tax, Cess and other Statutory dues which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2025 on account of any dispute except as reported below:
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Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Demand Amount (₹ in Crore)	Amt Deposited under protest (₹ in Crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is Pending
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	67.45	-	FY 2006-07	Assessing Officer
		0.26	-	FY 2006-07	ITAT
		0.32	-	FY 2009-10	ITAT
		0.40	-	FY 2011-12	ITAT
		1.46	-	FY 2012-13	Assessing Officer
		171.04	-	FY 2012-13	High Court
		1.53	-	FY 2013-14	Assessing Officer
		120.76	-	FY 2013-14	High Court
		23.82	-	FY 2014-15	High Court
		13.48	-	FY 2017-18	Assessing Officer
		0.17	-	FY 2018-19	Assessing Officer
		0.51	0.07	Jul 2012 to Mar 2014	CESTAT
		0.26	0.03	Apr 2014 to Mar 2015	CESTAT
		1.06	-	Jun 2008 to Mar 2012	CESTAT
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	0.73	0.07	Apr 2015 to Jun 2017	CESTAT
		0.08	0.01	Apr 2015 to Jun 2017	CESTAT
		38.55	-	Oct 2014 to Jun-2017	Madras High Court
		4.49	-	FY 2015-16	Madras High Court
		24.01	-	Aug 2018 to March 2019	Additional/ Joint Commissioner of Central Tax and Central Excise, Rourkela
		0.13	-	Oct-2017	Superintendent of GST and Central Excise, Chennai
		26.72	-	Apr 2018 to Mar 2021	Additional Commissioner of GST and Central Excise, Chennai
		179	-	As on 30-06-2017	Madras High Court
		454.85	112.43	FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16	Madras High Court
		14.82	9.83	FY 2006-07	Supreme Court
Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	Surface Right Compensation	429.92	-	March 2021-June 2022	District Collector, Cuddalore
		6.98	-	2023-24	District Collector, Cuddalore



Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

(viii)	According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.	(b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.	(xv)	According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented to us by the management and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or directors of its subsidiary or associate company or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clauses 3(xv) 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, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, though a material uncertainty related to Going Concern of the Company exists as at the Balance Sheet date, as far as it relates to availability of lands for mining, 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. We also draw reference to the section "Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern" in our main Audit Report.
(ix)		(xi)		(xvi)		(xx)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
(a)	In our opinion and on the basis of information and explanations given to us by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.	(a)	According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.	(a)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the order are not applicable.		
(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 willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.	(b)	No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT- 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year.	(b)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.		
(c)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.	(c)	As represented to us by the management and according to the information given to us, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.	(c)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company ("CIC") as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable.		
(d)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.	(xii)	The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xii) (a), (b), and (c) of the order is not applicable to the Company.	(d)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the Group has no CIC. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable.	(xxi)	Reporting under clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable as the same is required to be reported only in case of consolidated financial statements.
(e)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint venture. Accordingly, clause 3(ix) (e) 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, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, wherever applicable. The Company, being a government company, transactions with other government companies are exempt from compliance of first and second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Act, in terms of Notification No: G.S.R. 463(E). dated 5 th June 2015, issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. Details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Ind AS.	(xvii)	The company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable.		
(f)	According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint venture. Accordingly, clause 3(ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.	(xiv)		(xviii)	There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.		
(x)							
(a)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x) (a) of the Order is not applicable.	(a)	According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.				
		(b)	The internal audit reports of the Company issued for the year under audit have been considered by us.				

For Sundaram & Srinivasan **For Chaturvedi & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004207S Firm Regn. No. 302137E/E300286

P Menakshi Sundaram **Amit Kumar**
Partner Partner
M No. 217914 M No. 318210
UDIN: 25217914BMKYLH6945 UDIN: 25318210BMRKGB9568

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May, 2025



Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Annexure-II to Independent Auditors’ Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

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 NLC INDIA LIMITED (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2025 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 Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We have 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, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained 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

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, 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 ICAI Except the areas listed below:

During the course of Audit, we have observed that Internal control system has to be strengthened commensurate with the size of the company and the nature of business in the following:

Reconciliation of the below-mentioned records at following locations:

- In Mine, Lignite bench - Energy meter reading and Survey report
- Stock Issue from Mines to TPS - Reclaimer record and Control room record
- Stock consumption in boiler - mill run time report and Mines computation
- Closing stock of lignite in TPS - Mines report and TPS report

Other Matters

We did not audit the Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting of two (2) branches located at Talabira and Barsingsar included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company. The adequacy of internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such internal financial controls over financial reporting in so far as it relates to the above two branches is solely based on the corresponding auditor's reports of the respective branch auditors.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For Sundaram & Srinivasan **For Chaturvedi & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004207S Firm Regn. No. 302137E/E300286

P Menakshi Sundaram **Amit Kumar**
Partner Partner
M No. 217914 M No. 318210
UDIN: 25217914BMKYLH6945 UDIN: 25318210BMRKGB9568

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May, 2025

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Annexure-III to Independent Auditors’ Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Comments in regard to the directions and sub-directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditors’ reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statement
1. Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	As per the information and explanation given to us the Company has a system in place to process NA all the accounting transactions through IT system. SAP ERP has been implemented for the processes like Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), Material Management (MM), Sales and Distribution (SD), Production Planning (PP), Project systems (PS), Plant maintenance (PM), Fund Management (FM) and Human Capital Management (HCM). “The Company is also using other support software’s which are integrated to SAP ERP and those transactions are also through IT systems, like NLCIL eAuctioning & Tendering System (NeAT); Contract Labour Management System (CLMS); Integrated Weighment Tracking System (IWTS); Integrated Hospital Management System (IHMS); myLaptop Portal; Furniture Portal; Retirees Portal; Bill Tracking System; GST Central Invoicing System; eRecruitment System; House Allotment, Rent Accounting & other Township related Management System; There was a malware attack on 2nd July, 2024 on servers. Dell (OEM) team engaged for recovery. Incident was reported after 4 days i.e., on 6th July, 2024 to SEBI. Inspection report with respect to proper recovery cum authenticity of data, preservation hasn’t been furnished to us. As per the information and explanation given to us by the management, the company has not carried out any system audit covering implications of processing of such accounting transactions, any consequential effect on the integrity of accounts, along with related financial implications, etc., Based on our examination of records on sample basis and other audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanation given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed/carried outside the IT system Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts except as stated above. As reported by the auditor of the Barsingsar branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 13th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanations given to us, the branch has a system in place to process all the accounting transaction through IT system. SAP ERP has been implemented for the processes like Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), Material Management (MM), Sales and Distribution (SD), Production Planning (PP), Project system (PS), Plant maintenance (PM), Fund Management (FM) and Human Capital Management (HCM). Our examination of records on sample basis did not reveal any transaction not coming within the purview of various IT system as stated above. As reported by the auditor of the Talabira branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given to us the Branch has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. SAP ERP has been implemented for the processes like Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), Material Management (MM), Sales and Distribution (SD), Production Planning (PP), Project systems (PS), Plant maintenance (PM), Fund Management (FM) and Human Capital Management (HCM). “The Branch is also using other support software’s which are integrated to SAP ERP and those transactions are also through IT systems, like NLCIL eAuctioning & Tendering System (NeAT); Contract Labour Management System (CLMS); myLaptop Portal; Furniture Portal; Bill Tracking System; GST Central Invoicing System, e-office for file management. Based on our examination of records on sample basis and other audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanation given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed/carried outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts.	NA



Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditors’ reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statement
2. Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/ write off of debts/ loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	During the year under Audit, we have not noticed any cases of waiver/write off/restructuring of any debt/loan/interest etc. by a lender to the Company. As reported by the auditor of the Barsingsar branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 13th May, 2025 is reproduced below: During the year under audit, we have not noticed any cases of waiver/write off/restructuring of any debt/loan/interest etc. by a lender to the Branch. As reported by the auditor of the Talabira branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: According to the information and explanation provided to us and so far, as it appears from our examination of the records of the Branch, there are no loans (except employee’s loans and advances) in the books of Branch and no such cases of waiver write-off of debts/ loans/ interest etc.	NA
3. Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received / receivable for specific schemes from Central / State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	During the year, the Company has received ₹ 92.93 Crore (which includes ₹ 46.11 received by NA Barsingsar branch detailed below) for specific schemes from Central Government or its agencies and the receipt has been properly accounted for. During the year, we have noticed that the Company has received a sum of ₹ 1.02 crore and receivable of ₹ 10.64 crore toward reimbursement of teachers’ salary from Government of Tamil Nadu. The schools are run by the Company. As per the practice in various States, salaries of the school teachers are being paid by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu through its education department. Apart from Salary, all retirement benefits of these school teachers as per applicable guidelines issued by Government of Tamil Nadu are paid by Government of Tamil Nadu. The salary of the teachers is paid by Govt. of Tamilnadu through NLCIL bank account as there are no separate bank accounts operated by the schools. These regular salary payment of school teachers, in our opinion, is not considered as a grant. As reported by the auditor of the Barsingsar branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 13th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanations given to us, grant/subsidy is dealt at Head Office Level. However, as per books of accounts of the branch, the Company has received Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of ₹ 46.11 Crore from Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt of India for 300MW Solar Project at Barsingsar which has been properly accounted for. As reported by the auditor of the Talabira branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: According to the information and explanation provided to us and so far, as it appears from our examination of the records of the Branch, no funds are received / receivable for any specific scheme from Central /State agencies by the Branch.	

For Sundaram & Srinivasan
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004207S

P Menakshi Sundaram
Partner
M No. 217914
UDIN: 25217914BMKYLH6945

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May, 2025

For Chaturvedi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 302137E/E300286

Amit Kumar
Partner
M No. 318210
UDIN: 25318210BMRKGB9568

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	17,376.73	17,830.85
(b) Right-of-Use Asset	3	76.52	76.47
(c) Intangible Asset	4	211.23	225.95
(d) Capital Work-in Progress	5	4,319.55	1,923.37
(e) Asset Under Development	6	-	-
(f) Financial Assets	7		
i) Investments	a	5,091.52	4,640.12
ii) Trade receivables	b	58.03	222.50
iii) Loans	c	7.85	14.28
iv) Other Financial Assets	d	604.31	639.41
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	8	1,781.90	1,282.80
		29,527.64	26,855.75
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1,370.04	1,047.64
(b) Financial Assets	10		
i) Trade Receivables	a	1,883.79	3,311.55
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	b	163.47	553.81
iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	c	125.72	125.66
iv) Loans	d	714.40	170.90
v) Other Financial Assets	e	604.30	1,220.22
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	134.20	274.28
(d) Other Current Assets	12	1,256.92	737.62
		6,252.84	7,441.68
(3) Assets Held for Sale	13	43.50	47.45
(4) Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances	14	456.77	807.75
Total Assets and Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances		36,280.75	35,152.63
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	1,386.64	1,386.64
(b) Other Equity	16		
i) Retained Earnings	a	13,680.31	12,219.99
ii) Other Reserves	b	2,398.22	2,387.28
		17,465.17	15,993.91
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	17		
(i) Borrowings	a	5,006.74	7,055.28
(ii) Lease liabilities	b	34.35	33.62
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	c	245.89	456.07
(b) Provisions	18	152.54	151.30
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	3,867.49	3,465.24
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	20	767.33	723.61
		10,074.34	11,885.12
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	21		
(i) Borrowings	a	2,518.23	913.49
(ii) Lease liabilities	b	2.03	2.23
(iii) Trade Payables	c		
-Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises		160.43	48.48
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro & Small enterprises		1,073.19	721.68
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	d	657.49	465.71
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	2,057.71	1,706.55
(c) Provisions	23	1,209.93	498.48
		7,679.01	4,356.62
(3) Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances	24	1,062.23	2,916.98
Total Equity & Liabilities and Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances		36,280.75	35,152.63

Material Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying Notes 1 to 59 forms an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M.NO. 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M.NO. 318210



Financial Statements

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2025

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
I Revenue from Operations	25	10,285.78	10,520.25
II Other Income	26	1,201.38	873.10
III Total Income (I+II)		11,487.16	11,393.35
EXPENSES			
Changes in Inventories	27	(205.08)	(189.34)
Employee Benefits Expense	28	2,997.20	2,646.46
Finance Costs	29	562.50	642.89
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	30	1,368.10	1,441.76
Other Expenses	31	5,081.68	5,016.79
Total Expenses (IV)		9,804.40	9,558.56
V Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items, Tax & Rate Regulatory Activity (III-IV)		1,682.76	1,834.79
VI Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances Income / (Expenses)	32	1,175.07	953.10
VII Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (V+VI)		2,857.83	2,787.89
VIII Exceptional Items-Expenses/(Income)	33	-	-
IX Profit / (Loss) before Tax (VII-VIII)		2,857.83	2,787.89
X Tax Expense:	53		
(1) Current Tax			
- Current Year Tax		585.68	723.16
- Previous Year Tax		5.35	(39.24)
- Tax Expenses / (Savings) on Rate Regulated Account		408.98	375.65
(2) Deferred Tax (after MAT adjustment)		(42.17)	(118.26)
Total Tax (X)		957.84	941.31
XI Profit / (Loss) for the Year (IX - X)		1,899.99	1,846.58
XII Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss:	34		
- Re-measurements of defined benefit plans		(12.73)	(6.20)
XIII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XI+XII) (Comprising Profit or (Loss) and other Comprehensive Income)		1,887.26	1,840.38
XIV Earnings per Equity Share from continuing operations (before adjustment of Net Regulatory Deferral Balances):			
(1) Basic (in ₹)	35	8.18	9.15
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		8.18	9.15
XV Earnings per Equity Share from continuing operations (after adjustment of Net Regulatory Deferral Balances):			
(1) Basic (in ₹)	35	13.70	13.32
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		13.70	13.32

The accompanying Notes 1 to 59 forms an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M.NO. 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M.NO. 318210

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 st April, 2024	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64
Movement during the financial year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance as at 31st March, 2025	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64
Balance as at 1 st April, 2023	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64
Movement during the financial year	Nil	Nil
Closing balance as at 31st March, 2024	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Crore)								
Particulars	Retained Earnings and Other Reserves							Total
	KFW interest differential Reserve	Contingency Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	PRMA Reserve Fund	Retained Earning	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2024	369.21	150.00	1,457.00	291.07	120.00	12,279.93	(59.94)	14,607.27
Total Comprehensive Income for the year								
Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,899.99		1,899.99
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-		(12.73)	(12.73)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,899.99	(12.73)	1,887.26
Dividend paid:								
- Interim dividend FY 2024-25						(208.00)		(208.00)
- Final Dividend FY 2023-24						(208.00)		(208.00)
Appropriations- Transfer from / (to) Retained Earnings	0.94	10.00	-	-	-	(10.94)	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2025	370.15	160.00	1,457.00	291.07	120.00	13,752.98	(72.67)	16,078.53

(₹ in Crore)								
Particulars	Retained Earnings and Other Reserves							Total
	KFW interest differential Reserve	Contingency Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	PRMA Reserve Fund	Retained Earning	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 01.04.2023	367.23	140.00	1,457.00	291.07	123.58	10,927.08	(53.74)	13,252.22
Total Comprehensive Income for the year								
Profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,846.58	-	1,846.58
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.20)	(6.20)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,846.58	(6.20)	1,840.38
Dividend paid:								
- Interim dividend FY 2023-24						(208.00)	-	(208.00)
- Final Dividend FY 2022-23						(277.33)	-	(277.33)
Appropriations- Transfer from / (to) Retained Earnings	1.98	10.00	-	-	(3.58)	(8.40)	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	369.21	150.00	1,457.00	291.07	120.00	12,279.93	(59.94)	14,607.27

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M.NO. 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M.NO. 318210



Financial Statements



Standalone Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	Year Ended 31-03-2025		Year Ended 31-03-2024
A. Cash flow from Operating activities:			
Net Profit Before Tax	2,857.83		2,787.89
Adjustments for:			
Less:			
Profit on Disposal of Asset	45.62		3.39
Dividend from NTPL	194.74		107.10
Interest Income	141.87		93.08
Deferred income on Govt. Grant	10.72	392.95	5.75
209.32			
Add:			
Depreciation/Amortisation	1,368.10		1,441.76
Other Non-cash charges	578.01		396.45
Loss on Disposal of assets	12.53		13.26
Interest expense	562.50	2,521.14	642.89
2,494.36			
Operating Profit before working capital changes	4,986.02		5,072.93
Adjustments for:			
Trade Receivables	1,708.19		443.98
Loans & Advances	(408.61)		(216.66)
Inventories & other current assets	574.75		1,073.86
Trade payables & other current liabilities	(904.13)	970.20	(677.52)
623.66			
Cash Flow generated from Operations	5,956.22		5,696.59
Direct Taxes paid	(408.71)		(577.08)
Cash Flow Before Extraordinary Items	5,547.51		5,119.51
Grants received	97.53		21.66
Net Cash from Operating activities	5,645.04		5,141.17
B. Cash flow from Investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment/preliminary expenses	(4,005.85)		(1,912.97)
Sale of property, plant and equipment/Projects from continuing operations	61.24		9.61
Sale/Purchase of Investments	(452.80)		(443.80)
Dividend Received from Subsidiary	194.74		107.10
Interest Received	143.36		95.85
Net Cash (used)/received in Investing activities	(4,059.31)		(2,144.21)
C. Cash flow from Financing activities:			
Short Term Borrowings (Net)	1,604.74		(617.94)
Long Term Borrowings (Net)	(2,048.54)		(761.63)
Loans to Subsidiaries (Net)	(545.48)		-
Payment of Lease Obligations	(5.46)		(20.70)
Interest paid	(565.08)		(628.81)
Dividend Paid	(416.25)		(485.25)
Net Cash (used)/received in Financing activities	(1,976.07)		(2,514.33)
Net increase, decrease(-) Cash and Cash equivalents	(390.34)		482.63
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	553.81		71.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year	163.47		553.81

Note: (-) Indicates Cash Outflow.

Details of Cash and Cash Equivalents:	As at 31-03-2025	As at 31-03-2024
Cash at Bank in Current Accounts	123.43	98.80
Cash at Bank in Deposit Accounts	40.00	455.00
Cash in Hand	0.04	0.01
Total	163.47	553.81

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M.NO. 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M.NO. 318210



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(Expressed ₹ in crore, unless otherwise stated)

Reporting entity

NLC India Limited (“NLCIL” or “the Company”), is a Government Company (CIN L93090TN1956GOI003507) registered under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office located at No. 135, E.V.R. Periyar High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai - 600010 and is listed with the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. NLCIL is engaged in the business of mining of Lignite, Coal and generation of power by using lignite as well as Renewable Energy Sources and consultancy.

Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (‘Ind AS’) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Electricity Act, 2003.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is also the Company’s functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest crore (upto two decimals), except otherwise indicated.

b. Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes, requiring a material adjustment in the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in the future periods. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the financial year in which the results are known or materialized.

c. Current and Non-Current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless 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 current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Company Classifies its assets & liabilities as current / non-current in the balance sheet considering 12 months period as normal operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are initially measured at cost. Subsequently it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of taxes, duties, freight, installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction/acquisition and necessary adjustments in the year of final settlement. The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment also includes the present value of obligations arising, if any, from decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities related to the same. The present value of those costs (decommission and/or restoration costs) is capitalized as an asset and depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if,

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

In accordance with Ind AS101, the Company has availed the exemption where in the carrying value of the PPE and intangible assets as previous GAAP has been treated as the deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

If significant parts of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of Property, Plant and Equipment. Items costing more than 25% of the original cost of the whole of the asset(s) are only considered as significant part.

Cost of a self-constructed item of Property, Plant and Equipment includes the cost of materials, direct labor and any other costs including borrowing cost and overhead expenses directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. Other direct expenses relating to construction of Property, Plant and Equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis to the cost of related assets.

Subsequent Cost of Capitalization Subsequent expenditure incurred on the existing assets are recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on major inspection and overhauls of generating unit is capitalized, when it meets the asset recognition criteria as per Ind AS 16.

The cost of replacing part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss as and when it is incurred.

In the case of assets ready to use, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be effected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.

Life Extension Programme of Thermal Stations

Expenditure on Life Extension Programme (LEP) of Thermal Power Stations resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset is added to the carrying cost of related asset and depreciated over the estimated extended life of the Unit from the completion of original life/from the date of synchronization of the Unit as the case may be.

Spares and Equipment

Initial spares: Purchased along with Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized and depreciated along with the main asset.

Spares purchased subsequent to commissioning of the asset: Item of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment as per Ind AS 16 and are having value of more than ₹ 10 Lakh are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss on consumption.

Capitalization of Land

- Freehold Land:** Land acquired for mining, thermal plants, wind mills, solar plants and other related purposes including for establishing townships is in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 / Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act, 1997, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and amendments/changes made by respective State Govt. from period to period. The cost of the said land is capitalized on the date of taking over the possession/ issuance of government order (GO)/ transfer of title deed in favour of the Company.
- Lease hold Land:** Land is taken on lease as per the provisions under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. The said leasehold land is capitalized when the entire land/substantial portion of land is ready for development and mining activity.
- Coal / Lignite Mines:** The date of commercial operation in case of integrated mines (commissioned after 31st March, 2019) shall mean the earliest of:-
 - The first date of the year succeeding the financial year in which 25% of the Peak Rated Capacity as per the Mining Plan is achieved; or
 - The first date of the year succeeding the financial year in which the value of production estimated in accordance with CERC Regulation 2024-29, exceeds total expenditure in that financial year; or
 - The date of two years (i.e., Financial Year) from the date of commencement of production.

Subsequent capitalisation:

Subsequent material expenditure incurred for bringing land into minable conditions are also capitalised as additional expenditure to land.

Capitalization

a. Specialized Mining Equipment

Successful completion of eight effective working hours on load test excluding minor stoppage is the criteria followed in respect of the assets covering

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Specialized Mining Equipment System viz., Bucket Wheel Excavator, Conveyor, Tripper, Transfer Feeder and Spreader for capitalization and commencement of depreciation charge and revenue recognition. The entire test shall be completed within twelve hours from the time of starting of the test including minor stoppages.

b. Thermal Power Generation Unit

Test and trial production for Thermal Power Generation unit commences from the date of synchronization and goes up to the date of commercial commissioning. The date of receipt of certificate from the statutory authorities pursuant to seventy-two hours full load operation is deemed as the date of Commercial Operation Date (COD) for commissioning of the units. Depreciation charge commences from the month of commercial operations. Direct expenses and interest charges incurred during the test and trial run are capitalized and the revenue from Sale of Power, if any, earned during that period is abated to the capital cost of the project.

c. Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)

Each WTG is capitalized on the date on which it is connected to grid based on the commissioning and acceptance certificate issued by DISCOM's.

d. Solar Power Plant

Solar Power Plants are capitalized on the date on which it is connected to Grid or the date of CoD if any specified in the agreement after complying necessary technical parameters. In case the date of CoD is later

than the date of connection to Grid, revenue if any arises from sale of infirm Power off sets to the Capital Cost of the project.

e. Other Assets

Other assets are capitalized when they are available for the use as intended by the Management.

Depreciation / Amortization

Depreciation is provided on cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment net of estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation of assets covered under CERC/SERC are depreciated as per rates and methodologies provided in the respective regulation as applicable.

The cost of the land taken on lease is amortized from the date of commencement of commercial operation over the estimated useful life of the Mine or life of the linked Thermal Power Plant originally estimated whichever is less and in all other cases over the lease period, wherever applicable.

However, the cost of land which is not expected to be used after the linked asset has completed its effective life is amortized over the effective life of linked asset.

The cost of mining land capitalized in the Books of Accounts is amortized on the basis of minerals extracted during the year to the total estimated minable reserves of the said quantum of land used for mining in the year under review as certified by Technical Experts.

Depreciation is provided for under straight line method as indicated below: -

Description of Assets covered	Basis
i. a. Assets of Thermal Power Stations excluding vehicles other than Ash Tippers	The Company follows the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003. Depreciation is as per the rates / guidelines prescribed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) pursuant to provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.
b. Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) and Solar Power Plants.	As per the estimated life of the plant in line with guidelines issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy ('MNRE')/CERC/ SERC as applicable.
c. Life Extension programme ('LEP') Assets.	Life assessed as per technical estimate/life approved by CERC/ SERC.
ii. Residential Buildings	At useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.
iii. Buildings: Non-residential Buildings Plant & Machinery: CME other than dozers and pipe layers, Workshop machinery, pumps GWC &SWC pipes and Civil construction machinery.	At technically assessed life or useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.
iv. Specialized Mining Equipment	At technically assessed life.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Description of Assets covered	Basis
v. Other Assets	At useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.
vi. Decommissioning cost capitalized with Property, Plant and Equipment	Depreciated similar to that of the Parent Asset.
vii. Spares treated as PPE	At technically assessed life.
viii. Asset costing less than ₹5,000	Fully depreciated in the financial year the asset is available for use.

In the case of Assets of Integrated Mines, declared Commercial Operation on or after 1st April 2019, depreciation is computed as per rates / guidelines prescribed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

Property, plant and equipment relating to Research and Development are depreciated in a like manner as any other asset of the Company.

In the year of commissioning/retirement of assets, depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis recognized from the month of capitalization.

Depreciation on the following major assets is provided on the technically estimated useful life:

Asset	Useful Life of Asset in years
Specialized Mining Equipment	15
Furniture - Others	5 to 10
Fire Fighting Equipments	10
Photo copier	10
Air Conditioner and Refrigerator	8 to 14
Telecommunication Equipment	10

On transition to Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, assets partially depreciated has been migrated as per the Companies Act, 2013 by considering the balance depreciable value of asset with the balance life as prescribed in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 which has been considered for computation of depreciation and the said derived rate / remaining useful life period is treated as "Technically Estimated" rate for the purpose of depreciation of those migrated Assets.

Amortization of Mine Development cost

Overburden removal and related initial development costs are classified as Mine development cost under Capital Work-In- Progress till achievement of CoD of respective Mines. On achievement of CoD, the mine development cost are capitalized as a 'Mine Development Cost' and the same is amortized over a period of 20 years from the date of CoD of respective mines or life of the mines whichever is lower.

Based on CERC regulation, further ongoing development costs as specified in mining plan is classified as ongoing mine development cost and shall be capitalized till achievement of peak rated capacity of respective mines. Amortization in such cases is over a period of 20 years from the date of capitalization or life of mines whichever is earlier.

Derecognition

Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on de-recognition of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal, if any, with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

II. Intangible Assets Recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes an intangible asset and measures that at cost if, and only if:

- It is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Research and development Cost - Research costs are expensed as and when incurred. Development cost, if reliably measurable, on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate the requirements as specified in Ind AS 38 are met.

Other intangible assets – Other Intangible Assets including Computer software that are acquired by the Company for an amount more than ₹ 10 lakh and have finite useful lives are measured at cost.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Development Cost (Internally generated projects)	Over the estimated useful life
Expenditure during projects and subsequent expenditure	Over the residual life of the parent asset
Software costing more than ₹ 10 lakh	5 years or life of asset whichever is lower
Mining Rights-Lignite/Coal	20 Years
Mining rights -Minor Minerals	10 Years

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

III. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of Cost or Net Realizable Value.

Stock Items	Basis
Lignite / Coal/Others	At absorption cost excluding allocated administration charges and social overhead.
Stores and Spares including light diesel oil, heavy furnace oil	At weighted average acquisition cost
Fly ash brick	At absorption cost
Waste product, used belt reconditioned, Stores and Spares discarded for disposal, medicines and canteen Stores	Nil
Goods in Transit including goods received but pending inspection/ Acceptance	Cost

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Non – Moving Stores and Spares.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable, surplus and non-moving items of Stores and Spares (excluding insurance/ Mandatory/Critical spares) are ascertained on review and provided for.

IV. Mine closure expenditure

Concurrent Mine closure expenses are accounted as and when incurred. The annual cost of Mine closure is calculated and accounted on the basis of guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan issued by Ministry of Coal.

V. Prepaid expenses

Expenses are accounted under prepaid expenses only where the initial amounts exceed ₹ 1 crore in each case.

VI. Financial Instruments

Non-derivative Financial Assets

Initial recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method and net of any impairment loss, if:

- the asset is held within the business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Company’s financial assets consist of staff advances, trade receivables, etc.

Investment in Subsidiaries

A Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity.

Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity’s returns.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost, if any.

Investment in Joint Ventures and Associates

A joint venture is a type of joint agreement whereby the parties that have joint control of the agreement have rights to the net assets of the joint ventures. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Investments in Joint Ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when and only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset has expired, or
- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has been transferred; or
- the contractual right to receive the cash flow is retained and also an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under an arrangement is assumed, due to transfer of either ‘risk & rewards’ or ‘control’ of such financial asset.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings, etc.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (‘EIR’) method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss Account when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized upon extinguishment of such liability, i.e., through discharge or cancellation or expiration of the obligation under the liability. An exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms or a substantial modification of the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it shall be accounted for as extinguishment of original financial liability and recognition of new financial liability. Any differences arising between the respective carrying amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial asset and financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when and only when the Company:

- currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

VII. Impairment

Financial Assets (including receivables)

Impairment of financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109- ‘Financial instruments’, 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 amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at Fair Value Through OCI.
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116.
- Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets under Ind AS 115.
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at Fair Value Through P&L.
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at Fair Value Through P&L.

For trade receivables and contract assets/unbilled revenue, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires lifetime expected losses to be recognized from initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company’s non-financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Impairment losses are provided for Cash Generating Units (CGU) and also for individual assets, when the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (Company of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment loss of individual assets being the excess of the carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

On review of impairment loss at the end of each reporting period any decrease in or non-existence of impairment loss are recognized accordingly.

VIII. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurement is the use of fair value at the measurement date in measuring the assets and liabilities of an entity. The Company opts not to follow fair value measurement except where it is required to follow as per Ind AS 113 viz., in respect of financial assets and financial liabilities.

IX. Preliminary project development expenditure

Preliminary project development expenditure includes expenditure on feasibility and other studies, development expenditure, expenditure on exploration works, technical know-how etc. The cost of the project is transferred to capital as and when implemented. In case such projects are identified for transfer of business by Govt. of India, the expenditure incurred will be recovered from the prospective buyer. If the projects are abandoned with reference to Government orders or otherwise, such expenditure are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the respective years.

X. Assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. 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.

XI. Government / Other Grants

Related to assets

Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that, it will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The deferred income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Related to income

Grants related to income are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when the conditions related to the grant is fulfilled.

XII. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present, legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. Short term employee benefits comprise of wages, salaries, incentives, short term leave salary etc.

Post-employment benefits

Obligations for contributions to post-employment benefits are expensed as and when the related services are provided.

The Company's liability towards Gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Facilities, Transport Allowance for settlement at home town, Earned Leave, Half-Pay Leave and Provident Fund are considered as Defined Benefit Plan and provided for in accordance with the Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises.

Contribution towards Provident Fund and Gratuity is recognized as per the valuation made by an Independent Actuary and these amounts are funded to the respective Trust/Institution.

Contribution towards Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme comprising of fixed amount of annual assistance (PRMA) in respect of employees retired prior to

1st January, 2007 and premium towards Post-Retirement Medical Insurance (PRMI) are treated as Defined Contribution Plans.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of the plan assets.

The amount of defined benefit obligations is computed quarterly and annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method and accounted accordingly.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Net interest expense/income, service cost and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain/loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Terminal benefits

Terminal benefits like Voluntary Retirement Service are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted. Liability towards VRS is booked in the year of exercise of option by the employee upto the date of closure of each offer in accordance with terms and conditions of each offer.

XIII. Allocation of common charges/social overhead expenses/interest on working capital

These are allocated to production units based on salaries and wages of the respective units.

XIV. Prior period items, accounting estimates and effect of change in Accounting Policy

Prior period items/errors of material nature are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred. If the prior period error found material occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

The effect of change in accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit and Loss except

where they relate to assets and liabilities, the same is recognized by adjusting the carrying amount of related assets/liability/ equity in the period of change.

Changes in accounting policy due to initial application of Ind AS are dealt with in accordance with specific transitional provisions, if any in the respective Ind AS. In other cases, the changes in accounting policy are done retrospectively; the application of such change is limited to the earliest period practicable.

XV. Events occurring after the reporting date

Events of material nature occurring after the reporting date are those events that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors. Such events are disclosed or given effect to in the financial statements as provided for in Ind AS 10.

XVI. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Operation includes (i) sale of Power generated by Thermal Power Stations (ii) sale of power generated from renewable energy sources such as wind and solar (iii) sale of lignite/coal (iv) sale of by products & joint products (v) consultancy & management services relating to mining and power generation and (vi) commission on trading of power.

Revenue is recognized as per Ind AS-115 when the following criteria are met:

- the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- the contract has commercial substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Sale of power generated by Thermal Power Stations

Sale of power is accounted in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, wherein the tariff rates are approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) / State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC).

The Company adopts the tariff rates as approved by CERC for the sale of power. Such Tariff rates includes lignite transfer price which is subject to revision as calculated by the company from time to time in accordance with guidelines issued by CERC/ Ministry of Coal (MoC) or as delegated by MoC.

In case where the tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional tariff rates, calculated on the basis of CERC/ Ministry of Coal guidelines or as delegated by MoC on lignite transfer price for energy charges and other relevant CERC's Regulations / guidelines, for capacity charges are adopted.

Exchange differences arising from settlement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency to the extent recoverable from or payable to beneficiaries for the current accounting period as per the CERC Tariff Regulations are accounted for as Revenue/ Expenditure, respectively.

Rebates/discounts allowed to beneficiaries/customers for early payment incentives are netted off with the amount of revenue from operations.

Sale of Un-Requisitioned Surplus Power

Sale of surplus power (if any) which is traded through power exchange on consent from the beneficiaries, wherever required is accounted net off sharing of any gain arising from such sale.

Sale of Power through Renewable Energy Sources

Revenue from sale of solar energy and wind energy are recognized in accordance with the price agreed under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and in accordance with the orders passed by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC).

Sale of Lignite/Coal and others

Sale of Lignite/Coal, by e-auction sales has been reckoned to the extent of amount received/ as per sale terms. Sale of Lignite /Coal other than by e-auction is recognized in accordance with the agreement entered into with the respective parties.

Sale of Coal for end use power plant is accounted in accordance with the provisions of tariff regulations issued by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for integrated mines. Sale of byproducts/ Fly ash etc. has been reckoned as per sale terms.

Unbilled Revenue

As at each reporting date, revenue from operations includes an accrual for sales made to beneficiaries/ Customers but not billed i.e. "Unbilled Revenue" and the same is categorized under Other Financial Assets in the Balance Sheet.

Consultancy, Technical and Management Services

Revenue from consultancy, technical and management services is recognized in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed based on the agreement with service recipient.

Commission on trading of power

Commission on trading of power for third party recognized on receipt of payment.

Other Income

Other income includes interest income, insurance claims, surcharge, dividend income and income from sale of scrap.

Interest income

Interest income with respect to advances provided to employees is recognized using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest income due on income tax recoverable is recognized in the year of acceptance of the claim.

Insurance claims

Insurance claims are recognized in the period in which there is an acceptance of the claim.

Surcharge

The interest/surcharge on late payment/overdue sundry debtors on thermal power is recognized based on agreement with beneficiaries. On renewable power the same is recognized based on realization / certainty of realization.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

Scrap Sale

Scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

XVII. Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition and measurement

Foreign currency transaction is recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent measurement

Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate at the end of each reporting period.

Recognition of exchange gain/loss

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were recorded on initial recognition during the period or translated in previous financial statements are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

The Company has availed the exemption provided under Ind AS from recognizing in the Statement of Profit and Loss the exchange difference arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements prior to 31st March 2016 as per the previous GAAP and continues to capitalize the same.

XVIII. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets

and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted accordingly.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria set out in Ind AS 12 are met.

XIX. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences in respect of long-term foreign currency liabilities of the respective asset to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs (net of interest earned on temporary investments) directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Interest is computed on weighted average cost of funds deployed. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for qualifying asset.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

XX. Leases

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease as per the requirements under Ind AS 116. 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. This policy is applied to contracts entered into on or after 1st April 2019.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices and aggregate standalone prices of non-lease components. However, for the leases of land and buildings and vehicles in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

i. As a Lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease payments included in the lease liability comprises of fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), residual value guarantees and where the Company is reasonably certain to

exercise purchase, renewal and termination options includes exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period and penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there are any reassessments or lease modifications or revised in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in Profit or Loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and lease liabilities as Financial Liabilities in the balance sheet.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis or any other systematic basis over the lease term.

ii. As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease as per requirements under Ind AS 116.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease, if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over lease term as part of 'other income'.

XXI. Provisions and Contingent Liability

Recognition and measurement

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are not discounted to present value.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is (i) a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Liability is not provided for in the accounts and are disclosed by way of notes.

XXII. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

XXIII. Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the Profit or Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

Diluted EPS is calculated by taking the weighted average number of ordinary shares which is calculated for basic earnings per share and adjusted to the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. Dilutive potential ordinary shares are deemed to have been converted into ordinary shares at the beginning of the period or, if later, the date of the issue of the potential ordinary shares.

XXIV. Dividend

Dividends and interim dividends paid to Company's shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders meeting and the Board of Directors respectively.

XXV. Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement is prepared as per indirect method prescribed in the Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flow'.

XXVI. Regulatory Deferral Accounts

Income/Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss to the extent recoverable from/payable to the beneficiaries in the subsequent periods as per CERC tariff regulations are recognized as Regulatory Deferral Account Balances. Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from/payable to the beneficiaries.

Pending the disposal of review/ appeal petitions filed by the Company against adverse orders before CERC/SERC/ Other Appellate Authorities, the impact of the said orders are considered under Regulatory Deferral Account in the Profit or Loss of the respective financial year. In case of appeal by the beneficiary against the CERC/SERC orders, the impact on the same is not considered as Regulatory Deferral Liability and disclosed under Contingent Liability.

Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are reviewed and evaluated at each balance sheet date to ensure the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If this criteria are not met this regulatory deferral account balances are derecognized.

Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are presented as separate line item in the Balance Sheet. The movement in the Regulatory Deferral Account Balances for the reporting period is presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Non-Current Assets

Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Crore)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation & Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Trans./ Adj.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	Withdrawals/ Trans./ Adj.	For the Year	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Land										
Freehold Land	335.30	10.33	5.27	340.36	-	-	-	-	340.36	335.30
Lease hold Mining Land	404.65	55.73	-	460.38	35.55	-	16.16	51.71	408.67	369.10
Mining Land	955.27	95.81	-	1,051.08	745.40	-	8.54	753.94	297.14	209.87
Roads	144.17	42.41	3.44	183.14	88.44	2.99	12.46	97.91	85.23	55.73
Buildings	543.21	22.59	6.84	558.96	103.21	1.19	7.14	109.16	449.80	440.00
Electrical Installations	235.66	6.34	0.60	241.40	156.02	0.53	6.87	162.36	79.04	79.64
Water Supply & Drainage	123.94	0.90	0.97	123.87	89.23	0.79	3.95	92.39	31.48	34.71
Plant & Machinery	23,372.96	631.50	10.60	23,993.86	7,906.80	0.49	1,197.39	9,103.70	14,890.16	15,466.16
Furniture & Equipment	182.91	35.32	2.21	216.02	68.22	1.44	27.02	93.80	122.22	114.69
Vehicles	105.11	17.80	0.46	122.45	47.75	0.19	9.36	56.92	65.53	57.36
Assets Costing ₹ 5000 and below	2.07	0.06	-	2.13	2.07	-	0.06	2.13	-	0.00
Mine Development										
Mine-I	206.97	-	-	206.97	206.97	-	-	206.97	-	0.00
Mine-IA	518.13	-	-	518.13	134.48	-	21.19	155.67	362.46	383.65
Mine-II	348.51	-	-	348.51	218.55	-	23.83	242.38	106.13	129.96
Barsingsar Mine	110.85	-	-	110.85	60.79	-	10.01	70.80	40.05	50.06
Talabira Mines	123.10	-	-	123.10	18.48	-	6.16	24.64	98.46	104.62
Total	27,712.81	918.79	30.39	28,601.21	9,881.96	7.62	1,350.14	11,224.48	17,376.73	17,830.85
Previous Year	27,016.22	821.05	124.46	27,712.81	8,513.32	55.21	1,423.85	9,881.96	17,830.85	

- a) In respect of land acquired by the company during the periods 1956 to 1977 and 1997 to 2001, ownership is subject to certain restrictions imposed through the assignment deeds and through the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act, 1997 respectively.
- b) PPE Includes assets belonging to Ministry of Coal obtained under Coal Science & Technology Projects. This also includes residual value of assets considered as addition to the assets under Life extension programme.
- c) Free hold Land includes acquisition of land relating to Bithnok Power and its related Mining projects amounting to ₹ 194.75 crore.
- d) All units of Thermal Power Station -I has been retired from operation subsequent to 30.09.2020. The net block of TPS-I assets as on 31.03.2025 amounting to ₹ 43.50 Crore are reclassified held for sale as per the requirements of IND AS 105 (Refer Note no. 13). Estimated net sale proceeds of the retired assets is expected to be above the residual value of assets appearing in the books.
- e) Spares meeting the criteria of PPE and having a value of more than ₹ 10 Lakh have been considered for capitalisation.
- f) Depreciation on Renewable Assets has been calculated considering 5% residual value in line with guidelines of MNRE/ SERC.
- g) There is no impairment loss identified for the tangible fixed assets during the year.
- h) The company has identified land with limited life and classified the same under the head mining land.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- i) Based on physical verification of assets for FY 2022-23 the net block of ₹ 7.00 crore was written off during the year.
- j) Based on physical verification of assets conducted during the year, the net book value of assets which are not available has been provided and the same are included as part of asset register.
- k) Refer Note no. 17(a) for the property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the company.
- l) NIRL, a wholly owned subsidiary of NLCIL was incorporated on 14.06.2023 for taking over of the existing operational renewable assets on the net book value as on the date of transfer, under Asset Monetization. Transfer of the asset etc., is under process and necessary approvals are pending from GoI.

Note 3: Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ in Crore)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Trans./ Adj.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	Withdrawals/ Trans./ Adj.	For the Year	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Land	57.53	-	-	57.53	1.19	-	0.58	1.77	55.76	56.34
Building	2.49	1.32	-	3.81	1.56	-	0.79	2.35	1.46	0.93
Vehicle	3.41	-	0.87	2.54	2.54	0.46	0.33	2.41	0.13	0.86
Plant and Machinery	22.05	2.01	-	24.06	3.71	-	1.18	4.89	19.17	18.34
Total	85.47	3.33	0.87	87.94	9.00	0.46	2.88	11.42	76.52	76.47
Previous Year	59.57	25.90	-	85.47	5.98	-	3.02	9.00	76.47	

Note 4: Intangible Assets

(₹ in Crore)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Trans./ Adj.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	Withdrawals/ Trans./ Adj.	For the Year	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Software	38.54	5.09	-	43.63	32.29	-	5.19	37.48	6.15	6.25
Mining Rights	264.21	-	-	264.21	44.51	-	14.62	59.13	205.08	219.70
Total	302.75	5.09	-	307.84	76.80	-	19.81	96.61	211.23	225.95
Previous Year	234.84	68.44	0.53	302.75	59.42	0.07	17.45	76.80	225.95	

- a) There is no impairment loss identified for the assets during the year.
- b) Mining Rights represents license obtained to operate coal and lignite mines which is capitalized in lines with the CERC regulations.

Note 5: Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
A. Plan Expenditure				
i) Neyveli New Thermal Plant				
Supply and Erection	995.72		735.97	
Expenditure during Construction	-	995.72	-	735.97
ii) Bithnok Project*				
Supply and Erection	11.85		11.85	
Expenditure during Construction	12.51	24.36	12.51	24.36
iii) Barsingsar Extension & Hadla Mines*				
Supply and Erection	9.11		9.11	
Expenditure during Construction	17.19	26.30	17.19	26.30

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
iv) Mine-IA Expansion				
Supply and Erection	2.34		4.06	
Expenditure during Development	-	2.34	1.91	5.97
v) Talabira II & III Mine				
Expenditure on Land Acquisition	653.20		350.64	
Expenditure during Development	0.01	653.21	0.01	350.65
vi) Odisha Thermal Power Project				
Expenditure on Land Acquisition	382.46		95.94	
Expenditure during Construction	19.24	401.70	31.87	127.81
vii) TPS II - 2 nd Expansion				
Supply and Erection	-		-	
Expenditure during Construction	63.04	63.04	62.26	62.26
viii) Solar 100 MW - Hybrid				
Supply and Erection	-		-	
Expenditure during Construction	2.24	2.24	2.04	2.04
ix) Solar 300 MW - Barsingsar				
Supply and Erection	564.79		195.28	
Expenditure during Construction	16.73	581.52	6.05	201.33
x) Solar 200 MW - Gujarat				
Supply and Erection	-		-	
Expenditure during Construction	5.67	5.67	5.29	5.29
xi) Solar 50 MW - MINE II (Captive)				
Supply and Erection	137.37		-	
Expenditure during Construction	0.38	137.75	0.09	0.09
xii) Wind 50 MW - Hybrid				
Supply and Erection	292.80		-	
Expenditure during Construction	0.13	292.93	0.06	0.06
xiii) North Dhadu (Western Part) Coal Project				
Supply and Erection	3.58		-	
Expenditure during development	11.59	15.17	4.48	4.48
xiv) Macchakata Coal Mine				
Supply and Erection	216.38		-	
Expenditure during development	1.75	218.13	-	-
xv) New Patrapara South Coal Mine				
Supply and Erection	197.32		-	
Expenditure during development	-	197.32	-	-
xvi) Mine III				
Supply and Erection	-		-	
Expenditure during Development	43.05	43.05	42.87	42.87
B. Non- Plan Expenditure				
Supply and Erection	423.83		162.61	
Land Acquisition	225.54		162.08	
Capital Goods in Stock & Transit	9.73	659.10	9.20	333.89
TOTAL		4,319.55		1,923.37

* Project on Hold. Discussions are underway with various stakeholders for revival of the project. Refer Note No. 23

Note: CWIP includes an amount of ₹ 64.7 crore w.r.t. Mine development cost - Post CoD.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

CWIP Ageing schedule

A) CWIP Ageing schedule FY 2024-25

(₹ in Crore)					
CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
A) Plan Projects Expenditure					
1) Projects in Progress	1,292.81	925.49	1,021.51	369.98	3,609.79
2) Projects that are temporarily suspended	-	-	-	50.66	50.66
B) Non Plan Expenditure	366.05	217.02	39.78	36.25	659.10
Total	1,658.86	1,142.51	1,061.29	456.89	4,319.55

CWIP Ageing schedule FY 2023-24

(₹ in Crore)					
CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
A) Plan Projects Expenditure					
1) Projects in Progress	379.88	827.47	21.15	310.32	1,538.82
2) Projects that are temporarily suspended	-	-	-	50.66	50.66
B) Non Plan Expenditure	194.91	82.98	30.37	25.63	333.89
Total	574.79	910.45	51.52	386.61	1,923.37

Note 6: Assets under Development

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Preliminary project expenditure	21.64	21.82
Less: Provisions	21.64	21.82
	-	-

Provisions includes the expenditure incurred for various projects which has not been taken up for further development, pending formalities for write off.

Note 7: Non Current Financial Assets

a Investments

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investments in Equity Instruments		
Non-Trade Un Quoted Investments		
(i) Subsidiaries		
- NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited (NTPL) - 89% stake fully paid up 194,73,57,380 (31.03.2024- 194,73,57,380) no. of equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share	1,947.36	1,947.36
- Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)- 51% stake fully paid up 296,91,29,781 (31.03.2024-263,73,79,983) no. of equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share	2,969.13	2,637.38

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
- NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL)- 100% stake fully paid up 11,97,50,000 (31.03.2024-1,00,000) no. of equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share	119.75	0.10
- NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL) - 100% stake fully paid up 5,00,00,000 (31.03.2024-500,00,000) no. of equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share	50.00	50.00
(ii) Joint Venture		
- Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL) - 50% Stake fully paid up 10,000 (31.03.2024- 10,000) no. of equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share	0.01	0.01
(iii) Associates		
- MNH Shakti Limited - 15% stake fully paid up 52,65,000 (31.03.2024 - 52,65,000) no. of equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share	5.27	5.27
	5,091.52	4,640.12

- a) In respect of investment in NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited (NTPL) the fully paid up share capital includes 400 shares @ ₹ 10 each held in the name of full time directors in their capacity as nominees of NLC India Limited.
- b) During the FY 2024-25 NLCIL has subscribed to additional equity shares of 33,17,49,798 nos. @ ₹ 10/- each of NUPPL (PY 3,93,704,037 nos. @ ₹ 10/- each) through rights issue.
- c) During the year FY 2024-25, NLCIL has subscribed to additional equity shares 11,96,50,000 nos. @ ₹ 10/- each of NIRL (PY 1,00,000 nos. @ ₹ 10/- each).

The Equity shares of two wholly owned subsidiaries i.e. NIRL & NIGEL are held in the name of full time directors in their capacity as nominees of NLC India Limited:

b Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Unsecured		
Considered good	58.03	222.50
	58.03	222.50

As per the Late payment surcharge rules notified by Ministry of Power on 3rd June, 2022 one DISCOM had opted ₹ 734.56 crore under interest free instalment scheme within the given cut off date. The dues of such beneficiary has been presented at fair value as per the requirements of IND AS 109.

c Loans

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans to related parties		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured	-	-
Other Loans: loans to employees		
Considered good - Secured	3.24	10.20
Considered good - Unsecured	4.61	4.08
	7.85	14.28

- a) The secured loans and unsecured loans to Employees include house building loan, Vehicle loan, multipurpose loan, etc. and are measured at amortised cost and the said deferred interest expenditure representing the benefits accruing to employees is amortised on straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- b) The loans to employees (Housing, Vehicle) are secured against the mortgage of the house property and hypothecation of Vehicles for which the loan has been given in line with the policy of the company.
- c) The details of transactions with Key Management Personnel's are mentioned in Note no. 40.

d Other Non-Current Financial Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mine Closure Deposit	604.31	639.41
	604.31	639.41

As per the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, Escrow Accounts have been opened in the name of “Coal Controller Escrow Account NLC India Limited” for each captive mine and the balances held in these escrow accounts are presented as ‘Mine closure deposit’.

Up to 50% of the total deposited amount including interest accrued in the escrow account shall be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. During the year, ₹ 139.53 Crore was released based on coal controller order received in FY 2024-25 for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.

Interest earned on the escrow account is added to mine closure deposit account on renewal. All the deposits are renewed every year.

Fresh Deposits made during the year for the FY 2025-26 amounts to ₹ 57.37 Crore.

Note 8: Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured considered good		
i) Capital Advances	1,658.40	1,159.30
ii) Advances Other than Capital advances		
- Advances given to Contractors/Suppliers	123.50	123.50
	1,781.90	1,282.80

- a) Capital Advances includes ₹ 121.62 crore paid against a bank guarantee to an EPC contractor with respect to Barsingsar extension & Bithnok Project. On invocation of the BG, the EPC contractor initially opted for judicial intervention. However subsequently the contractor agreed for arbitration, keeping the BG valid till arbitral award.
- b) Capital Advances includes an amount of ₹ 1,106.21 crore towards Talabira Thermal project.
- c) Advances other than capital advances include amount paid to vendors on receipt of LD Bank guarantee, which will be adjusted along with retention money upon finalisation of contract.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

CURRENT ASSETS

Note 9: Inventories

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw Materials- Lignite	495.81	327.59
Raw Materials- Coal	128.76	93.56
Other Minor Minerals	1.66	-
Solid/Hollow/Fly Ash Bricks	2.59	2.81
Goods-in-transit (Stores and Spares)	34.62	14.19
Stores and Spares	751.03	652.28
Less: Provision for obsolete/unserviceable stores and spares	44.43	42.79
	1,370.04	1,047.64

- a) Inventories are valued as per the material accounting policy no. III
- b) Other Minor minerals includes Ballclay, silica sand etc.,
- c) Refer Note No. 21 (a) for information on inventory pledged as security by the company.

Note 10: Financial Assets

a Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Secured	685.44	649.22
ii) Unsecured		
- considered good	1,198.35	2,662.33
- credit impaired	267.95	383.91
	2,151.74	3,695.46
Less: Loss allowances on debtors	267.95	383.91
	1,883.79	3,311.55

- a) Trade receivables for FY 2024-25 includes ₹ 10.57 crore (previous year ₹ 4.07 crore) and ₹ 27.74 crore (previous year ₹ 15.82 crore) receivable from NTPL and NUPPL respectively.
- b) The Company has reviewed its outstanding debtors balance as on 31st March’2025.Taking into account, period of outstanding, collections and the trend of realization subsequent to intervention of Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal and pending completion of the reconciliation of balances and resolving various issues, in respect of which action have been initiated, on estimated basis, a cumulative provision of ₹ 267.95 crore (PY ₹ 383.91 crore) has been considered towards loss allowances on outstanding debtors balance as on March 31, 2025.
- c) Secured Trade Receivables represents value of Letter of Credit (LC) submitted by DISCOM’s as per the MoP order dated 28/06/2019 w.e.f. 01/08/2019 as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements.
- d) The Company has billed various DISCOMs an amount of ₹ 386.51 Crore during the financial year 2022-23 towards income tax recoverable as per the CERC tariff Regulations for different Tariff periods in respect of payments made under ‘Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme’ (VSVS). While few DISCOMs have paid ₹ 68.39 Crore, some of the DISCOMs have disputed this claim and initiated legal proceedings which are pending for adjudication. However, the Company is of the opinion that the entire balance outstanding amounting to ₹ 318.12 Crore is recoverable.
- e) Dues receivable through interest free instalment scheme as per MOP Late Payment surcharge rules amounting to ₹ 177.64 crore.
- f) A detailed ageing analysis of trade receivable has been provided in Note No. 48.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

b Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Bank Balance		
- Current Account	123.43	98.80
- Short Term Deposits	40.00	455.00
ii) Cash and Stamp on hand	0.04	0.01
	163.47	553.81

- (a) Stamps on hand as on 31.03.2025 - ₹ 41,603 /- (31.03.2024 - ₹ 27,566/-)
- (b) Cash on hand as on 31.03.2025 - ₹ 3,40,178 /- (31.03.2024 - ₹ 87,204/-)

c Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unpaid Dividend Account Balance	2.06	2.31
Earmarked deposits with Banks:-		
i. Staff Security Deposit	-	-
ii. Endowment fund in the name of NLC Schools	0.55	0.53
iii. PRMA Deposit	120.00	120.00
iv. Security for Bank Guarantee	3.11	2.82
	125.72	125.66

In order to meet the post retirement medical expenditure of employees retired on or before 1st January, 2007, the Company will maintain a minimum corpus of 3 years’ requirements i.e. ₹ 120 Crore towards PRMA in a separate deposit, for this purpose termed as PRMA deposit. The above amount will be utilised in future years towards the purpose for which it has been created. The interest accrued in this fund is added to the fund. The deposit matured on 24th March, 2025 and renewed on 25th March, 2025.

d Loans

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Loans to Related Party		
Considered good - Secured	-	0.01
Considered good - Unsecured	695.49	150.01
b) Other Loans: Loans to employees		
Considered good - Secured	6.89	8.97
Considered good - Unsecured	12.02	11.91
	714.40	170.90

- i) Based on the short term funding arrangement with the subsidiaries, the company has extended loans and amount of outstanding as on 31.03.2025 is:
- a) NUPPL (subsidiary company) - ₹ 555 crore (PY ₹ 150 crore)
- b) NIRL (Wholly owned subsidiary) - ₹ 41.94 crore (PY - NIL)
- c) NIGEL (Wholly owned subsidiary) - ₹ 98.55 crore (PY- NIL)
- Interest rate and terms of repayment are as per the arrangement in place.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- ii) The secured loans and unsecured loans to Employees include house building loan, Vehicle loan, multipurpose loan, etc. and are measured at amortised cost and the said deferred interest expenditure representing the benefits accruing to employees is amortised on straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.
- iii) The loans to employees (Housing, Vehicle) are secured against the mortgage of the house property and hypothecation of Vehicles for which the loan has been given in line with the policy of the company.
- iv) The company has a policy of extending loans and advances to its employees including Directors, KMPs and the related parties. All these loans are paid in accordance with the Policy adopted by the company and Repayments and interests are charged accordingly. No loans paid to Directors, KMPs and Related parties are repayable on demand or without specifying the terms of repayment. Hence separate disclosure as mentioned in revised schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Due by Officers (including interest)	-	0.02
(ii) Maximum amount due at any time during the year (including interest)	0.02	0.04
(i) Due by Directors (including interest)	-	-
(ii) Maximum amount due at any time during the year (including interest)	-	0.01
(i) Due from Subsidiary Companies -		
(a) NTPL Loan - Nil (previous year: Nil)		
(b) NUPPL Loan ₹ 555 crore (previous year: ₹ 150 crore)	695.49	150.00
(c) NIRL Loan - ₹ 41.94 crore (previous year: Nil)		
(d) NIGEL Loan ₹ 98.55 crore (previous year: Nil)		
(ii) Maximum amount due at any time during the year	868.82	150.00

e Other Financial Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fixed Deposits	0.17	-
Interest Accrued	26.11	27.60
Discount on Commercial Paper	-	-
Unbilled Revenue	576.62	1,139.65
Insurance Claim receivable	-	52.97
Dividend Receivable	-	-
Investment in Financial Instruments/Mutual Funds	1.40	-
	604.30	1,220.22

- a) Interest Accrued includes interest due on loans given to employees and interest on various deposits towards PRMA and Mine closure etc.
- b) Unbilled Revenue includes ₹ 656.31 crore (PY - ₹ 835.88 crore) of billing done after March 31, for Sale of Power related to March 2025. In addition to that, based on outcome of APTEL/CERC order w.r.t to share of profit earned through outside lignite sales from MINE II expansion has been considered under Unbilled debtors as on 31.03.2025. Additionally Non Tariff Income pertaining to Barsingsar Mines has also been considered under unbilled debtors.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 11: Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance Income Tax	1,232.28	823.57
Less: Provision for Tax	1,098.08	549.29
	134.20	274.28

Note 12: Other Current Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Disposable / Dismantled Assets & Spares	7.08	8.51
Prepaid Expenses	36.93	99.36
Advances other than capital advances (unsecured)		
i. Considered good		
- Related Party	-	13.46
- Staff Advances	44.34	44.79
- Others	760.19	328.61
ii. Considered doubtful	1.46	2.11
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	1.46	2.11
Deposits with Govt. Authorities		
- Towards Indirect Tax	125.56	123.17
- Towards Royalty	-	8.84
- Towards Advance TDS	0.17	0.21
GST Receivable (Input Tax Credit)	266.52	107.23
TCS Receivable	0.31	0.39
Others	15.82	3.05
	1,256.92	737.62

- a) Under advances other than capital advances-Staff advance includes advances paid towards Performance related pay (PRP & UIS).
- b) Advances other than capital advances -Others - represents advances given to contractors and suppliers in the ordinary course of supply of goods and services.

Note 13: Assets held for sale

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Building	1.70	1.86
Plant and Machinery	41.55	45.32
Others	0.25	0.27
	43.50	47.45

All units of Thermal Power Station -I (TPS - I) have been retired from operation subsequent to 30.09.2020. The net block of TPS-I assets as on 31.03.2024 were reclassified as Assets held for sale as per the requirements of IND AS 105. Estimated net sale proceeds of the retired assets is expected to be above the residual value of assets appearing in the books.

During the year written down value of assets amounting to ₹ 3.95 crore has been disposed off and profit on the same has been accounted appropriately.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 14: Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation	120.48	121.06
Other items recoverable as per CERC Order/Regulations	244.05	447.22
Others	92.24	239.47
	456.77	807.75

- (a) The regulatory deferral account balances has been accounted in line with the company’s accounting policy. Refer note no. 46 for detailed disclosures.
- (b) Based on petition filed with CERC for NNTPS (2 X 500 MW), the differential amount (as against provisional tariff order) of ₹ 360.27 crore were considered under regulatory deferral account debit balance. Consequent to receipt of CERC order, regulatory assets created earlier has been reversed in the current year.
- (c) The Company undertakes concurrent Mine Closure activity. In line with the Mine Closure Guidelines issued in May’2020 by Ministry of Coal, GoI, actual expenses incurred on mine closure up to a maximum of 50% of the Mine Closure Deposit along with interest in Escrow Account can be withdrawn on verification in every five years. Accordingly, for the 5 year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 171.15 crore had been considered on provisional basis under regulatory assets over the previous periods.
- In the Current financial year ₹ 171.15 crore has been reversed based on order from Coal Controller (CCO) received in FY 2024-25 for the period of 2016-17 to 2020-21.
- Further, an amount of ₹ 23.92 crore (PY: ₹ 22.78 crore) has been considered as regulatory income/assets based on the revised mine plan.
- d) As per CERC regulations 2024-29, security expenses, water charges and capital spares will be allowed separately after prudence check. By considering the regulations, regulatory income of ₹ 88.80 Crore in respect of those charges for the year ended 31st March 2025 are accounted in regulatory deferral account debit balances.
- e) As the company continues to bill beneficiaries based on the latest available Tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24), in accordance with the regulations, until the Tariff Order for the current control period (2024–29) is issued. During the year O&M difference amounting to ₹ 68.30 crore arising between last approved 2019-24 tariff order in respect of Thermal power plants and normative O&M applicable for the current control period 2024-29 is considered under regulatory deferral account debit balances.

Note 15: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up Share Capital:		
Authorised		
2,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10 each (2,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10 each as at 31 st March 2024)	2,000.00	2,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
1,38,66,36,609 Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10 each fully paid (1,38,66,36,609 Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10 each as at 31 st March 2024)	1,386.64	1,386.64
(Equity Shares being 1,00,11,56,562 (previous year 1,00,11,56,562) shares being 72.20% (PY: 72.20%) are held by the President of India)		
	1,386.64	1,386.64



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

a Movement in Share Capital during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
No. of shares outstanding at 1 st April	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
No of Shares outstanding at 31st March	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609

b) Rights attached to each class of Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par 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 meetings of shareholders.

c) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	% of holding	% of holding
President of India	1,00,11,56,562	72.20%
Nippon Life India Trustee Ltd	9,01,44,586	6.50%

d) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares (face value @ 10)	% of holding
President of India	1,00,11,56,562	72.20%
Nippon Life India Trustee Ltd	7,02,39,520	5.07%

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year	No. of Shares	% of holding	% of change in holding
President of India	1,00,11,56,562	72.20%	0.00%

e) Dividends

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Dividends paid and recognised during the year		
- Final dividend for the year ended 31 st March 2024 of ₹ 1.50 (31 st March 2023 ₹ 2.00) per fully paid equity share	208.00	277.33
- Interim dividend for the year ended 31 st March 2025 of ₹ 1.50 (31 st March 2024 ₹ 1.5) per fully paid equity share	208.00	208.00
ii) Dividends not recognised during the year	208.00	208.00
Since year end, the board of directors of NLCIL have recommended the payment of final dividend @15% amounting to ₹ 1.5 per share for FY 2024-25 (31 st March 2024: ₹ 1.50 per share which will be paid subject to approval of shareholders in the AGM.		

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

f) Movement in Equity Shares Last Five Years preceding 01.04.2024

Number of Shares as on 01.04.2019	1,38,66,36,609
Aggregate number allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 & FY 2023-24	
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus of shares in, FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 & FY 2023-24	
Aggregate number and class of shares bought back FY 2019-20 FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 & FY 2023-24	
Number of Shares as on 31.03.2024	1,38,66,36,609

Note 16: Other Equity

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Retained Earnings	13,752.98	12,279.93
ii) Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of actuarial gains/ (losses)	(72.67)	(59.94)
a) Total Retained Earnings (i + ii)	13,680.31	12,219.99
b) Other Reserves		
KfW Interest Differential Reserve	370.15	369.21
General Reserve	1,457.00	1,457.00
Contingency Reserve	160.00	150.00
Capital Redemption Reserve	291.07	291.07
PRMA Reserve Fund	120.00	120.00
Total other reserves (b)	2,398.22	2,387.28
	16,078.53	14,607.27

a) Retained Earnings

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	12,279.93	10,927.08
Addition during the year	1,887.26	1,840.38
i) Retained Earning available for Appropriation	14,167.19	12,767.46
Less: Appropriations		
Transfer to / (from) KFW Interest Differential Fund Reserve	0.94	1.98
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	10.00	10.00
Transfer to/(from) PRMA Reserve Fund	-	(3.58)
Interim Dividend	208.00	208.00
Final Dividend	208.00	277.33
ii) Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of Actuarial Gain/(loss)	(12.73)	(6.20)
Closing Balance	13,752.98	12,279.93



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

b) Other Reserves

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
KfW Interest Differential Reserve		
Opening Balance	369.21	367.23
Transfer from Retained Earnings	22.54	24.66
Less: Withdrawal / Adjustment during the year	21.60	22.68
Closing Balance	370.15	369.21

The Company sets aside a reserve equivalent to the amount in rupees of 6% p.a. of the soft loan amount outstanding annually, to be utilised for covering the exchange rate risk under this loan and for any charges imposed by the guarantor in line with the agreement entered into with KfW, Germany.

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	1,457.00	1,457.00
Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-
Less: Withdrawal / Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,457.00	1,457.00

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contingency Reserve		
Opening Balance	150.00	140.00
Transfer from Retained Earnings	10.00	10.00
Less: Withdrawal / Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	160.00	150.00

₹ 10 crore is apportioned from profit every year to secure the contingency payments in the future periods.

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening Balance	291.07	291.07
Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-
Less: Withdrawal / Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	291.07	291.07

In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules where a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium account, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back shall be transferred to the capital redemption reserve account.

During the previous financial years (i.e. FY 2016-17 & FY 2018-19) 29,10,72,991 number of shares have been bought back and the total amount in capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of the shares bought back.

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
PRMA Reserve Fund		
Opening Balance	120.00	123.58
Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-
Less: Withdrawal / Adjustment during the year	-	3.58
Closing Balance	120.00	120.00

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Represents reserve towards Post Retirement Medical Assistance (PRMA) benefits provided to retired employees (before 1.1.2007) and their spouse.

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Note 17: Financial Liabilities

a) Borrowings

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A) Secured Loans		
(i) NLCIL Bonds		
- Series-I-2019	1,475.00	1,475.00
- Series-I-2020	525.00	525.00
(ii) Term Loans		
- From Banks	1,117.45	1,170.03
- Power Finance Corporation Ltd	1,050.00	1,350.00
B) Unsecured Loans		
(i) NLCIL Bonds		
- Series-II-2020	-	500.00
- Series-I-2021	-	1,175.00
- Series-II-2021	500.00	500.00
(ii) Foreign Currency loan from KfW-Germany #		
- 5.05 Million Euro (5.49 Million Euro) - I	42.48	45.38
- 35.03 Million Euro (37.84 Million Euro)-II	296.81	314.87
# Guaranteed by the Government of India.		
	5,006.74	7,055.28

Details of Terms of Repayment, Rate of Interest and Security:

- a. To meet the fund requirement of Neyveli New Thermal Power Station (NNTPS 1000 MW) borrowing arrangement has been done with:
- i) Loan of ₹ 3000 Crore was availed from M/s. Power Finance Corporation Ltd. and outstanding amount as at 31.03.2025 is ₹ 1500 Crore. The Loan is secured by pari passu charge on project lands & fixed assets of NNTPP, repayable in 20 equal bi-annual instalments commencing from 31.03.2020. The interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is @ 8.23% p.a. (on the basis of 3 year AAA Reuter rate i.e. 7.38% p.a plus fixed spread 0.85%).
 - ii) NLCIL Bonds 2021 Series-II was issued on 20.12.2021 for an amount of ₹ 500 Crore @ 6.85% p.a., out of which ₹ 295.60 Crore was utilised towards NNTPS project and balance ₹ 204.40 Crore was utilised towards general business purpose. This Bond is unsecured and will be repayable by bullet payment on 13.04.2032.
 - iii) M/s. The South Indian Bank has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 581 Crore out of which ₹ 543.20 Crore was drawn up to 31.03.2025. The outstanding balance as on 31.03.2025 is ₹ 310.80 Crore. This Loan is secured by pari passu charge by hypothecation of Non-Current assets of NNTPS, repayable in 10 equal bi-annual instalments commencing from 30.09.2023. The interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is @ 6.88% p.a. (on the basis of 3M Treasury Bill-FBIL rate i.e. 6.34% p.a plus fixed spread 0.54%).
 - iv) M/s. Indian Overseas Bank has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 1078 Crore for FGD and other additional scope, and the entire sanctioned amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. This Loan is secured by hypothecation of Non-Current Assets of additional Scope NNTPS, repayable in 10 equal bi-annual instalments commencing from 30.04.2025. The interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is @ 7.46% p.a. (on the basis of RBI Repo rate plus fixed spread 1.21%).



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- b. To meet the fund requirement of Tamilnadu Solar Power Project 500 MW, borrowing arrangement has been done with the following banks:
- i. Axis Bank sanctioned a loan of ₹ 500 Crore and drawn ₹ 500 Crore, secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets. The interest rate is on the basis of 5 Year G-Sec rate plus 1.22% fixed spread. Repayment for the loan was started from September'2019 in 10 equal half-yearly instalments and the loan was fully repaid and closed on 08.03.2024.
 - ii. Axis Bank sanctioned a loan of ₹ 450 Crore and drawn ₹ 450 Crore secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets. The interest rate is the basis of 5 Year G-Sec Rate plus 1.20% fixed spread. Repayment for the loan started from March' 2020 in 10 equal half-yearly instalments and the loan was fully repaid and closed on 30.09.2024.
 - iii. Federal bank sanctioned a loan of ₹ 456 Crore and drawn ₹ 456 Crore, secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets. The interest rate is on the basis of 5 Year G-Sec rate plus 1.20% fixed spread. Repayment for the loan started from March'2020 in 10 equal half-yearly instalments and the loan was fully repaid and closed on 30.09.2024.
- c. To meet the fund requirement of Tamilnadu Solar Power Project 709 MW, borrowing arrangement has been done with SBI for an amount of ₹ 2552 Crore. Out of the facility, ₹ 2319 Crore was drawn & outstanding amount as on 31.03.2025 is ₹ 1170.04 Crore. The Interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is 8.90% p.a. (on the basis of 6 Month SBI MCLR rate @ 8.90%). This loan is repayable in 20 equal half-yearly instalments, first repayment started on 31.12.2020. This loan is secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets to the extent of the facility.
- d. To meet the fund requirement of 300 MW Solar Power Project at Barsingsar, Rajasthan, borrowing arrangement has been done with M/s. IndusInd Bank Limited for an amount of ₹ 1000 Crore and entire amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. The applicable Interest rate is linked to GoI 3 months Treasury Bill published by FBIL plus fixed spread of 1.17% p.a. This loan is repayable in 20 equal half- yearly instalments and first scheduled repayment is on 31.12.2025, This loan is secured by hypothecation of project assets to the extent of the facility.
- e. To meet the fund requirement of Talabira Coal Mine II & III, borrowing arrangement has been done with SBI for an amount of ₹ 1680.75 Crore. Out of the facility, ₹ 593 Crore was drawn. The interest rate is on the basis of 6 Months SBI MCLR, repayable in 20 equal half- yearly instalments starting from 30.09.2021 and the entire loan is repaid and closed on 29.03.2025. The loan was secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets to the extent of the facility.
- f. To meet the General Funding arrangement, NLCIL BONDS 2019 SERIES I was issued on 29.05.2019 for ₹ 1475 Crore @ 8.09% p.a. and NLCIL BONDS 2020 SERIES I was issued on 27.01.2020 for an amount of ₹ 525 Crore @ 7.36% p.a. These Bonds were initially secured by pari-passu 1st charge on the project assets of TPS II Expansion 500 MW (250 MW X 2) Thermal power station (including Land) to the extent of the facility and subsequently to have sufficient asset cover another security has been created by pari-passu 1st charge on the project assets of 1000 MW (2 X 500 MW) NNTPP, Neyveli project to the extent of ₹ 1184 Crore. These Bonds are repayable on 29.05.2029 & 25.01.2030 respectively. Out of ₹ 1475 Crore, ₹ 749.22 Crore and ₹ 234.98 Crore has been used towards unlocking of Equity of TPS II Expansion Project (2*250 MW) & Wind 51 MW respectively and balance were used for general purpose.
- g. Bi-annual equal repayment (€ 0.219 Million each) of Foreign Currency loan - I from KfW Germany, commenced from 30.12.2001, ending on 30.06.2036. This loan is unsecured and guaranteed by GoI @ guarantee fee of 1.20%. The outstanding loan, Euro 5.05 million carries interest rate @ 0.75% p.a.
- h. Bi-annual equal repayment (€ 1.401 Million each) of Foreign Currency loan - II from KfW Germany, commenced from 30.06.2002, ending on 30.06.2037. This loan is unsecured but guaranteed by GoI @ guarantee fee of 1.20%. The outstanding soft loan, Euro 35.03 million carries interest rate @ 0.75% p.a.
- i. The company has maintained required asset cover as per the terms of offer document/information memorandum and/or Debenture trust deed, including compliance with all the covenants, in respect of the listed non-convertible debt securities.

Pursuant to the revised regulatory framework issued by SEBI vide Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/P0D1/P/CIR/2024/54 dated May 22, 2024, NLC India Limited has been classified as a Large Corporate (LC) with effect from FY 2024-25. In line with the applicable compliance requirements, the Company shall align its future borrowing strategy to ensure adherence to the stipulated norms over the prescribed three-year period.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

b) Lease Liability

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability on		
- Land	10.61	10.60
- Building	0.96	0.47
- Vehicle	0.04	0.55
- P&M	22.74	22.00
	34.35	33.62

Due to variable nature of payment for overburden removal, the right to use asset and lease liability under Ind AS 116 is not ascertainable. The detailed disclosure has been provided in Note No. 44.

c) Other Financial Liability

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital purchase, Capital works-in-progress and other liabilities	245.89	456.07
	245.89	456.07

Note 18: Provisions

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Retirement Travel Allowance	152.54	151.30
	152.54	151.30

Note 19: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
on Depreciation	4,122.78	4,164.95
Deferred Tax Assets		
Deferred tax asset on tax losses/provisions	255.29	255.29
MAT Credit entitlement	-	444.42
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	3,867.49	3,465.24

The tax holiday period as per section 80IA of income tax act 1961 for NLCIL Barsingsar project is upto the FY 2025-26. The estimated deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse during this tax holiday period have been derecognized to the extent of ₹ 157.05 crore.

Note 20: Other Non-Current Liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mine Closure Liability	546.85	589.88
Deferred Income	220.48	133.73
	767.33	723.61



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- Deferred income includes capital grant of ₹ 68.17 crore, ₹ 35.80 crore, ₹ 44.75 crore and ₹ 67.12 crore (Unamortised value of Grant) received from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in respect of installation of 130 MW solar at various locations in Neyveli, 20 MW of Solar Plant at various location of Andaman and Nicobar, 200 MW solar at various locations in Gujarat and 300 MW solar at various locations in Rajasthan. In proportion to the depreciation of the respective solar asset, the grant is amortised to profit and loss account each year. During the FY 2024-25 company has received grant for the Solar 300 MW (Rajasthan), Solar 200 MW (Gujarat) and Solar 10 MW smart city project amounting to ₹ 46.11 crore, ₹ 44.75 crore, and ₹ 1.77 crore respectively.
- In respect of Mine Closure Pursuant to GOI guidelines on Mine closure, total Mine closure cost was approved by Ministry of Coal at a rate of ₹ 9 lakh per hectare for all the open cast Mines. The annual contribution, compounded @ 5% p.a. is deposited in an Escrow account in the name of Coal Controller Escrow account NLC Ltd. Mine., as stipulated by the Coal Controller.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Note 21: Financial Liabilities

a) Borrowings

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Maturities of long term borrowings		
Secured		
i. Term Loans - Banks	363.39	434.37
ii. Term Loans - Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	450.00	450.00
Unsecured		
i. Foreign Currency loans from KfW Germany	29.84	29.12
ii. NLCIL Bonds		
- Series-II-2020	500.00	-
- Series-I-2021	1,175.00	
	2,518.23	913.49

- The working capital facility availed from SBI is secured by Hypothecation of entire current assets of the company i.e. raw Materials, Stock in progress, Consumable stores, Spares and receivables.
- To meet the General Funding arrangement, an unsecured Bonds i.e. NLCIL Bond 2020 Series-II was issued on 31.07.2020 for ₹ 500 crore, carrying an interest rate of 5.34% p.a. which is repaid through bullet payment on 11.04.2025 and the bond was fully redeemed on its due date.
- NLCIL Bonds 2021 Series-I was issued on 12.02.2021 for ₹ 1,175 Crore @ 6.05% p.a. The Bond is unsecured and will be repayable by bullet payment on 12.02.2026.

b) Lease Liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability on		
- Land	-	-
- Building	0.57	0.55
- Vehicle	0.12	0.53
- P&M	1.34	1.15
	2.03	2.23

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

c) Trade Payables

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Payables:		
- Towards Micro and Small Enterprises	160.43	48.48
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1,073.19	721.68
	1,233.62	770.16

Principal amount remaining unpaid to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act 2006, as on 31st March 2025, ₹ 199.88 Crore (previous year ₹ 53.79 crore).Disclosures as required under the Companies Act, 2013 / Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 (MSMED) are provided in Note No. 54.

d) Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Unclaimed Dividend	2.06	2.31
b) Interest Accrued:		
i. NLCIL Bonds	143.91	143.91
ii. KfW-Germany	0.69	0.73
iii. Term Loans from Banks	19.83	25.43
iv. Treasury Bill linked WCDL	-	-
c) Capital Liability	231.72	213.14
d) Other Payables - Contractual Obligations	259.28	80.19
	657.49	465.71

Note 22: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unutilised Revenue Grant	4.01	3.95
Advance/ Deposits from Customers	1,133.45	839.55
Other liabilities		
- Employees	460.87	418.13
- Statutory	261.53	232.50
- Others	197.85	212.42
	2,057.71	1,706.55

- a) Employee liabilities includes liability towards PF/PRP & UIS liabilities which will be settled in future periods.
- b) Other liabilities include Liquidated Damages, credit balance from vendors, EMD for lignite supply, caution deposits etc. which are to be settled / Adjustment against services / goods received from/to the vendors/Customers.
- c) Advances and Deposits include income received in advance w.r.t coal, Fly ash sales etc.,



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 23: Provisions

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Short-term Benefit of Leave Salary	132.64	66.69
Post Retirement Medical Benefit	386.54	18.63
Provision for Gratuity & Others	244.90	134.36
Provision for Retirement Travelling Allowance	34.35	28.82
Provision for Loss on Assets	84.94	83.21
Provision for Contingencies	326.56	166.77
	1,209.93	498.48

- a) Provision for loss on assets includes provision created on CWIP relating to Bithnok and Barsingsar expansion project amounting to ₹ 40.64 crore and ₹ 19.81 crore relating to degradation of modules with respect to Solar 10 MW plant.
- b) Provision has been made towards the differential mining charges and HPC wages in respect of Talabira Mines, amounting to ₹ 322.40 crore which are under dispute.
- c) Provision for other includes provision created towards M/s RIL claim for an amount of ₹ 29.98 crore relating to Bithnok and Barsingsar expansion project arbitration claim.

Note 24: Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation	36.90	2.02
CERC Order/Petition filed with APTEL/Others	1,025.33	2,914.96
	1,062.23	2,916.98

- a) Amounts under regulatory deferral liabilities as on 31.03.2025 relates to the impact arises out of various regulatory orders for the previous tariff periods.
- b) The company has filed appeals before the Appellate Authority of Electricity (APTEL) against the following CERC orders which are pending for disposal:
- Thermal Power Station II (Neyveli) – Rejection of substitution of actual secondary fuel consumption (SFC) in place of normative SFC in computing energy charge rate, disallowance of de-capitalization of LEP Assets and reduction of claim towards capital expenses while truing up for the tariff period 2009-14.
 - NLCIL has filed appeal against the TNERC order challenging the reduction in levelized tariff for Solar 500 MW plants.

The impact on the above-mentioned orders have been considered appropriately under Regulatory Deferral Account Balances / Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Balances in accordance with Ind AS 114 in the respective previous financial years.

- c) NLCIL has filed review petition against CERC Lignite Transfer Price Truing up order (2014-19 control period) towards disallowance of additional capital expenditure, O&M expenses, stores in working capital computation. During the year CERC has issued order dated 19th May 2024 allowing O&M expenses on actual basis in line with the 2009-14 Truing up order issued for Neyveli Lignite mines. Upon receipt of the above order, the Company had earlier provided under regulatory liability cumulatively of ₹ 1,273.31 crore (after adjusting the net interest amount), has been reversed during the year.
- d) NLCIL had earlier challenged the reduction in levelized tariff for 130 MW plant before APTEL, however during the year the case was disposed off and denied the changes in tariff claimed by NLCIL. Consequently, regulatory provision to the extent of ₹ 30.24 crore has been reversed during the year.
- e) In the case of Revision of pooled lignite price and sharing of incentive, APTEL has issued order on 03.07.2024 directing NLCIL to share the profit earned on sale of lignite outside with the beneficiaries and specified in the order that incentive is not shareable as per applicable regulations. Subsequently CERC has passed an effect order for the same on 29.03.2025.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Accordingly regulatory deferral liability which has been already created to the tune of ₹ 778.07 crore has been reversed in the books of accounts during the FY 2024-25.

- f) Regulatory liability provided towards sharing of Non-tariff income arising from sale of coal / lignite for an amount of ₹ 418.81 crore has been reversed during the current year as they were passed on to the DISCOMs by way of credit note with respect to tariff period 2019-24.
- g) During the financial year 2022–23, the Company billed an amount of ₹ 386.51 crore to various DISCOMs towards income tax recoverable under the provisions of the CERC Tariff Regulations, pertaining to different tariff periods in respect of payments made under the ‘Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme’ (VSVS), 2020. Of this, ₹ 68.39 crore has been received from certain DISCOMs. The balance amount remains disputed by other DISCOMs, who have initiated legal proceedings currently pending before various High Courts. In one such matter involving TANGEDCO, the Hon’ble Madras High Court, through its order dated September 11, 2024, disposed of the writ petition with a direction to approach the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for adjudication. TANGEDCO subsequently filed an appeal, and the Division Bench of the Madras High Court. Vide court order dated April 9, 2025 this matter has been sent back to CERC once again for resolution in accordance with the law.

The Company is actively pursuing the vacation of stay orders in other High Courts and is in the process of filing a petition before CERC for adjudication.

Since the matter is sub judice, the Company has retained the regulatory deferral liability for the disputed amount of ₹ 386.51 crore, along with accrued interest of ₹ 16.52 crore on the amount already received. Accordingly, a total regulatory deferral liability of ₹ 403.03 crore has been recognized as of March 31, 2025 in this regard.

- h) CERC has issued order on March 14, 2024 read with corrigendum on April 06, 2024 towards Lignite Input Price for tariff period 2009-14. Based on the order, the Company had issued debit notes to TANGEDCO for an amount of ₹ 694.33 Crore (including interest of ₹ 417.63 Crore) w.r.t TPS – I. Further, TANGEDCO has filed writ petition w.r.t interest portion before Hon’ble Madras High Court and interim stay has been granted for the same on July 10, 2024 and further TANGEDCO filed petition before CERC based on direction of High Court.

In its order dated November 8, 2024, CERC upheld the Company’s claim for interest, directing TANGEDCO to make payment within three months from the date of the order. However, TANGEDCO has filed an appeal (Appeal No. 37 of 2025) against the above CERC Order before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), which is currently pending adjudication.

Considering the above, NLCIL has provided ₹ 417.63 Crore under regulatory deferral liability in accordance with applicable Indian accounting standards, pending resolution of the matter.

- i) The Company has recognized a regulatory deferral liability of ₹ 30.79 Crore, representing the difference arising from excess billing based on the last available Input price tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24) and the Input price Tariff petition filed for the control period (2024-29).

Note 25: Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of:		
- Power	7,323.59	7,836.55
- Lignite	605.40	648.68
- Coal	2,246.39	1,980.49
- Fly Ash & Other By-products	88.94	83.96
Other Operating Revenue:		
- Consultancy and Technical Fees	40.72	35.60
	10,305.04	10,585.28
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Less: Rebate on sale of Power	19.26	65.03
	10,285.78	10,520.25

- a) Power Sale includes Sale of Power through Trading for FY 2024-25 ₹ 59.89 Crore. (FY 2023-24 ₹ 21.32 Crore).
- b) During the year CERC has issued tariff order of NNTPS for the control period 2019-24, the impact of such order amounting to ₹ 224.81 crore has been billed to the beneficiaries.
- c) During the year, CERC vide order dated 19.05.2024 has issued revised Lignite truing up order of Neyveli mines for the tariff Period 2014-19. Based on the same, the company has given credit note to all the beneficiaries during the year amounting to ₹ 388.40 crore (including TAQA).
- d) During the year, the company has issued credit note for Non-tariff income earned on sale of lignite/coal pertaining to the previous tariff period 2019-24 for an amount of ₹ 425 crore. Further, for FY 2024-25 Non-tariff income w.r.t Barsingsar lignite sales accounted for an amount of ₹ 59.50 crore.
- e) During the year, company has received order from CERC based on outcome of APTEL order, in the matter pertaining to sharing of profit earned on outside lignite sales with the beneficiaries and incentive is not shareable as per applicable regulations. On account of this order, an amount of ₹ 39.92 crore has been accounted, which will be passed onto the beneficiaries.
- f) The Company has received tariff order dated 12.06.2024 in respect of Talabira Mines for the tariff period 2019-24. Based on the same, the Company has given credit note to the amount of ₹ 103.87 Crore to NTPL.
- g) Coal sales includes sales to subsidiary of NLCIL - NTPL amounting to ₹ 92.95 crore (net sales after considering the order CERC tariff order impact) (FY 2023-24 ₹ 222.90 crore)

Note 26: Other Income

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Interest on		
(i) Bank Deposits	39.57	48.24
(ii) Employees Loans	3.84	1.77
(iii) Mine Closure Deposits	46.60	39.77
(iv) Loans to Subsidiary companies	51.86	3.30
(v) Others	52.19	380.18
(b) Gain/(Loss) on redemption of MFs	0.70	-
(c) Unwinding of Interest Income	19.17	29.00
(d) Recoveries Towards Rent and Others	25.97	25.22
(e) Profit on Sale of Assets	45.62	3.39
(f) Provision Written Back	259.12	38.25
(g) Surcharge on sale of Power	42.57	18.53
(h) Dividend from Subsidiary Company		
- NTPL	194.74	107.10
(i) Exchange Fluctuation	1.27	0.15
(j) Deferred Income on Govt. Grant	10.72	10.18
(k) Miscellaneous	449.47	203.93
	1,243.41	909.01
(Add) / Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	0.16	0.07
Less: Transfer to Mine Closure Liability	41.87	35.84
	1,201.38	873.10

- a) Consequent to CERC tariff order for the tariff period 2019-24 received with respect to NNTPS, Interest income due to the order amounting to ₹ 39.35 Crore has been recognised under Interest others.
- b) Deferred income on Govt. grant includes grant received from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) on various Solar Projects executed by the Company.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- c) Profit on sale of assets includes, an amount of ₹ 44.71 crore w.r.t sale of portion of TPS I assets.
- d) Miscellaneous Income includes
 - i) Scrap sales amounting to ₹ 39.24 crore (PY : Rs.39.74 crore)
 - ii) Forfeiture of deposits include encashment of EMD BG w.r.t 200 MW ISTS connected solar power project on pan India basis amounting to ₹ 21.88 crore and forfeiture of deposits in case of TPS I sale amounting to ₹ 30.04 crore.
 - iii) Penalty of ₹ 125.91 Crore has been imposed by TPS II Expansion unit on BHEL for Liquidated Damages and Back Charges
 - iv) During the year, ₹ 139.53 Crore has been received towards mine closure claim for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.
- e) Dividend received from NTPL (subsidiary company) amounting to ₹ 194.74 crore has been recognised during the year.

Note 27: Changes in Inventories

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
OPENING STOCK		
Raw Material		
- Lignite	327.59	201.78
- Coal	93.56	30.03
- Other Minor Minerals	-	-
CLOSING STOCK		
Raw Material		
- Lignite	495.81	327.59
- Coal	128.76	93.56
- Other Minor Minerals	1.66	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Increase (-) / Decrease in Stock	(205.08)	(189.34)

Other Minor minerals includes Ballclay, silica sand etc.,

Note 28: Employee Benefit Expenses

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages and Incentives	2,142.76	2,118.05
Contribution to Provident and other funds	706.44	360.88
Gratuity	45.70	16.38
Welfare Expenses	115.90	159.87
	3,010.80	2,655.18
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	13.60	8.72
	2,997.20	2,646.46

Disclosures as per Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits' in respect of provision made towards various employee benefits are provided in Note 41.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 29: Finance Costs

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on:		
(i) KfW - Foreign Currency Loan	2.82	3.08
(ii) NLCIL Bonds	290.01	290.01
(iii) Loan from Banks	127.31	174.24
(iv) Loan from Power Finance Corporation	134.63	162.55
(v) Treasury Bill Linked WCL	-	4.54
(vi) Others (interest on Cash Credit & WCDL)	-	-
(vii) Interest on ROU Liability	3.06	3.47
(viii) Inter Corporate Loan		
Others:		
(i) Guarantee Fees on KfW loan	4.67	5.00
	562.50	642.89
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	-
	562.50	642.89

Note 30: Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,308.76	1,377.83
Mine Development and other Amortisations	61.19	63.47
Depreciation on ROU Assets	2.88	3.01
	1,372.83	1,444.31
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	4.73	2.55
	1,368.10	1,441.76

Note 31: Other Expenses

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Consumption of Stores and Spares	1,012.53	822.86
Fuel	207.81	130.42
Mine Closure	47.84	45.56
Rent	1.59	1.46
Rates and Taxes		
- Electricity Tax	0.54	0.88
- Others	235.96	196.56
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Plant and Machinery	497.10	453.54
- Buildings	36.20	37.13
- Others	430.80	618.34
Overburden Removal Expenditure	681.22	591.97
Insurance	89.76	79.85

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Payments to Auditors		
- Audit fees	0.99	0.96
- Tax Audit fees	0.13	0.10
- Other Certification Fees	0.40	0.15
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.20	0.23
Other professional fees	1.79	3.52
Consultancy Expenses	13.66	23.93
Travelling Expenses	45.41	40.05
Training Expenses	34.76	32.37
Family Welfare Expenses	30.81	30.80
Selling Expenses - Commissions	1.54	0.77
Advertisement Expenses	13.39	6.44
Legal Expenses	5.95	4.53
Afforestation Expenses	19.41	16.46
Royalty	1,037.33	904.09
Security Expenses (CISF)	190.93	207.66
Corporate Social Responsibility*	43.89	46.52
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	1.77	0.58
Electricity Charges	2.76	2.54
Miscellaneous Expenses	110.12	341.31
Loss on disposal /Write off of assets	12.53	13.26
Provision for Stores & Materials	1.65	5.14
Provision for Fixed Assets/CWIP	9.36	6.40
Provision for Preliminary Expenses	(0.17)	-
Loss allowances for debtors	133.74	225.59
Provision for contingency	160.77	165.79
Trade Receivable written off	1.90	-
	5,116.37	5,057.76
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	34.69	40.97
	5,081.68	5,016.79

- a) The company has restated the provision for loss allowance on debtors, the resulting impact amounting to ₹ 133.74 crore has been recognised as provision.

* The above includes the expenditure to be incurred under MOEF act.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 32: Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances Income/ (Expenses) - Net

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income		
a) CERC Regulations	-	-
b) Deferred Foreign Currency	(27.24)	16.73
c) Mine Closure	(147.23)	22.78
d) CERC Orders	(203.17)	20.53
Expenses		
a) Deferred Foreign Currency	-	-
b) CERC/SERC Orders	(1,552.71)	(893.06)
Net Movement	1,175.07	953.10

- a. The Company received review petition order dated May 19, 2024 from CERC w.r.t 2014-19 tariff period for Neyveli mines. Based on this Order, the Company has withdrawn regulatory liability amounting to ₹ 1,273.31 crore after adjusting the net interest amount.
- b. CERC issued the Tariff Order for the 2019–24 period for NNTPS under petition no. 219/GT/2019 dated 02.08.2024. Based on the order, the previously created regulatory deferral asset amounting to ₹ 360.27 crore has been reversed in the books of accounts during the financial year 2024–25.
- c. The Company undertakes concurrent Mine Closure activity. In line with the Mine Closure Guidelines issued in May’2020 by Ministry of Coal, GoI, actual expenses incurred on mine closure up to a maximum of 50% of the Mine Closure Deposit along with interest in Escrow Account can be withdrawn on verification in every five years. Accordingly, for the 5 year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 171.15 crore has been considered on provisional basis under regulatory assets over the previous periods & in the Current financial year the same is approved by Coal Controller (CCO) and an amount of ₹ 171.15 Cr has been reversed.

Further, an amount of ₹ 23.92 crore (PY: ₹ 22.78 crore) has been considered as regulatory income based on the revised mine plan.

- d. In the case of Revision of pooled lignite price and sharing of incentive, APTEL has issued order on 03.07.2024 directing NLCIL to share the profit earned on outside lignite sales with the beneficiaries and specified in the order that incentive is not shareable as per applicable regulations. Subsequently CERC has passed an effect order for the same on 29.03.2025. Accordingly regulatory deferral liability which has been already created to the tune of ₹ 778.07 crore has been reversed in the books of accounts during the FY 2024-25.
- e. During the current year, NTI has been passed on to the beneficiaries, accordingly the provision recognised earlier, an amount of ₹ 418.81 crore has been reversed in the books of accounts.
- f. During the financial year 2022–23, the Company billed an amount of ₹ 386.51 crore to various DISCOMs towards income tax recoverable under the provisions of the CERC Tariff Regulations, pertaining to different tariff periods in respect of payments made under the ‘Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme’ (VSVS), 2020. Of this, ₹ 68.39 crore has been received from certain DISCOMs. The balance amount remains disputed by other DISCOMs, who have initiated legal proceedings currently pending before various High Courts. In one such matter involving TANGEDCO, the Hon’ble Madras High Court, through its order dated September 11, 2024, disposed of the writ petition with a direction to approach the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for adjudication. TANGEDCO subsequently filed an appeal, and the Division Bench of the Madras High Court Vide court order dated April 9, 2025 this matter has been sent back to CERC once again for resolution in accordance with the law.

The Company is actively pursuing the vacation of stay orders in other High Courts and is in the process of filing a petition before CERC for adjudication.

Since the matter is sub judice, the Company has retained the regulatory deferral liability for the disputed amount of ₹ 386.51 crore, along with accrued interest of ₹ 16.52 crore on the amount already received. Accordingly, a total regulatory deferral liability of ₹ 403.03 crore has been recognized as of March 31, 2025 in this regard.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- g. As the company continues to bill beneficiaries based on the latest available Tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24), in accordance with the regulations, until the Tariff Order for the current control period (2024–29) is issued. During the year O&M difference amounting to ₹ 68.30 Crore arising between last approved 2019-24 tariff order in respect of Thermal power plants and normative O&M applicable for the current control period 2024-29 is considered under regulatory income.
- h. As per CERC regulations 2024-29, security expenses, water charges and capital spares will be allowed separately after prudence check. By considering the regulations, regulatory income of ₹ 88.80 Crore in respect of those charges for the year ended 31st March 2025 are accounted in regulatory deferral account debit balances.
- i. CERC has issued order on March 14, 2024 read with corrigendum on April 06, 2024 towards Lignite Input Price for tariff period 2009-14. Based on the order, the Company had issued debit notes to TANGEDCO for an amount of ₹ 694.33 Crore (including interest of ₹ 417.63 Crore) w.r.t TPS – I. Further, TANGEDCO has filed writ petition w.r.t interest portion before Hon’ble Madras High Court and interim stay has been granted for the same on July 10, 2024 and further TANGEDCO filed petition before CERC based on direction of High Court.
- In its order dated November 8, 2024, CERC upheld the Company’s claim for interest, directing TANGEDCO to make payment within three months from the date of the order. However, TANGEDCO has filed an appeal (Appeal No. 37 of 2025) against the above CERC Order before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), which is currently pending adjudication. Considering the above, NLCIL has provided ₹ 417.63 Crore under regulatory deferral liability in accordance with applicable Indian accounting standards, pending resolution of the matter.
- j. The Company has recognized a regulatory deferral expenses of ₹ 30.79 Crore, representing the difference arising from excess billing based on the last available Input price tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24) and the Input price Tariff petition filed for the control period (2024-29).
- k. The company undertakes review of regulatory assets and liabilities at the end of each year and based on reassessment of recoverability/refund of such assets/liabilities necessary accounting adjustments are carried out and based on expert opinion wherever required period cost on regulatory liability has also been considered subject to approval of Regulatory Authority.

Note 33: Exceptional Items

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
VRS Compensation	-	-
Power Sales - Rebate	-	-
Power Sales - VSVS	-	-
	-	-

Note 34: Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
a) Remeasurement of Actuarial (Losses)/Gains	(19.53)	(10.24)
b) Tax expenses/(savings) on Remeasurement of Actuarial (Losses)/Gains	(6.80)	(4.04)
Total (a-b)	(12.73)	(6.20)



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 35: Earning Per Share from continuing operations - Basic and Diluted (Before Net Regulatory Deferral Adjustments - Net of Tax)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after Tax (₹ in Crore)	1,133.90	1,269.13
Weighted Avg. Number of Shares	1386636609	1386636609
Face Value of Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - Basic and Diluted (₹)	8.18	9.15

Earning Per Share from continuing operations - Basic and Diluted (After Net Regulatory Deferral Adjustments - Net of Tax)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after Tax (₹ in Crore)	1,899.99	1,846.58
Weighted Avg. Number of Shares	1386636609	1386636609
Face Value of Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - Basic and Diluted (₹)	13.70	13.32

Company does not have any potentially dilutive shares, thus the basic and the diluted earnings per share are same.

Tax Expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(1) Current Tax		
- Current Year Tax	585.68	723.16
- Previous Year Tax	5.35	(39.24)
- Tax Expenses / (Savings) on Rate Regulated Account	408.98	375.65
(2) Deferred Tax	(42.17)	(118.26)
	957.84	941.31

Note 36: Disclosure as per IND AS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’

a) Disclosure of accounting policies

Pursuant to amendment in IND AS 1, the company has disclosed material accounting policies (Note no.1)

b) Reclassification of comparative figures

The Company has made certain reclassifications to the comparative period’s financial statements mainly to enhance comparability with the current year’s financial statements.

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)		
	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
1 Trade Payable (Note No. 21 c)	912.46	(142.30)	770.16
2 Other Current Liabilities (Note No. 22)	1,786.73	(80.18)	1,706.55
3 Other Current Financial Liabilities (Note No. 21 (d))	385.26	80.45	465.71
4 Other Non Current Financial Liabilities (Note No. 17 (c))	314.04	142.03	456.07
5 Other Non-Current Assets (Note No. 8)	1,282.87	(0.07)	1,282.80
6 Trade Receivables (Note No. 10 (a))	3,313.93	(2.38)	3,311.55
7 Other Current Assets (Note No. 12)	735.17	2.45	737.62



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 37: Disclosure as per IND AS 21 ‘The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates’

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
a.) The amount of exchange rate difference debited/(credited) to the Statement of Profit & Loss Account	0.50	0.43
b.) The amount of exchange rate difference Adjustment and debited /(credited) to the carrying amount of fixed assets & WIP	7.83	2.22
	8.33	2.65

As per the Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activity issued by ICAI, exchange rate difference (on account of repayment of foreign currency borrowing) which are recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent years as per CERC Tariff regulations on Lignite Transfer price are accounted as Deferred foreign currency fluctuation asset / liability.

Note 38: Disclosure as per Ind AS 37 ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’

Movement in Provisions	(₹ in Crore)			
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Withdrawals	As at 31.03.2025
(i) Provision for loss on Assets	83.21	9.35	7.62	84.94
(ii) Provision for contingencies	166.77	160.77	0.98	326.56
	249.98	170.12	8.60	411.50

- a. In all these cases, outflow of economic benefits is expected within next one year.
- b. The assumptions made for provisions relating to current period are consistent with those in the earlier years. The assumptions and estimates used for recognition of such provisions are qualitative in nature and their likelihood could alter in next financial year. It is impracticable for the Company to compute the possible effect of assumptions and estimates made in recognizing these provisions.

Note 39: Corporate Social Responsibilities

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises, and Ministry of Corporate Affairs of Govt of India from time to time, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under:

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
A.) Amount Required to be spent during the year:		
i) Gross Amount (2% of average net profit of immediately preceding financial years as per the Companies, Act 2013 and amendments thereto)	43.89	40.27
ii) Surplus arising out of CSR Projects	0.61	0.90
iii) Set off available from previous years*		3.42
iv) Total CSR Obligation for year (i+ii-iii)	44.50	37.75
B.) Gross amount approved by the Board of Directors for the year	110.80	98.44
C.) Amount spent during the year on		
i) construction and acquisition of any asset	16.80	16.16
ii) on purposes other than (i) above	31.83	31.20
D.) Set off available for succeeding year	4.13	9.61
E.) Amount unspent during the year	-	-

* Only excess amount spent of FY 2024-25 has been carry forwarded

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

i) Amount spent during the year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
a) for construction or acquisition of any asset	11.91	4.89	16.80
b) on purposes other than (a) above	29.68	2.15	31.83
Amount spent during the year ended 31st March 2024:			
a) for construction or acquisition of any asset	13.18	2.98	16.16
b) on purposes other than (a) above	30.42	0.78	31.20

ii) Details of Short fall

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
a) out of amounts required to be spend during the year	-	-
b) previous years Shortfall	-	-

Reason for Shortfall:

iii) Details of unspent amount

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Amount deposited in funds specified in Sch-VII within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spend during the year	-	-
Amount spent during the year	-	-
Amount spent out of previous year's unspent	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

iv) Details of excess amount spent

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
Opening balance [#]	-	3.42
Amount required to be spent during the year	44.50	41.17
Amount spent during the year*	48.63	47.36
Closing balance	4.13	9.61

[#] Only excess amount spent of FY 2024-25 has been carry forwarded.

*Including ₹1.44 Crore for EC Compliance.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

v) Details of ongoing project (to be given year wise)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
Opening balance		
- with company	-	-
- in separate unspent account	-	-
Amount required to be spent		
- From Company's bank A/c	-	-
- From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	-	-
Amount spent during the year		
- from company	-	-
- from separate unspent account	-	-
Closing balance		
- with company	-	-
- in separate unspent account	-	-

vi) Nature wise expenses on CSR activities

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As on March 31, 2025	As on March 31, 2024
Medical-health & family welfare	8.50	8.07
Education & scholarship	8.03	10.63
Promotion of sports	0.09	0.46
Community development centre	3.83	0.88
Afforestation & environment sustainability	0.93	0.14
Sanitation, other Basic Amenities and Rural development	4.83	3.13
Vocational Skill Centre development	3.05	-
Protection of National Heritage and culture	3.14	1.54
Safe drinking water supply/ cutting of drains	12.39	19.24
Others	3.84	3.27
	48.63*	47.36

Surplus received on one of the CSR Project amounting to ₹ 0.61 crore has been adjusted with the CSR expenses during the year.

*Including ₹1.44 Crore for EC Compliance.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 40: Disclosure of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Ind AS-24 are given below:

a.) List of related parties

i) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Whole Time Directors

Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Chairman and Managing Director	
Shri K Mohan Reddy	Director (Planning and Projects)	Relinquished w.e.f 01.06.2024
Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman	Director (Mines)	
	Director (Planning and Projects) (Addnl. Charge)	
Shri Samir Swarup	Director (Human Resource)	
Shri M Venkatachalam	Director (Power)	
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Director (Finance)	

Independent Directors

Shri Subrata Chaudhari	Non Executive Director	Relinquished w.e.f 01.11.2024
Shri Prakash Mishra	Non Executive Director	Relinquished w.e.f 01.11.2024
Smt. Nivedita Srivastava	Non Executive Director	Relinquished w.e.f 01.11.2024
Shri M.T. Ramesh	Non-Executive Director	Appointed w.e.f 28.03.2025
Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil	Non-Executive Director	Appointed w.e.f 28.03.2025
Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi	Non-Executive Director	Appointed w.e.f 28.03.2025

Nominee Directors

Smt. Vismita Tej	Non Executive Director
Dr. Beela Venkatesan	Non Executive Director

Chief Financial officer and Company Secretary

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Chief Financial Officer	
Shri R.Udhayashankar	Company Secretary	Relinquished w.e.f. 11.02.2025
Shri Prashant Vinay Kaushik	Company Secretary	Appointed w.e.f 11.02.2025

ii) Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates:

- NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited (NTPL)	Subsidiary
- Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)	Subsidiary
- NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL)	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
- NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL)	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
- MNH Shakti Limited (MNH)	Associate
- Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	Joint Venture

iii) Post Employment Benefit Plans:

- NLC Employees PF Trust
- NLC Employees Pension Fund
- NLC Post Retirement Medical Assistance Fund
- NLC Employee Gratuity Fund

iv) Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) wherein majority of shares are held by the President of India. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available under Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24 for government related entities and have made disclosures accordingly in the financial statements.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

b.) Transactions with the related parties:

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances related to key managerial personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

i) Key management personnel compensation

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Short Term Employee Benefit	3.66	3.11
Post-employment benefits	0.31	0.30
Other long-term benefits	0.45	0.58
Sitting fees	0.27	0.47
	4.69	4.46

ii) Transactions with Subsidiaries

Particulars	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL)		Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
i) Sales/purchase of goods and services				
- Goods (excluding GST)/advance	447.95	222.90	-	-
- Services (excluding GST)	24.59	19.95	17.34	15.88
ii) Sales/purchase of Assets	0.20	0.03	0.40	0.08
iii) Loans issued	-	-	795.00	250.00
iv) Loans repaid	-	-	390.00	100.00
v) Equity contributions	-	-	331.75	393.70
vi) Other dues	-	-	-	-
vii) Dividend Received	194.74	107.10	-	-
viii) Advances/Arrears received for coal sales	458.21	416.13	-	-
ix) Interest Payable	-	-	-	-
x) Interest receivable	-	-	35.15	3.30

Particulars	NLC India Renewables Ltd. (NIRL)		NLC India Green energy Ltd. (NIGEL)	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
i) Equity Contributions	119.65	0.10	-	50.00
ii) Sales/purchase of goods and services (Excl. of GST)	0.07	0.03	1.94	0.02
iii) Loans issued	51.35	-	217.70	-
iv) Loans repaid	9.41	-	119.15	-
v) Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.02	-	0.39
vi) Interest receivable	0.46	-	16.25	-



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

iii) Transactions with Joint Venture & Associate:

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars		Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited		MNH Shakti Limited	
		2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
i)	Reimbursement of employee cost	-	-	-	-
ii)	Loans issued	-	-	-	-
iii)	Loans repaid	-	-	-	-
iv)	Consultancy Service	-	-	-	-
v)	Equity contributions	-	-	-	-
vi)	Equity Reduction (receipts)	-	-	-	-

iv) Transactions with Post employment benefit plans:

	(₹ in Crore)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Contributions made during the year	321.98	329.36

v) Transactions with the related parties under the control of the same government:

		(₹ in Crore)	
Name of the Company	Nature of transaction	2024-25	2023-24
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Purchase of Goods and Services and package contracts	548.30	409.34
BEML Limited	Purchase of Goods and Services and package contracts	117.11	57.08
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Purchase of Fuel and Stores	253.83	238.06
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Purchase of Fuel and Stores	265.95	151.94
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Purchase of Fuel and Stores	312.89	200.84
Steel Authority Of India Limited	Purchase of Steel	39.76	35.38
Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd.	Purchase of Air Ticket & Lubricants	15.41	16.27
MSTC Ltd	Commission on e-auction	1.45	1.54
Mecon Ltd	Consultancy Services-MOEF norms	0.12	0.03
Instrumentation Ltd.	Supply of spares	1.15	0.16
Power Grid Corporation Of India Limited	Maintenance Contract	1.09	0.24
Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)	Consultancy and Testing Fee	0.47	0.46
Projects Development India Limited	Consultancy Services-Methanol Project	0.06	0.22
LIC India Limited	Risk Insurance Policy Premium	-	2.48
National Insurance Company Ltd.	PRMI Insurance/Mega Insurance	42.89	99.98
New India Assurance Company Limited	Insurance Premium (group insurance)	1.41	2.72
United India Insurance Company Limited	Insurance Premium	0.28	0.45
The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	Insurance Charges	0.74	0.05
Railtel Corporation of India Limited	Internet Services	0.05	0.07
Rites Limited	Consultancy for Railway siding	8.36	12.05
NTPC limited	Sale of Coal/Others	947.66	1,224.29
NALCO	Sale of Coal/Others	-	26.60
BSNL	Land Line and Internet Services and rent income	0.63	1.16
Grid Controller of India Limited	Transmission Charges	105.53	36.93
National Informatics Centre Services	E mail Service	-	0.26



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)			
Name of the Company	Nature of transaction	2024-25	2023-24
Certification Engineers International Ltd.	TPI Charges	0.41	0.17
Central Transmission Utility of India Ltd.	Transmission Charges	1.76	0.82
National Power Training Institute	Seminar/Conference Participation Fee	-	0.22
Engineers India Limited	Project consultancy works	2.11	3.49
National Securities Depository Ltd.	Annual Custodial Charges	-	0.12
Central Depository Services(India) Ltd.	Annual Custodial Charges	-	0.16
Petroleum Conservation Research Association	Energy Audit	0.01	0.01
HLL Management Academy	Recruitment Process	-	0.25
National Productivity Council	Seminar/Conference Participation Fee	-	0.24
National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited	Purchase/Construction of Asset	0.93	-
Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	Purchase of medicine	0.14	-
Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited	Purchase of medicine	0.06	-
Wapcos Limited	Consultancy Services	0.50	-
SJVN Limited	Bid Processing Charges	0.18	-
National Institute of Technology	Consultancy Services	0.02	-
Structural Engineering Research Centre	Inspection Charges	0.06	-
Department of Telecommunication (DoT)	Spectrum Charges	0.02	-
Bureau of Indian Standards	Consultancy Services	0.04	-
National Metallurgical Laboratory	Consultancy Services	0.02	-
Energy Efficient Services Limited	E Vehicle Services	0.10	-

c.) Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)				
i) Key Managerial Personnel	Transactions value for the year ended March 31,		Balance outstanding as at March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Shri K Mohan Reddy		0.01	-	-
- towards Multi purpose loan				
Shri R.Udhayashankar/Company Secretary	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
- CAR Loan				
- Multipurpose Loan	0.01	0.01	-	0.01

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

ii) Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures & Associates	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1) NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL)		
- Receivable		
- towards Other Loan & Advances		
- towards others	10.57	6.72
- Advance received		
- Coal Sales	86.45	26.45
2) Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)		
- Receivable		
- towards short term loan (including interest accrued)	555.32	150.04
- towards others	19.50	26.63
3) NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL)		
- Receivable		
- towards short term loan(including interest accrued)	41.96	
- towards others		0.04
4) NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL)		
- Receivable		
- towards short term loan(including interest accrued)	98.60	
- towards others	2.06	0.02
5) MNH Shakti Limited		
- towards others	28.42	28.42
6) Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Pvt Ltd (CLUVPL)		
There were no Receivables/payables as at the end of Financial Year with CLUVPL.		-

iii) Post Employment Benefit Plan:

Post Employment Benefit Plan	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
- Receivable	-	-
- Payable	27.05	27.40

d.) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

- Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.
- The Company is seconding its personnel to Subsidiary Companies as per the terms and conditions agreed between the companies. The cost incurred by the group towards superannuation and employee benefits are recovered from these companies.
- Outstanding balances of subsidiary and joint venture companies at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs through banking transaction. These balances other than loans are interest free.
- For the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts payable by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.
- Consultancy/Management services provided by the Company to Subsidiaries are generally on nomination basis at the terms, conditions and principles applicable for consultancy/management services provided to other parties.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 41: Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans:

The defined benefit plan is administered by the LIC which is named as LIC Group Gratuity Fund ('Fund') that is legally separated from the Group. The board of the fund is required by law to act in the best interest of the plan participants and is responsible for setting certain policies (e.g. investment, contribution and indexation policies) of the fund. Their defined benefit plans expose the group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

A. Funding

Defined benefit plan is fully funded by the group. The funding requirements are based on the fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. The funding of the plan is based on a separate actuarial valuation for funding purpose.

The Company has determined that in accordance with the terms and conditions of the defined benefit plan, and in accordance with statutory requirements, the present value of refunds or reductions in future contributions is not lower than the balance of the total fair value of the plan asset less the total present value of obligations.

B. Movement in net defined benefit (Asset) Liabilities

Gratuity & Leave Benefit

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years or more is entitled to gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26* last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 0.20 Crore on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, as amended. The gratuity scheme is funded by the Company and is managed by separate trust. The liability for gratuity scheme is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuation.

The Company provide for earned leave benefit and half pay leave to the employees of the company, which accrue annually at 30 days and 20 days respectively. Earned leave is encashable while in service. Half pay leaves (HPL) are encashable only on separation. However total number of leave that can be encashed on superannuation shall be restricted to 300 days and no commutation of half pay leave shall be permissible. The liability for the same is recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation.

Particulars	Gratuity			Leave Benefit		
	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance as at April 1, 2024	1,007.76	979.55	28.21	584.45	559.82	24.63
Included in profit and loss						
Current Service Cost	47.36	-	47.36	28.46	-	28.46
Past service cost and gain or loss on settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost / Expected return on plan assets	61.95	61.00	0.95	37.63	36.78	0.85
Included in OCI/Profit and Loss account						
Remeasurement of loss (gain):						
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	7.25	-	7.25	5.49	-	5.49
Experience adjustment	23.48	10.12	13.36	53.25	2.99	50.26
Return on plan asset excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in the effect of the asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) due to effect of any business combination/disinvestment/transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other						
Contributions Paid by the employer	-	28.22	(28.22)	-	24.63	(24.63)
Benefits paid	(182.63)	(182.63)	-	(85.94)	(85.94)	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	965.17	896.26	68.91	623.34	538.28	85.06

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	Gratuity			Leave Benefit		
	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance as at April 1, 2023	1,059.04	1,059.01	0.03	587.78	579.97	7.81
Included in profit and loss						
Current Service Cost	17.21	-	17.21	26.47	-	26.47
Past service cost and gain or loss on settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost / Expected return on plan assets	69.93	69.93	-	39.59	39.31	0.28
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement of loss (gain):	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	7.62	-	7.62	5.26	-	5.26
Experience adjustment	10.61	7.47	3.14	(7.16)	0.95	(8.11)
Return on plan asset excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in the effect of the asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) due to effect of any business combination/disinvestment/transfer	0.21	-	0.21	0.72	-	0.72
Other						
Contributions Paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	7.80	(7.80)
Benefits paid	(156.86)	(156.86)	-	(68.21)	(68.21)	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	1,007.76	979.55	28.21	584.45	559.82	24.63

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Represented by:				
Net defined benefit asset	896.26	979.55	538.28	559.82
Net defined benefit liability	965.17	1,007.76	623.34	584.45

I.) Plan Asset

Plan assets comprises the followings:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025*	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity Securities	18.83%	18.83%	10.01%	3.56%
Govt & Other Debt Securities	81.17%	81.17%	89.99%	96.44%

* Provisional

Details of the employee benefits and plan assets are provided below:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of funded obligation	965.17	1,007.76	623.34	584.45
Fair value of plan assets	896.26	979.55	538.28	559.82
Present value of net obligations	68.91	28.21	85.06	24.63
Unrecognised past service cost		-		-



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

II) Actuarial Assumptions

The followings are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate per annum	6.76%	6.95%	6.76%	6.95%
Expected return per annum on plan asset	6.95%	6.95%	6.95%	6.95%
Salary escalation per annum	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT
Attrition rate	1%	1%	1%	1%

III) Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have effected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Gratuity				Leave Benefit			
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (+/- 50 BP)	947.95	984.25	988.95	1,027.38	610.28	637.80	571.53	598.13
Salary escalation per annum (+/- 50 BP)	970.24	959.61	1,011.24	1,004.55	636.45	611.29	598.32	571.23
Mortality (+/- 10%)	965.50	964.77	1,008.42	1,007.10	623.59	623.05	584.59	584.32
Attrition rate (+/- 1%)	972.14	957.46	1,009.01	1,006.50	625.09	621.40	584.78	584.13

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(₹ in Crore)

Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	more than 5 years	Total
31 March 2025					
Gratuity	176.41	163.74	364.79	260.23	965.17
Leave Benefit	85.06	113.03	176.46	248.80	623.35
Total	261.47	276.77	541.25	509.03	1,588.52

(₹ in Crore)

Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	more than 5 years	Total
31 March 2024					
Gratuity	186.97	175.69	479.32	368.74	1,210.72
Leave Benefit	106.98	97.43	261.76	199.70	665.87
Total	293.95	273.12	741.08	568.44	1,876.59

Provident Fund

The Company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at predetermined rates to a separate trust, which invests the funds in permitted securities. The Company has an obligation to ensure minimum rate of return to the members as specified by GOI. Accordingly, the Company has obtained report of the actuary, based on which overall interest earnings and cumulative surplus is more than the statutory interest payment requirement for all the periods presented. Further, contribution to employee pension scheme is paid to the appropriate authorities.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the provident fund plan as at balance sheet date:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Defined benefit Obligations		Fair value of plan asset		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance as at April 1	2,938.33	2,953.34	2,944.26	2,962.34	(5.93)	(9.00)
Current Service Cost	159.54	169.67	159.54	169.67	-	-
Interest cost / Expected return on plan assets	194.70	220.60	200.66	-	(5.96)	220.60
Actuarial loss (gain)	(137.23)	14.18	(149.13)	(1.83)	11.90	16.01
Interest rate guarantee Deficit / (Surplus)	6.68	(5.93)	-	227.61	6.68	(233.54)
Contributions Paid by the employer	294.13	321.90	294.13	321.90	-	-
Benefits paid	(567.83)	(735.43)	(567.83)	(735.43)	-	-
Balance at March 31	2,888.32	2,938.33	2,881.63	2,944.26	6.69	(5.93)

Pursuant to Para 57 of Ind AS 19, accounting by an entity for defined benefit plans, inter-alia, involves determining the amount of the net defined benefit liability (asset) which shall be Adjustment for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling prescribed in Para 64. As per Para 64 of Ind AS 19, in case of surplus in a defined benefit plan, an entity shall measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of actual surplus or the value of the assets ceiling determined using the discount rate. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. Further, Para 65 provides that a net defined benefit asset may arise where a defined benefit plan has been overfunded or where actuarial gains have arisen.

As per the provisions of the Employees’ Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952, the Company has no right to the benefits either in the form of refund from the plan or lower future contribution to the plan towards the net deficit of ₹ 6.69 Crore (Previous year - Surplus of ₹ 5.93 Crore) determined through actuarial valuation. Accordingly, Company has not recognised the surplus as an asset or the deficit as liability and the actuarial gains in Other Comprehensive Income, as these pertain to the Provident Fund Trust and not to the company.

I.) Plan Asset

Plan assets comprises the followings:

(₹ in Crore)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	(₹ in Crore)	% of total assets	(₹ in Crore)	% of total assets
Equity Securities/Exchange Traded funds	77.45	2.69%	35.32	1.20%
Fixed Income/Debt Securities	2,804.18	97.31%	2,908.94	98.80%
	2,881.63	100.00%	2,944.26	100.00%

II) Actuarial Assumptions

The followings are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages)

(₹ in Crore)

	March 31, 2025*	March 31, 2024
Discount rate per annum	6.76%	6.95%
Expected return per annum on plan asset	8.25%	8.25%
Super annuation age	60 Years	60 Years
Remaining work life	Average of 9.23 years	Average of 9.19 years
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT

* Pending notification from EPFO, interest on Provident fund has been considered on a provisional basis based on recommendation of Central Board of Provident Fund.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

C. Defined Contribution Plan

Post Retirement Medical Assistance (PRMA)

The Company has a Post Retirement Medical Assistance scheme, under which annual cash assistance is provided to retired employees and their spouses for both inpatient and outpatient medical treatment availed in subject to Company’s grade wise policy applicable for employees.

A trust has been constituted and is managed by the Company for its employees, for the sole purpose of providing post retirement medical assistance facility to them. For the employees retired on or before 31.12.2006, the company has extended the post retirement medical assistance in form of cash reimbursements and Mediclaim insurance. A separate fund is maintained by the company and necessary contributions are made every year for this purpose.

	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Disclosure in respect of Defined contribution plan in respect of PRMA:		
i. Amount recognised in the profit and loss account as premium paid to the Insurance Company	15.00	12.52
ii. Liability provided for the fixed Medical Assistance	386.54	18.63

Note 42: Financial Instruments - Fair value disclosures

(₹ in Crore)				
March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount			Net
	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through profit and loss	Fair Value through OCI	
A. Financial Assets				
Investments	5,091.52	-	-	5,091.52
Loans	722.25	-	-	722.25
Trade Receivables	1,941.82	-	-	1,941.82
Cash and Cash equivalents	163.47	-	-	163.47
Other Bank balances	125.72	-	-	125.72
Other financial assets	1,208.61	-	-	1,208.61
B. Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7,524.97	-	-	7,524.97
Trade Payable	1,233.62	-	-	1,233.62
Lease Liability	36.38	-	-	36.38
Other financial liabilities	903.38	-	-	903.38

(₹ in Crore)				
March 31, 2024	Carrying Amount			Net
	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through profit and loss	Fair Value through OCI	
A. Financial Assets				
Investments	4,640.12	-	-	4,640.12
Loans	185.18	-	-	185.18
Trade Receivables	3,534.05	-	-	3,534.05
Cash and Cash equivalents	553.81	-	-	553.81
Other Bank balances	125.66	-	-	125.66
Other financial assets	1,859.63	-	-	1,859.63
B. Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7,968.77	-	-	7,968.77
Trade Payable	770.16	-	-	770.16
Lease Liability	35.85	-	-	35.85
Other financial liabilities	921.78	-	-	921.78



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

The fair valuation of employees loans have been carried out and accounted appropriately through profit and loss account, however the amount is immaterial. Hence the same has not been disclosed separately.

Note 43: Disclosure as per Ind AS 23 on ‘Borrowing Costs’

Borrowing costs capitalised during the year is NIL (previous year NIL).

Note 44: Disclosure as per Ind AS 116 ‘Leases’

The companies significant leasing arrangements are in respect of various assets are as follows:

- Land:** The company has lease arrangement with respect to its office and township requirements at various locations (i.e. HUDCO land at Delhi and office & township land in Talabira project, Odisha) for 99 years. The lease rental are fixed for entire lease term, which has been arrived based on lease agreement. The lease can be extended for similar periods on mutually agreed terms after the completion of the current lease period. The company does not have option to buy.
- Vehicles:** The Company has taken certain vehicles (including e-vehicles) on lease for a period extending up to 5 years, which can be further extended at mutually agreed terms. All the lease rental of vehicles are fixed in nature except for e-vehicles Lease rental for which are escalated @10% each year.
- Plant and Machinery:** An agreement has been arrived between NLCIL (the company) and Solar Development Operator (SDO) to use power evacuation facility for a period of 25 years. The lease rental are fixed in nature.
- Buildings:** Premises for use of offices and guest houses on lease are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. The lease rental are fixed in nature for one property and escalated by 10% each year for other properties

When measuring lease liabilities, the Company discounted lease payments using its weighted average borrowing rate of long term loans.

i. As a lessee

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets and Lease liability for the year ended 31st March 2025:

A.) Right-of-use assets

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Property	Vehicles	Land	Total
Balance at 1 st April 2024	18.34	0.93	0.86	56.34	76.47
Additions	2.01	1.32	-	-	3.33
Deductions:					
Depreciation charge	1.18	0.79	0.33	0.58	2.88
Short closure	-	-	0.40	-	0.40
Balance at 31st March 2025	19.17	1.46	0.13	55.76	76.52

B.) Lease Liabilities

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening balance	35.85	27.18
Additions:		
- Addition to lease liability	3.33	25.90
- Interest towards lease liability	3.06	3.47
Deductions:		
- Payment of lease liability	5.46	20.70
- Short closure	0.40	-
Closing Balance	36.38	35.85

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

C.) Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Less than one year	4.54	4.70
One to five years	16.00	43.93
More than five years	84.21	85.68
Total	104.75	134.31

D.) Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at 31st March

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet as at 31 st March	36.38	35.85
Current	2.03	2.23
Non-current	34.35	33.62

E.) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	3.06	3.47
Total	3.06	3.47

F.) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for leases	5.45	20.70

The Company does not face significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

ii. As a lessor

The company has not entered any agreement as on date of this financial year as a lessor. Thus the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 116 as lessor does not arise for the company.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 45: Disclosure as per Ind AS 112 ‘Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities’

(a) Subsidiaries

The Company’s subsidiaries at 31st March 2025 are listed below:

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Ownership interest held by non- controlling interests		Principal activities
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited (NTPL)	India	89%	89%	11%	11%	Generation of Energy
Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)	India	51%	51%	49%	49%	Generation of Energy
NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL)	India	100%	100%	-	-	Generation of Energy
NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL)	India	100%	100%	-	-	Generation of Energy

(b) Joint Venture

The Company’s Joint venture as at 31st March 2025 are listed below:

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Principal activities
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	India	50%	50%	Renewable Energy

(c) Associate

The Company’s associate at 31st March 2025 are listed below:

Name of entity	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Principal activities
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
MNH Shakti Limited	India	15%	15%	Coal Mining

The Company’s investments do not contain any restrictions on disposal within a stipulated period of time.

Note 46: Disclosure on Ind AS 114, ‘Regulatory Deferral Accounts’

(i) Nature of rate regulated activities

The Company is engaged in the business of mining of lignite/coal and generation of power by using lignite as well as renewable energy sources. The price to be charged by the Company for electricity sold to its customers is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)/State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)/bidding process. The CERC provide extensive guidance on the principles and methodologies for determination of the tariff for the purpose of sale of power and transfer of lignite. Presently CERC follows Hybrid Tariff approach wherein most of the components of the tariffs are now allowed on a normative basis irrespective of actual cost, while retaining a few of the cost determinants such as capital cost, additional capitalisation, Water Charges, Security expenses, Capital Spares etc. to be allowed on actual basis subject to a prudence check.

The tariff is based on allowable costs like interest, depreciation, operation & maintenance expenses, etc. with a stipulated return.

This form of rate regulation is known as cost plus service model regulations which enable the Company to recover its costs of providing the goods or services plus a fair return.

NLCIL has filed truing up petition for tariff period 2019-24 of both Mines and Thermals. However, billing to beneficiaries is being done as per latest approved CERC tariff order received for the respective units in line with the applicable regulations.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

CERC has notified tariff regulations for the tariff period 2024-29. Accordingly, NLCIL has filed tariff petition before CERC as per the applicable regulations.

(ii) Recognition and measurement

As per the CERC/SERC Tariff Regulations, any gain or loss on account of exchange rate variation during the construction period shall form part of the capital cost till declaration of Commercial Operation Date (COD) to be considered for calculation of tariff. CERC during the past periods in tariff orders for various stations has allowed exchange differences incurred during the construction period in the capital cost. Accordingly, exchange difference arising during the construction period is within the scope of Ind AS 114.

In view of the above, exchange differences arising from settlement/translation of monetary item denominated in foreign currency to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized on an undiscounted basis as 'Regulatory deferral account debit/credit balance' by credit/debit to 'Movements in Regulatory deferral account balances' during construction period and adjustment from the year in which the same becomes recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 120.48 crore for the year ended 31st March 2025 has been accounted for as 'Regulatory deferral account debit balance' (31st March 2024: ₹ 121.06 crore accounted as 'Regulatory deferral account debit balance'.

As per CERC regulations 2024-29, security expenses, water charges and capital spares will be allowed separately after prudence check. Hence income in respect of those charges for the year ended 31st March 2025 are accrued in regulatory deferral balances on undiscounted basis.

In accordance with applicable regulations, the company continues to bill beneficiaries based on the last available Tariff Order pertaining to the previous control period, until the Tariff Order for the current control period is issued except for the cases where it is mutually agreed with the beneficiaries.

The O&M difference arising between last approved tariff order in respect of Thermal plants for previous control period and normative O&M applicable for the current control period is also considered under regulatory deferral balances.

When the Company prefers review/appeal in CERC/APTEL/Other authorities the impact of the adverse items in the order along with period cost if any required is considered under the Regulatory Deferral Account in the Profit or Loss of the respective financial year based on the reliable estimates of the Company on case to case basis. Regulatory deferral account balances are adjusted in the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

(iii) Risks associated with future recovery/reversal of regulatory deferral account balances:

- Demand risk** - Availability of alternative and cheaper sources of power may result in reduced demand.
- Regulatory risk** - The regulatory deferral balances may undergo a change due to the rate setting process or truing up at the end of the tariff period resulting in derecognition of regulatory deferral asset/liability.
- Other risks** - The Foreign Exchange Variation on actual repayment of loans are eligible for recovery from the customers and hence the risk is mitigated. In respect of disputed orders, where the company has preferred an appeal against the adverse order, regulatory deferral liability has already been considered to the extent of estimated economic outflow of resources which will be discharged in the event of adverse order from the appellate authorities.

(iv) Reconciliation of the carrying amounts:

The regulated assets/liabilities recognized in the books to be recovered from or payable to beneficiaries in future periods are as follows:

a) Regulatory deferral account debit balance

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A. Opening balance	807.75	777.62
B. Addition during the current year	181.01	80.22
C. Amount Adjustment/collected/refunded during the year	531.99	50.09
D. Regulatory deferral account balances recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss	(377.64)	60.04
E. Closing balance	456.77	807.75



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

b) Regulatory deferral account credit balance

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A. Opening balance	2,916.98	3,830.62
B. Addition during the current year	892.37	709.78
C. Amount Adjustment/collected/refunded during the year	2,747.12	1,623.42
D. Regulatory deferral account balances recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss	(1,552.71)	(893.06)
E. Closing balance	1,062.23	2,916.98

c) Total amount recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss during the year

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total amount Income/(Expenses) recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss during the year	1,175.07	953.10

The Company expects to recover the carrying amount of regulatory deferral account debit balance upon truing up at the end of the relevant tariff period and/or upon passing of orders by Appellate/Other Authorities.

Financial Instruments

Note 47: Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

The Board of directors maintains an optimal balance between the higher return that further borrowings may generate vis-a-vis the security afforded by sound capital position.

Under the terms of major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

Loan from PFC - Debt service coverage ratio not less than 1.50

Neyveli Bond - Minimum asset coverage ratio of 1.0

Loan from IndusInd Bank -Debt service coverage ratio not less than 1.20 and Debt to Total net worth not more than 2.5 times

There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing borrowings

The Company monitors capital, using a medium term view of three to five years, on the basis of a number of financial ratios generally used by industry and by the rating agencies. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt comprises of noncurrent borrowings (including current maturities) and current borrowings as specified in Note no.17 (a), 21 (a) less cash and cash equivalents (excluding earmarked deposits). Equity includes equity share capital and reserves (excluding earmarked Reserves) that are managed as capital. The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Gearing Ratio:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Debt [#]	7,524.97	7,968.77
Less: Cash and bank balances*	163.47	553.81
Net debt	7,361.50	7,414.96
Total equity*	16,894.10	15,432.84
Net debt to total equity ratio	0.44	0.48

* excludes earmarked deposits/reserves

[#] debt does not include amount payable to subsidiaries.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 48: Financial risk management

The treasury function of the company provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk) credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in domestic and foreign currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, short term deposits etc.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, loans & advances, cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade receivables

The Company primarily sells electricity to customers comprising mainly state electrical utilities owned by State Governments and Union Territory. The risk of default in case of power supplied to these state owned companies is considered to be insignificant. The Company has not experienced any significant impairment losses in respect of trade receivables in the past years. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit defaults and the Company's historical experience for customers.

Since the Company has its customers within different states of India, geographically there is no concentration of credit risk. However, management considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry.

At March 31, 2025, the Company's most significant customer, Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Co. Ltd (TANGEDCO) accounted for ₹ 1,553.28 crore of the trade receivables carrying amount (₹ 2,940.57 crore as at March 31, 2024).

Loans and advances

The Company has given loans & advances to its employees. The Company manages its credit risk in respect of Loans and advances to employees through settlement of dues against full & final payment to employees.

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks

The Company has banking operations with highly rated banks including scheduled banks which are owned by Government of India and Private Sector Banks. The risk of default with government controlled entities is considered to be insignificant.

(i) Provision for expected credit losses

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company has assets where the counter-parties/customers have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Hence, no impairment has been recognised during the reporting periods in respect of such assets.

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

The company has customers (State government utilities) with strong capacity to meet the obligations. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 45 days are still collectible in full. However, considering various regulatory and other disputes including historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk impairment loss has been considered for the reporting period in respect of trade receivables.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(ii) Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The Company's debtors include debtors in respect of TPS, Mines, renewables and also other debtors. As a policy, the Company does an ageing analysis of debtors, the details of which is stated below.

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as below:

(₹ in Crore)						
FY 2024-25						
Particulars	Outstanding from the due date of Payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
A) Undisputed						
(i) Trade receivables – considered good	607.14	146.09	3.74	208.73	42.97	1,008.67
(ii) Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Disputed						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	275.31	0.00	513.25	218.72	1,007.28
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023-24						
Particulars	Outstanding from the date of invoice					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
C) Undisputed						
(vii) Trade receivables – considered good	71.60	24.05	4.93	7.14	86.10	198.82
Total (A+B+C)	678.74	445.45	8.67	729.12	347.79	2,209.77
FY 2023-24						
Particulars	Outstanding from the due date of Payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
A) Undisputed						
(i) Trade receivables – considered good	1,247.80	177.64	1,537.78	53.19	114.02	3,130.43
(ii) Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Disputed						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	318.08	74.62	244.54	637.24
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023-24						
Particulars	Outstanding from the date of invoice					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
C) Undisputed						
(vii) Trade receivables – considered good	13.90	22.39	22.61	41.24	52.53	152.67
Total (A+B+C)	1,261.70	200.03	1,878.46	169.05	411.09	3,920.34

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company’s reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk through cash credit limits and undrawn borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

The Company’s treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements of the Company.

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Floating-rate borrowings		
Working capital Loan (SBI)	3,300.00	3,750.00
Term Loan - Solar 709MW (SBI)	233.00	233.00
Term Loan - Talabira Project (SBI)	-	1,087.75
Term Loan - NNTPS Project (The South Indian Bank - SIB) - Ref note 17(a)(iii)	37.80	464.80
Term Loan - NNTPS Project - FGD (Indian Overseas Bank - IOB) - Ref note 17(a)(iv)	1,078.00	1,078.00
Term Loan - Solar 300 MW (IndusInd Bank Limited - IBL) Ref note 17(d)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	5,648.80	7,613.55

- a.) SBI has sanctioned ₹ 1,680.75 Crore Rupee Term Loan facility for Talabira Mine project. This loan was repaid and closed on 29.03.2025. Ref note 17 (a) (e).
- b) SBI has sanctioned Rupee term loan of ₹ 2,552.00 Crore for solar 709 MW, out of which ₹ 2,319.00 Crore has been drawn and the undrawn amount is ₹ 233.00 Crore as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 17 (c).
- c) SIB has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 581 Crore. for NNTPS, out of which ₹ 543.20 Crore was drawn and the undrawn amount is ₹ 37.80 Crore as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 17 (a)(iii)
- d) IOB has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 1078 Crore for additional scope of NNTPS and entire amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 17 (a)(iv)
- e) IBL has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 1000 Crore for 300 MW Solar Project at Barsingsar Rajasthan and entire amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 17 (a) (d)
- f) SBI has sanctioned Fund Based Working Capital of ₹ 4000 Crore and Non-Fund based Working Capital of ₹ 1000 Crore After availing the interchangeability option, the available limit of fund based working capital is ₹ 3300 Crore as on 31.03.2025 (PY ₹ 3750 Crore). Out of which, the availment of fund based working capital as on 31.03.2025 is Nil (PY NIL). Ref Note no. 21 (a).



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities (principal repayments) of non-derivative financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows against the outstanding Loan balance as on:

March 31, 2025	(₹ in Crore)					
	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	14.92	14.92	29.84	89.51	219.94	369.13
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3000 Crore	150.00	300.00	300.00	750.00	-	1,500.00
RTL 2552 Crore_Solar 709 MW	127.60	119.60	205.20	615.60	102.04	1,170.04
RTL 581 Crore_SIB	-	78.40	116.20	116.20	-	310.80
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I	-	-	-	1,475.00	-	1,475.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	-	-	525.00	-	525.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	1,175.00	-	-	-	1,175.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
WCDL (linked to Treasury bill)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	792.52	1,687.92	651.24	3,571.31	821.98	7,524.97

Note: Refer note of 17 (a) and 21 (a)

March 31, 2024	(₹ in Crore)					
	Contractual cash flows					
	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	14.56	14.56	29.12	87.36	243.77	389.37
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3000 Crore	150.00	300.00	300.00	900.00	150.00	1,800.00
RTL 450 Crore_Axis Bank - Solar 500 MW	-	44.96	-	-	-	44.96
RTL 456 Crore_Federal Bank - Solar 500 MW	-	45.55	-	-	-	45.55
RTL 2552 Crore_Solar 709 MW	127.60	127.60	247.20	615.60	307.24	1,425.24
RTL 1680.75 Crore_Talabira Mine	-	88.65	-	-	-	88.65
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I	-	-	-	-	1,475.00	1,475.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	-	-	-	525.00	525.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	-	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	-	1,175.00	-	-	1,175.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
WCDL (linked to Treasury bill)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	292.16	621.32	2,251.32	1,602.96	3,201.01	7,968.77

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

The following are the contractual maturities (interest) of non-derivative financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows against the outstanding Loan balance as on:

(₹ in Crore)						
March 31, 2025	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	1.38	1.33	2.49	6.12	6.50	17.82
KFW Guarantee Fees	4.43	-	4.07	10.07	11.11	29.68
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3000 Crore	28.68	77.18	80.19	92.60	-	278.65
RTL 581 Crore_SIB	5.34	15.99	13.97	5.99		41.29
RTL 2552 Crore_Solar 709 MW	25.93	66.99	72.98	109.48	2.24	277.62
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I	119.33	-	119.33	357.98	-	596.64
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	38.64	38.64	115.92	-	193.20
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	18.58	-	-	-	-	18.58
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	71.09	-	-	-	71.09
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	34.25	34.25	102.75	79.26	250.51
TOTAL	203.67	305.47	365.92	800.91	99.11	1,775.08

(₹ in Crore)						
March 31, 2024	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	1.46	1.41	2.65	6.63	8.12	20.26
KFW Guarantee Fees	4.67	-	4.32	10.87	13.76	33.63
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3000 Crore	36.24	102.46	112.27	178.38	6.59	435.96
RTL 450 Crore_Axis Bank - Solar 500 MW	0.94	0.94	-	-	-	1.88
RTL 456 Crore_Federal Bank - Solar 500 MW	0.95	0.95	-	-	-	1.90
RTL 2552 Crore_Solar 709 MW	30.35	80.57	89.27	157.81	19.62	377.62
RTL 1680.75 Crore_Talabira Mine	1.89	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.98
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I	119.33	-	119.33	357.98	119.33	715.97
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	38.64	38.64	115.92	38.64	231.84
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	-	26.70	18.58	-	-	45.29
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	71.09	71.09	-	-	142.18
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	34.25	34.25	102.75	113.51	284.76
TOTAL	195.84	359.09	490.40	930.35	319.57	2,295.27

C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices which will affect the Company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

D) Currency risk

The Company executes import agreements for the purpose of purchase of capital goods. Up to 31st March, 2016 the Company capitalize the exchange gain/loss on account of re-instatement/actual payment of the vendor liabilities till the date of commercial operation. Such capital cost is allowed by CERC as recovery from beneficiaries. If any exchange gain/loss arise after the date of commercial operation the same will also be recovered from beneficiaries as part of rate regulated asset. From 1st April, 2016 exchange gain/loss on long term foreign currency monetary item will be recovered from beneficiaries as a part of rate regulated asset. Hence there is no risk in case of foreign exchange gain/loss on long term foreign currency monetary items. The exposure in case of foreign exchange gain/loss on short term foreign currency monetary items is considered to be insignificant.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and as at March 31, 2024.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings - KFW*	369.13	389.37

* KFW Germany loan is taken in Euro and converted into reporting currency.

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening/weakening of the Indian Rupee, as indicated below, against the Euro as at 31st March would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for previous year, except that the reasonably possible foreign exchange rate variances were different, as indicated below.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Profit and loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2025		
10% movement		
Borrowings - KFW	36.91	(36.91)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Profit and loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
March 31, 2024		
10% movement		
Borrowings - KFW	38.94	(38.94)

In management’s opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

E) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising mainly from long term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. However, the actual interest incurred on normative loan is recoverable from beneficiary as fixed charge as per CERC Regulations.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company’s interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Fixed-rate instruments		
Employee Loans	26.76	35.16
Variable-rate instruments		
Loans to Subsidiary company - NUPPL	555.00	150.01
Loans to Subsidiary company - NIGEL	98.55	-
Loans to Subsidiary company - NIRL	41.94	-
Financial liabilities		
Variable-rate instruments		
Rupee term loans		
- From Banks	1,480.84	1,604.40

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	1,500.00	1,800.00
Fixed-rate instruments		
Bonds		
NLCIL Bonds 2019 Series I	1,475.00	1,475.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020 Series I	525.00	525.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020 Series II	500.00	500.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021 Series I	1,175.00	1,175.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021 Series II	500.00	500.00
Rupee term loans		
- Working Capital Demand Loan	-	-
Foreign Currency Loan		
- KFW	369.13	389.37

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Profit and loss	
	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
31 March 2025		
Rupee term loans		
- From Banks	(7.40)	7.40
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	(7.50)	7.50
	(14.90)	14.90
31 March 2024		
- From Banks	(8.02)	8.02
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	(9.00)	9.00
	(17.02)	17.02

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The company’s fixed rate instruments are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is related to the change in market reference price of the investments in quoted equity securities. In the case of the Company, none of the investments in equity shares are quoted in the market and does not expose the Company to equity price risks.

Note 49: Disclosure as per Ind AS 115 ‘Revenue from Contract with the Customers’

I Nature of Goods and Services

The revenue of the Company comprises of income from energy sales, Coal sales, lignite sales, consultancy and other services. The following is a description of the principal activities:

A Revenue from energy sales

The major revenue of the Company comes from energy sales. The Company sells electricity to customers mainly electricity utilities owned by State Governments. Sale of electricity is generally made pursuant to long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) entered into with the beneficiaries.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Product/ Service	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Energy sales	The Company recognises revenue from contracts for energy sales over time as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company. The tariff for computing revenue from energy sales is determined in terms of CERC Regulations as notified from time to time. The amounts are billed on a monthly basis and are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

B Revenue from Coal sales

The company supplies coal from its captive mines to one of the subsidiary company (NTPL).After meeting the internal demand, the remaining coal are sold in the open market.

Product/ Service	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Coal Sales	The Company recognises revenue from contracts for sale of captive coal to subsidiary company when control of the goods is transferred to customers. The tariff for computing revenue from sale of captive coal to subsidiary company is determined in terms of CERC Tariff Regulations applicable for input price of coal from captive mines. The amounts are billed as and when goods are transferred and are payable as per agreed procedures. In the case of sales through open market sales has been reckoned to the extent of amount received/ as per sale terms when performance obligation is satisfied.

C Revenue from Lignite sales

The company supplies lignite from its captive mines to one of the power generating company based on the fuel supply agreement entered with them. After meeting the internal demand, the remaining lignite are sold in the open market.

Product/ Service	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Lignite Sales	The Company recognises revenue from contracts for sale of captive lignite when control of the goods is transferred to customers. The amounts are billed as and when goods are transferred and are payable in accordance with the agreement entered with the party. In the case of sales through open market sales has been reckoned to the extent of amount received/ as per sale terms when performance obligation is satisfied.

D Revenue from sales of fly ash and other by products

E Revenue from consultancy services

Product/ Service	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Consultancy Services	The Company has entered into corporate service agreement with its subsidiary company. The revenue from consultancy services is determined as per the terms of the contracts

II Disaggregation of revenue

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Nature of revenue (Refer Note No. 25)		
- Power Sales	7,323.59	7,836.55
- Sale of Lignite	605.40	648.68
- Sale of Coal	2,246.39	1,980.49
- Sale of Fly ash and other By products	88.94	83.96
- Consultancy Services	40.72	35.60
Total	10,305.04	10,585.28

Primary geographical markets	India
Timing of revenue recognition	Products and services transferred at a point in time

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

III Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price (Refer Note No. 25):

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contract price	10,305.04	10,585.28
Adjustments for:		
- Rebates	19.26	65.03
Revenue recognised	10,285.78	10,520.25

IV. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, unbilled revenue

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables (Refer Note No. 10 (a) & 7 (b))	1,941.82	3,534.05
Unbilled Revenue (Refer Note No. 10 (e))	576.62	1,139.65

V. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for based on tariff rates approved by the CERC (except items indicated as provisional) as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to the extent applicable. In case of power stations, where the tariff rates are yet to be approved/items indicated provisional by the CERC in their orders, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been delivered to the beneficiary and is measured through a regular review of usage meters. Beneficiaries are billed on a periodic and regular basis. Therefore, transaction price to be allocated to remaining performance obligations cannot be determined reliably for the entire duration of the contract.

Note 50: Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 ‘Operating segments’

The Company publishes its financial statements along with the consolidated financials. In accordance with the IND AS 108, Operating segments, the company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 51: Advances, Sundry Debtors and Sundry Creditors have been linked with corresponding credits/debits to the extent practicable. Balances due in respect of advances and amount due to creditors are subject to confirmation and reconciliation. However, power and lignite sale dues are reconciled periodically with debtors.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note 52: Contingencies and Commitments

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)			
	As at March 31, 2024	Additions	Deletions/ Settlement	As at March 31, 2025
A. Contingencies				
1. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:				
(i) From Employees /Others	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
(ii) From Statutory Authorities/Central Govt/ Govt Departments	658.80	107.63	67.40	699.03
(iii) From Statutory Authorities/State Govt/ Govt Departments	2,562.19	441.69	322.86	2,681.02
(iv) From CPSEs	-	-	-	-
(v) From Others	7,329.38	815.01	5,143.81	3,000.57
Sub-Total of Claims not acknowledged as debts	10,550.38	1,364.33	5,534.08	6,380.63
2. Guarantees issued by company	1,015.68	1,698.72	288.53	2,425.87
Sub-Total Contingencies (A)	11,566.06	3,063.05	5,822.61	8,806.50
B. Commitment				
(i) Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts not provided for	22,804.12	1,302.92	2,149.57	21,957.46
Sub-Total Commitments (B)	22,804.12	1,302.92	2,149.57	21,957.46
Total Contingencies and Commitments (A+ B)	34,370.17	4,365.97	7,972.18	30,763.96

The above Contingent liabilities do not include the guarantees / letter of comfort/credit given by NLCIL to its subsidiaries and letter issued to various authorities against tax / other demand which has been challenged by the Company.

The company is in the process of evaluating value of contingent assets. Based on preliminary estimate the same was not found material for separate disclosure.

NQ: Not Quantifiable

Note 53: Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 ‘Income taxes’

(a) Income tax expense

i) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current tax expense		
Current year	585.68	723.16
Adjustment for earlier years	5.35	(39.24)
Pertaining to regulatory deferral account balances	408.98	375.65
Total current tax expenses (A)	1,000.01	1,059.57
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(42.17)	(118.26)
Less: MAT credit entitlement	-	-
Total deferred tax expense (B)	(42.17)	(118.26)
Total income tax expense (A + B)	957.84	941.31

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	(₹ in Crore)					
	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	Before tax	Tax expense/(benefit)	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense/(benefit)	Net of tax
- Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(19.53)	(6.80)	(12.73)	(10.24)	(4.04)	(6.20)

iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax (including OCI)	2,838.30	2,777.65
Tax using the Company tax @ 34.944% (PY 34.944%)	991.82	970.62
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible tax expenses	637.73	686.77
Tax deductions/allowances	(641.69)	(562.72)
Previous year tax liability	5.35	(39.24)
Interest		0.10
Deferred Tax expenses/(income)	(42.17)	(118.26)
Total tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss	951.04	937.27

(b) Tax losses carried forward

	March 31, 2025	Expiry date	March 31, 2024	Expiry date
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	-	-	-	-

(c) Dividend distribution tax on proposed dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting period

Since year end, the directors of NLCIL have recommended the payment of final dividend @ 15% amounting to ₹ 1.5 per share for FY 2024-25 (31st March 2024: ₹ 1.50 per share)which are subject to approval of shareholders in the AGM. As per IT Act 1961 as amended by Finance Act 2020 dividend declared/distributed/paid by the Company on or after 01.04.2020 shall be taxable in the hands of the shareholders and the Company shall be required to deduct tax at source (TDS) at the rate prescribed under Income Tax Act from the dividend amount to be paid to the shareholders at the time of declaration/distribution/payment of dividend.

Note 54: Information in respect of micro, small and medium enterprises as at 31 March 2025 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
Principal amount	199.87	53.79
Interest due thereon	-	-
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along-with the amount paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day.	-	-
c) Amount of 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 the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) Amount of 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 enterprises, for the purpose of disallowances as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act	-	-



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

The determination of the transactions with MSME vendors and balances thereof, have been done based on the certificate received from the respective parties as available in the system. Further, the Company is in the process to check the completeness of the data in this regard for appropriate disclosures in respect of MSME vendors, interest liability thereon as per MSME Act.

Note 55: Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 ‘Earnings per Share’

	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended		
From operations including regulatory deferral account balances (a)	13.70	13.32
From regulatory deferral account balances (b)	5.52	4.16
From operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances (a)-(b)	8.18	9.15
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
(ii) Profit attributable to equity shareholders (used as numerator)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
From operations including regulatory deferral account balances (a)	1,899.99	1,846.58
From regulatory deferral account balances-net of tax (b) (₹ in Crore)	766.09	577.45
From operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances (a)-(b) (₹ in Crore)	1,133.90	1,269.13
(iii) Weighted average number of equity shares (used as denominator)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance of issued equity shares (Nos.)	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any (Nos.)	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS (Nos.)	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609

Note 56: Capital Employed

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital Employed	28,646.40	27,201.97

Note 57: Additional Disclosures: to the notification dated 24th March, 2021, by Ministry of Corporate Affairs

- Title deeds/Assignment Deeds/Govt. Orders of Immovable Property not held in name of the Company:** As on the date of financials all the immovable properties are held in the name of the company by way of Title deed /Assignment deed/ Government Order. In certain cases the company is in the process of updation of name in the revenue records.
- Loans and Advances to Directors, KMPs, & Related Parties:** The company has a policy of loans and advances given to its employees including loans and advances given to Directors, KMPs and the related parties. All these loans are paid as in accordance with the Policy adopted by the company and Repayments and interests to be charged accordingly. No loans paid to Directors, KMPs and Related parties are repayable on demand or without specifying the terms of repayment. Hence the additional disclosure as specified in the notification no.GSR 207 (e) dated 24th March 2021 to Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the company.
- Details of benami Properties:** There is no benami properties held by the company as on date of financials. Hence the additional disclosure as specified in the notification no.GSR 207 (e) dated 24th March 2021 to Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the company.
- Willful Defaulter:** As on date of financials or any of the previous years, the company has not defaulted any of its loans paid to any Banks or Financial Institutions.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

e) Relationship with Struck off Companies:

Name of the Struck off Company	Nature of Transactions with struck off company	Balance Outstanding (₹ In Crore)	Relationship with the struck off company, if any
INIT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	Receivable towards Goods and Services	0.00	Customer for supply of Goods and Service
BENTRON ELECTRONICS PRIVATE LIMITED	Receivable towards Goods and Services	0.00	Customer for supply of Goods and Service
SONAR COMMUNICATIONS PVT. LTD.,	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
GEO MINERAL WATERS PVT. LTD.,	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
BERN ENGG PVT LTD	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.03	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
READY ENGINEERING PVT LTD	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
SKYNET TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
MANAVEA TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD.	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service

f) Compliance with number of layers of companies: Clause (87) of section 2, section 450 read with sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 and section 2 of Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017, government companies are exempt from requirements of disclosing the number of layers of its holding in subsidiaries. Hence the additional disclosure as specified in the notification no.GSR 207 (e) dated 24th March 2021 to Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the company.

g) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

- The company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, the company shall disclose the following.

Hence both the above additional disclosure as specified in the notification no.GSR 207 (e) dated 24th March 2021 to Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the company.

h) There were no scheme of arrangements approved by the competent authority during the year interms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

i) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency: The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year or any of the previous financial years.

j) Borrowings secured against current assets

The company has availed working capital facility of ₹ 5000 crore (₹ 4000 crore Fund based and ₹ 1000 crore non fund based) agreed with SBI and is secured by Hypothecation of entire current assets of the company i.e. raw Materials, Stock in progress, Consumable stores, Spares and charge on receivables. The outstanding Working Capital loan as on 31.03.2025 is NIL (PY: NIL) in the form of T-bill linked WCL.

The company has filed quarterly/monthly returns with the banks and financial institutions as per the terms of loans. These returns are in agreement with books of accounts of the company. There are no material discrepancies in the returns filed by the company during the FY 2024-25.



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

k) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC): Not Applicable

l) Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

FY 2024-25

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 Year	
a) MSME	81.19	104.04	1.75	1.83	11.06	199.87
b) Other	107.38	834.46	47.45	4.88	39.58	1,033.75
c) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	188.57	938.50	49.20	6.71	50.64	1,233.62

FY 2023-24

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 Year	
a) MSME	25.39	26.89	0.13	0.63	0.76	53.79
b) Other	120.91	512.17	27.41	18.11	37.78	716.37
c) Disputed Dues- MSME						-
d) Disputed Dues- Others						-
	146.29	539.06	27.54	18.74	38.54	770.16

m) Analytical Ratios:

Name of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	Variation (%)	Reason for Variation
1) Current Ratio*	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.81	1.71	(52.33)	Reduction of current assets and increase of current liabilities when compared with previous year
2) Debt - equity ratio	Total debt (current + noncurrent)	Share holders Equity (Equity + retained earnings - Preliminary project expenditure)	0.43	0.50	(13.52)	
3) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning Available for debt Service (EBDIT)	Interest + Principal Repayments	3.32	2.97	11.97	
4) Return on Equity	Profit for the period	Average Shareholders equity	11.36	12.06	(5.80)	
5) Inventory Turnover Ratio	COGS or Sales (revenue from operation)	Average Inventory	8.51	11.18	(23.91)	
6) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit Sales (Revenue from operation)	Average Trade Receivables	3.76	2.73	37.53	Increase mainly due to reduction in average trade receivable when compared to previous year.
7) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio*	Total Other Expenses excluding provisions	Average Trade Payables	4.75	6.56	(27.59)	Reduction mainly due to increase of average trade payable when compared to previous year.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Name of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	Variation (%)	Reason for Variation
8) Net Capital Turn over ratio*	Net Sales (Revenue from operation)	Working Capital + current maturities of non current borrowings	9.42	2.63	257.99	The variation is mainly on account of increase in turnover, decrease in working capital and increase in current maturities of long term borrowings when compared with the previous year.
9) Net Profit Ratio	Profit for the period	Net Sales (revenue from operation)	16.58	16.09	3.00	
10) Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and Taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed (tangible net worth+ total debt+ deferred tax liability)	11.94	12.61	(5.33)	
11) Return on Investments	Dividend received from subsidiary companies	Average investment	10.00	5.50	81.83	Increased mainly due to receipt of interim dividend from NTPL

* Ratio of previous year has been restated

Note 58:

(A) Recent Pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued a notification on May 7, 2025, enacting the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025. These rules amend the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, primarily focusing on Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 21, which deals with the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The amendments introduce detailed guidance on assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, estimating the spot exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable, and the required disclosures in such circumstances. Definitions and application guidance are added to clarify terms and processes related to exchangeability for different purposes, such as reporting foreign currency transactions or translating foreign operations.

These amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025, with specific transitional provisions outlined.

(B) Rounding off & Regrouping in Financials

Amount in the financial statements are presented in ₹ Crore (up to two decimals) except for per share data and as other-wise stated. Certain amounts, which do not appear due to rounding off, are disclosed separately.

C) Disclosures as per IND AS - 8, Accounting policies, Change in Estimates and Errors

During the year the Company has modified its accounting policy with respect to the following so as to align with the industry practice, Ind AS compliance and for better understanding.

- Property, Plant and Equipment
 - Spares purchased subsequent to commissioning of the asset
 - Capitalization of land
 - Depreciation and Amortisation
 - Amortization of Mine Development cost
- Intangible Assets Recognition and measurement
- Inventories
- Revenue Recognition - Sale of power generated by Thermal Power stations



Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

There is no financial impact on account of the above modification/update in accounting policies.

Note 59: Additional Disclosures

- The Company has a system of obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks and other parties. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings from banks & financial institutions. With regard to receivables for sale of energy, the Company sends demand intimations to the beneficiaries with details of amount paid and balance outstanding which can be said to be automatically confirmed on receipt of subsequent payment from such beneficiaries. In addition, reconciliation with beneficiaries for sale of power and lignite is generally done on periodical basis. So far as trade/other payables and loans and advances are concerned, the balance confirmation letters with the negative assertion as referred in the Standard on Auditing (SA) 505 (Revised) ‘External Confirmations’, were sent to the parties. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material impact. Loan outstanding balances of employees are also reconciled periodically.
- In the opinion of the management, the value of assets, other than property, plant and equipment and non-current investments, on realisation in the ordinary course of business, will not be less than the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet.
- The Company is facing with deficit in availability of land at Neyveli for lignite mining, which is impacting its operations. However, the Company is confident of overcoming the challenges on land acquisition at Neyveli mines with sustained efforts, in the near future. In order to ensure availability of lignite, the company has undertaken contingency mining with additional cost and resources.
- As per the requirements of Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has used SAP for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account. This feature of recording audit trail has operated throughout the year and was not tampered with during the year.

In respect of 7 external applications that are integrated with SAP software, in connection with Auction & tender system, Integrated Weighment Tracking System, employees advance and reimbursement claims, GST Central Invoicing System & House Allotment, Rent Accounting & other Township related Management System, Audit trail was enabled since 06.08.2024.
- Minimum annual dividend as per DIPAM guidelines shall be 30% of PAT or 4% of Net-worth, whichever is higher. NLCIL has paid/proposed to pay 30% of dividend on face value of share which is 2.38% of net worth and the differential amount as per DIPAM guidelines is Rs. 282.62 crore for FY 2024-25. NLCIL has requested for exemption to MoC for the year which is awaited.



Independent Auditors’ Report

To,
The Members of NLC INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **NLC INDIA LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as the “Holding Company” or “NLCIL”) and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as “the Group”), its associate and joint venture, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (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 (“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, its associate and joint venture as at 31st March, 2025, of Consolidated Profit (Including Other Comprehensive Income), Consolidated changes in Equity, and its Consolidated 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the “Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” Section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associate and joint venture in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI’s Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the branch auditors and other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in “Other Matters” Section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 62(c) of the Consolidated Financial Statements, wherein the non-availability of adequate quantum of land for lignite mining operations at Neyveli mines and power generation have been elaborated upon. Such non-availability of lignite mining land may cast significant uncertainties relating to the operations of NLCIL, and eventually the NLCIL’s ability to continue as a going concern in future.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements:

- Note 25(g), with regard to amount billed on VSVS to DISCOMs and the matter is sub judice, NLCIL has retained the regulatory deferral liability for the disputed amount of ₹386.51 Crore, along with accrued interest of ₹16.52 Crore on the amount already received. Accordingly, a total regulatory deferral liability of ₹403.03 Crore has been recognised as of March 31, 2025 in this regard.
- Note 57, with regard to the determination of the transactions with MSME vendors and balances thereof, which have been done based on the certificate received from the respective parties as available from the system. In absence of complete reconciliation in this respect, completeness of the disclosures in respect of MSME vendors, interest liability thereon as per MSME Act, Income tax computations as such need to be ascertained.
- We draw attention to Note No.49(i) to the statement, which states that Group has filed tariff petitions for the control period 2024-29 and truing-up petitions for the control period 2019-24 within the statutory timelines.
- Note 5 of the statement, which describes the Company’s updated accounting policy for capitalization and amortisation of ongoing mine development costs. During the current financial year, the NLCIL has revised its policy to provide that ongoing development costs incurred after the Commercial Operation Date (CoD) of the respective mines, as specified in the approved mining plan, are classified as “Ongoing Development Cost” and capitalised until the mine achieves Peak Rated Capacity (PRC). These capitalized costs are amortised over a period of 20 years from the date of capitalization or the life of the mine, whichever is earlier. In this regards the NLCIL has accounted ₹ 64.7 Crore in CWIP.
- Note 62(g), with respect to the dividend paid by the NTPL for the FY 2024-25 is less than the minimum dividend criteria prescribed under the guidelines issued by Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM). NTPL is in the process of seeking exemption from payment of minimum dividend for the FY 2024-25 as prescribed under DIPAM guidelines.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements is not modified in respect of the above matters.

As reported by the auditor of the Talabira Branch in their Independent Auditor’s Report dated 17th May, 2025 is below:

Note 24(b) of notes to the consolidated Financial Statements-regarding provision made during the year, against disputed mining charges and HPC wages amounting to ₹ 160.10 crore.

Opinion of the auditor of the branch with respect to branch’s financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter.

As reported by the auditor of one of the Subsidiary Company, Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL) in their Independent Auditor’s Report dated 17th May, 2025 is below:

We draw your attention to Note 2(m) of Consolidated financial statement as regards Capitalisation of Property, Plant and Equipment on Commissioning (COD) of Unit-1:

- (a) NUPPL has achieved its Commercial Operation (COD) of Unit-1 on 12.12.2024 and started commercial generation from that date. For rest of Unit II and Unit III, the Company is still in project execution stage. All the assets which were completed have been capitalized in the books of account based on technical certification of ready to use. In addition to costs directly attributable/identifiable to above each such capitalised assets, all other overheads including finance cost has been allocated on proportionate basis, based on the ratio of identifiable cost incurred and capitalised to above assets to total identifiable cost incurred for all assets (CWIP excluding overhead and finance cost) till the date of COD (12.12.2024).

- (b) We draw your attention to Note 26(g) of Consolidated financial statement as regards Revenue from sale of energy:

For Unit-1, NUPPL filed a tariff petition with CERC on 29th January 2025, subsequent to the achievement of Commercial Operation Date (COD) on 12th December, 2024. Accordingly, based on a conservative estimate, capacity charges under sale of power have been billed to the beneficiaries at 85% of the total capacity charges as proposed in the tariff petition filed.

Revenue from the sale of energy is recognized upon delivery of electricity to the beneficiaries, as measured through regular monitoring of usage meters. Beneficiaries are billed on a periodic and consistent basis.

As and when the final tariff rates are approved by the CERC, revenue will be recalculated based on the approved rates, and any differential amount will be accounted for and billed in the year in which the approval is received

Opinion of the auditor of the subsidiary company with respect to subsidiary’s Standalone Financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matters described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going concern Section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

The following have been considered as Key Audit Matters of Holding Company – NLC India Limited:

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors’ Response
1.	Expected Credit Loss on Trade Receivables Ind AS 109 - Financial instruments (Ind AS 109) requires the Group to provide for impairment of its financial instruments (designated as amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income) using the expected credit loss (ECL) approach. Such ECL allowance is required to be measured considering the guiding principles mentioned in the Standard. In the process of applying such principles and other requirements of the Standard, a significant degree of judgment has been applied by the management. The ECL in respect of trade receivables represents management’s best estimate of the loss allowance. The ECL allowance is computed based on a simplified model considering ageing of trade receivables and also trend of collection of dues.	Our audit procedures performed included the following: - We understood the process of ECL estimation and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls around data extraction and validation; - We, having regard to profile and the background of the customers, collection of dues and the measures of the Govt(s) in regard to settlement of dues by such customers, understood the methodology used by the management to arrive at their ECL provision and examined certain assumptions used by the Group; - We also tested the arithmetical accuracy and assessed the judgments used in the management’s model used to calculate provision for credit losses;



Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors’ Response
	The calculation of ECL allowance is a complex area considering the profile and background of customers and requires management to make significant assumptions on customer payment behaviour and other relevant risk characteristics when assessing the historical information and estimating the level and timing of expected future cash flows. The Group’s provision for ECL on trade receivables amounts to ₹354.61 Crore as at 31st March, 2025. Refer Note 10a of the Consolidated Financial Statements.	• We have initiated confirmation of balances and the differences, if any, were reconciled by the Management in respect of confirmations received. We have reviewed the same and noted on the explanations provided by the management in arriving at the loss allowance for the year ended 31st March, 2025; and • We assessed the disclosures included in the Ind AS Financial Statements with respect to such allowance/ estimate are in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
2.	Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets amounting to ₹30,601.65 Crore represents significant balances recorded in the Balance Sheet in the Consolidated Financial Statements. There are areas where management judgement impacts the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and their respective depreciation /amortization rates. These includes the decision to capitalise or expense costs; the timeliness of the capitalization of the assets; useful life of the assets and the use of the management assumptions and estimates for the determination or the measurement and recognition criteria for assets retired from active use. Due to the materiality in the context of Balance Sheet of NLCIL and the level of judgement and estimates required, we consider this to be as area of significance and considered to be a key audit matter. Refer Note 2 and 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.	Our audit procedures performed included the following: • We evaluated the assumptions made by management in the determination of carrying values and useful lives to ensure that these are consistent with the principles of Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment and Ind AS 38 - Intangible Assets; • We assessed whether the carrying values and the useful lives were reasonable by challenging management’s judgements through comparing the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, rates/ guidelines prescribed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), guidelines issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and the useful lives of certain assets as per the technical estimate of the management; • We compared the useful lives of each class of asset in the current year to the previous year to determine whether there were any significant changes in the useful lives of assets; • We tested the controls in place over the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, evaluated the appropriateness of capitalisation policies, performed tests of details on costs capitalised and assessed the timeliness of capitalisation including decapitalisation of assets retired from active use and the application of the asset life; • In performing these substantive procedures, we assessed the judgements made by management including the nature of underlying costs capitalised; the appropriateness of asset lives applied in the calculation of depreciation and amortization; and • We have observed that the management has regularly reviewed the aforesaid judgments and there are no material changes.
3	Revenue from Operation – Sale of Power The Company records revenue from sale of power as per the principles enunciated under Ind AS 115, based on tariff approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as modified by the orders of Appellate Authorities. This is considered as key audit matter due to the nature and extent of estimates made as per the CERC Tariff Regulations, which leads to recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of power being complex and judgemental. The Sale of Power amounts to ₹ 12,445.17 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025. Refer Note 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.	We have obtained an understanding of the CERC Tariff Regulations, orders, circulars, guidelines and the Company’s internal circulars and procedures in respect of recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of power comprising of capacity and energy charges and adopted the following audit procedures: • Evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the Company’s design of internal controls relating to recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of power. • Examined the Company’s material accounting policies with respect to assessing compliance with Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contract with Customers”.

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors’ Response
		• Verified the accounting of revenue from sale of energy based on provisional tariff computed as per the principles of CERC Tariff Regulations 2024. • Assessed the disclosures in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contract with Customers”.
4.	Financial Liabilities – Borrowings The balance sheet as of 31st March, 2025, reflects financial liabilities-Borrowings totalling ₹ 22,392.11 Crore. These liabilities encompass various forms of borrowing, comprising bonds issued, bank borrowings, and foreign currency borrowings. Refer Note 18(a) and 22(a) of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The above includes an amount of ₹ 3,901.00 Crore classified as current liabilities. There may be complex accounting requirements around the subsequent measurement and presentation of financial liabilities. Evaluating the suitability of debt covenants and assessing the potential risk of covenant violations necessitates substantial auditor judgement.	Our key audit procedures included the following: • We have evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures related to financial liabilities. • Tested the accuracy and completeness of financial liability balances by examining supporting documentation like debt agreements and analysed debt covenant calculations prepared by management and considered the existence of any potential breaches. • Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements related to financial liabilities.
5.	Inventory – Lignite and Stores & Spares; As at 31st March 2025, the NLCIL held a significant quantity of lignite inventory at various stock points, along with a substantial balance of stores and spares used in operations and maintenance. Determination of lignite quantities and valuation involves complexities due to the nature of the material, volume of movement, and reliance on stock point level controls. Additionally, judgment is involved in estimating losses, applying appropriate valuation methods and ensuring classification between capital and revenue for stores and spares. Given the materiality of inventories and the significant audit effort involved, this was considered a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures performed included the following: • Conducted walkthroughs and detailed review of inventory movement and control processes across all lignite stock points from excavation to consumption. • Performed physical verification of lignite at all stock points, and for stores & spares at selected locations as at year-end. • Reviewed excavation records, transfer records, consumption logs, and reconciliations maintained at each stock point. • Held discussions with officials at various stock points to understand operational processes and documentation flow. • Evaluated management’s inventory valuation methodology for compliance with applicable accounting standards. • Verified cost records, tested valuation rates and reviewed aging and obsolescence of stores & spares. Assessed the adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements.

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Key audit matters reported by the statutory auditor of the Subsidiary Company – NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LIMITED (NTPL) dated 14th May, 2025 is reproduced below:

Sl. No.	Key Audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1.	Recognition and Measurement of revenue from Power Sales The Company records revenue from power sales as per the principles enunciated under Ind AS 115, based on tariff approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as modified by the orders of Appellate Authorities. Capacity charges are billed to beneficiaries in accordance with the tariff approved and applicable as on 31st March 2024, as per CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024, which is in accordance with the tariff order dated 01.08.2024. This is considered as key audit matter due to the nature and extent of estimates made as per the CERC Tariff Regulations, which leads to recognition and measurement of revenue from power sales being complex and judgmental.	<u>Our audit procedures included the following:</u> - Obtained an understanding of the CERC Tariff Regulations, orders, circulars, guidelines and the Company’s internal circulars and procedures in respect of recognition and measurement of revenue from power sales comprising of capacity and energy charges. - Evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the Company’s design of internal controls relating to recognition and measurement of revenue from power sales. - Verified the accounting of revenue from power sales based on provisional tariff computed as per the principles of CERC Tariff Regulations 2024. Based on the above procedure performed, the recognition and measurement of revenue from power sales are considered to be adequate and reasonable.
2.	The Company recognizes regulatory income /expense /asset / liability based on the guidelines and orders notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The movement in the regulatory balances will be based on the orders of CERC. In consideration of the significance of the number of regulatory balances and complexity involved, we have identified regulatory balances as a key audit matter. In the trued-up petition for the Tariff period 2014-19, the company has claimed an amount of ₹ 77,438.42 Lakh as additional capitalization from the date of commissioning up to 31.03.2018, out of which CERC has allowed ₹ 66,357.16 Lakh in its order dated 21.06.2024. Accordingly, necessary adjustments arising out of the above order for the period up to 31.03.2024 has been considered. The company has received the tariff order dated 01.08.2024 from CERC, based on which ₹ 1,03,249.58 Lakh comprises of Principal Amounting to ₹ 77,984.58 Lakh and Interest Amounting to ₹ 25,265 Lakh considered in the books of accounts duly complying with the CERC Regulations in the FY 2024-25. Company has filed truing up petition for the period 2019-24 and based on the petition, an over recovery amount of ₹ 106.60 Crore considered in the regulatory expenses. The same is explained in detail in Note 34 and Note 49 to Consolidated Financial Statements.	<u>Our audit procedures included the following:</u> - Considered the Company’s accounting policies with respect to recognition for regulatory deferrals and assessed compliance with Ind AS 114 “Regulatory Deferral Accounts”. - Understood and carried out testing of the design and implementation of key financial controls related to such regulatory balances and its disclosure in the Financial Statements of the Company. - Discussed with the management on the key assumptions and estimates used for recognition of these regulatory balances and corroborated them with the applicable regulatory provisions, Tariff orders and underlying records of the Company. - Enquired from the management for notifications and correspondence with the regulator on the pending petitions or orders and reviewed the action taken by the management on the same. - Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 114 “Regulatory Deferral Accounts”. - Assessed the regulatory deferral balances in respect of income and expenditure with reference to the underlying activities that meet the recognition criteria as per CERC Regulations and also verified this with reference to CERC tariff order dated 01.08.2024.
3	Under-recovery of Capacity Charges The Company has failed to achieve the Normative PAF (85%) as prescribed by CERC Regulations 2019, due to extension in Planned Overhauling (Major Overhauling of Unit 2) and could not declare full Declared Capacity (DC). Therefore, the company has suffered under-recovery of Capacity charges of ₹2468.10 Lakh during the Financial Year 2024-25. In consideration of significance of the amount and the nature of the item, we have identified the same as a Key Audit Matter.	<u>Our audit procedures included the following:</u> - Obtained an understanding of the CERC Tariff Regulations, orders, circulars, guidelines and the Company’s internal circulars and procedures in respect of recognition, computation and measurement of capacity charges. - Assessed the management’s reason for the Under-recovery of Capacity Charges. - Obtained the Management representation in this matter.



Sl. No.	Key Audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
4.	MAT Credit Entitlement The company has been setting off the brought forward losses and paying the tax under the MAT provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 from AY 2017-18. The Act also provides that such MAT paid can be carried forward (MAT credit entitlement) for set off against normal tax payable in subsequent years period. Such MAT credit entitlements are to be utilized before the period as prescribed in the Income Tax Act. The Company’s ability to recognize these MAT credit assets is assessed by management at the end of each reporting period, considering the forecasts of future taxable profits and the law and jurisdiction of the law in force. The assumptions on these projections are determined by management. The MAT credit entitlement reported in the Financial Statements of the company amounts to ₹63,103.50 Lakh as at 31st March 2025 out which ₹ 2,887.10 Lakh to be utilized before the AY 2027-28. In consideration of the Significance of forecast of future taxable profit of the Company and the materiality of the amounts involved, we identified this to be a key audit matter.	<u>Our audit procedures included the following:</u> - Tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls related to the computation and recognition of such MAT credit. - Assessed the methodology applied by the Company with current accounting standards and applicable taxation laws along with the future business forecast of taxable profits. - Assessed the likelihood of the Company to utilize the available MAT credit entitlements in the future with underlying projections and assumptions relating to future estimated profits, future capitalization and depreciation allowance thereon and future estimates of taxable income. - Tested the arithmetical accuracy of working prepared by management for determination of future taxable income against which MAT credit is expected to be realized. - We have also checked the adequacy of the disclosure on these matters in the Financial Statements of the Company. - Obtained the projected profit details of the company.
5.	Inadmissibility of dues from Beneficiary: The Company has outstanding receivable of ₹ 35922.43 Lakh as on 31st March 2025 from the Telangana DISCOMs. Whereas, the Discom has not agreed for the payment of ₹ 9,455.81 Lakh is due to following; The Beneficiaries has been given an option to choose the payment of outstanding dues as on the notification date in instalment in the name of Liquidation of arrears as specified in the Ministry of Power Notification vide: G.S.R. 416(E) dated:03rd June 2022. The Beneficiaries choosing such option should communicate to the Power Generating companies with in the time limit specified in aforesaid notification. However, Telangana DISCOMs has not communicated the availment of the Instalment option to the company within the due date as specified in the notification but the beneficiary has opted the Instalment payment. The company has not accepted the beneficiary’s availment of the Instalment option and the company has charged ₹ 9,455.81 Lakh as late payment surcharge on the Outstanding amount. The company has given its view on the inadmissibility, that it followed the MOP Notification and charged the late payment surcharge to the party. In consideration of the Significance of the nature and amount involved, we identified this to be a key audit matter.	<u>Our audit procedures included the following:</u> - Obtained an understanding of the CERC Tariff Regulations, orders, circulars, guidelines, MOP Notification, and the Company’s internal circulars and procedures in respect of recognition and measurement of revenue from Late payment Surcharge - Evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the Company’s design of internal controls relating to recognition and measurement of revenue from Late payment surcharge. - Assessed the recoverability of the late payment surcharge from the beneficiary to the company. - Obtained the Management representation in this matter.

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 information included in the Directors’ Report including Annexures to Directors’ Report and Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements and our Auditors’ report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors’ report.

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



Independent Auditors' Report (Contd.)

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

On receipt of other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and we shall:

- If the material misstatement is corrected, perform necessary procedure to ensure the correction; or
- If the material misstatement is not corrected after communicating the matter to those charged with governance, take appropriate action considering our legal rights and obligations, to seek to have the uncorrected material misstatement appropriately brought to the attention of users for whom this Auditors' report is prepared.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the Consolidated financial position, Consolidated financial performance (including Other Comprehensive Income), Consolidated changes in equity and Consolidated cash flows of the Group, its associate and joint venture in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, its associate and joint venture are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group, its associate and joint venture and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, 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 management and Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group, its associate and joint venture are

responsible for assessing the ability of Group, its associate and joint venture to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the respective entities 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, its associate and joint venture are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group, its associate and joint venture.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

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 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 the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements 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 in preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt

on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group, its associate and joint venture 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 branches, entities within the Group, its associate and joint venture to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of NLCIL included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. In respect of the branches or other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by the respective branch auditors or other auditors, who remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in the Section titled 'Other Matters' in this audit report.

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 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 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.

Other Matters

- We did not audit the financial statements of 2 Branches located at Talabira and Barsingsar, included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 5745.93 Crore as at 31st March, 2025 and total income of ₹ 2624.06 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, total net profit before tax of ₹ 909.21 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and total comprehensive income of ₹ 909.21 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, and net cash outflows of ₹ 5.69 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025. The financial statements of these Branches have been audited by their respective branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these Branches, is based solely on the reports of such branch auditors and the procedures performed by us as stated under Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements Section above.
- We did not audit the financial statements of 4 Subsidiaries included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 27,574.25 Crore as at 31st March, 2025, total income of ₹ 5,799.71 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, total net profit after tax of ₹ 1,005.89 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, and total comprehensive income of ₹ 1,004.83 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, and net cash inflows of ₹ 11.85 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, which have been audited by their respective other auditors.

The Consolidated Financial Statements also include the Group's share of profit after tax of ₹ 0.11 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and total comprehensive income of ₹ 0.11 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in respect of 1 associate whose financial statements have not been audited by us.

The Consolidated Financial Statements also include the Group's share of profit after tax of ₹ 0.13 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and total comprehensive income of ₹ 0.13 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in respect of 1 joint venture whose financial statements have not been audited by us.

These financials statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by



Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

the management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors and the procedures performed by us as stated under Auditors’ Responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements Section above.

- c) The consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024, have been audited by the predecessor joint statutory auditors M/s. Manohar Chowdhry & Associates and M/s. Sundaram & Srinivasan, who have expressed an unmodified opinion on such consolidated financial results of the company based on their audit.
- d) With respect to NLCIL, Certain Debit/Credit balances pertaining to Debtors/Creditors are pending independent confirmation and consequential reconciliation thereof.
- e) Regulation 17(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, mandates that at least half of the directors on the board should be independent directors. NLCIL has yet to fulfil this requirement, leading to penalties imposed by the Stock Exchanges.
- f) During the year, NLCIL has not complied with the requirements relating to the appointment of at least 1 independent nominee director on the Board of NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd. (NUPPL), which are the unlisted material subsidiaries, as required under Regulation 24(1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. In case of NUPPL, it was complied up to 31.10.2024.
- g) Regulations 17(2A), 18(2) and 19(2A) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, mandate the presence of a minimum number of independent directors in meetings of the Board, Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC). NLCIL complied with these requirements during the FY except for the meeting

held during the period 01.11.2024 to 28.03.2025 due to the expiry of the tenure of three Independent Directors on 31.10.2024, and the subsequent appointment for the position were made on 29.03.2025 therefore provisions of the said regulations have been complied with as on 31.03.2025

- h) Due to the non-availability or non-functional condition of the boiler bunker metering systems at the thermal power stations, the same was not considered during the process of year end physical inventory verification of NLCIL.
- i) PPE includes mining land comprising certain blocks of lands that are currently under excavation or already excavated. The formal transfer of title in the revenue records in the name of NLCIL for those blocks of lands is yet to be completed. NLCIL is in possession of the land based on an Award issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu, and excavation activities are being carried out accordingly. The process of submitting the necessary documents to the relevant authorities for updating NLCIL’s name in the revenue records is stated to be in progress.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“CARO”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditors’ report, according to the information and explanations provided to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us for NLCIL and CARO reports issued by the Other Auditors of Subsidiaries, its associate and joint venture included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company, to which the reporting under CARO is applicable, we report the following qualifications or adverse remarks:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	CIN	Holding Company / Subsidiary /Associate / Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1	NLC India Limited	L93090TN1956GOI003507	Holding Company	Clauses – (i)(b), (i)(c), (vii)(b) and (xix)
2	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited	U40102TN2005GOI058050	Subsidiary	Clauses – (ii)(b), (vii)(b) and (xx)
3	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited	U40300UP2012GOI053569	Subsidiary	Clauses – (i)(b), (i)(c), (iii)(a), (vii)(b) and (xvii)
4	NLC India Renewables Limited	U35106TN2023GOI161134	Subsidiary	(xvii)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	CIN	Holding Company / Subsidiary /Associate / Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
5	NLC India Green Energy Limited	U35106TN2023GOI164369	Subsidiary	(xvii)
6	MNH Shakti Limited	U10100OR2008GOI010171	Associate	Clause - (vii)(b) and (xvii)
7	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited	U40101DL2020PTC372985	Joint venture	NIL

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the branch auditors and other auditors on separate Financial Statements of such branches, subsidiaries, its associate and joint venture, as were audited by branch auditors and other auditors, as noted in the ‘Other Matters’ paragraph, 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 of the other auditors including for the matters stated in the paragraph 2k(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended;
- c) The reports on the accounts of the Branch Offices of the Holding Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by the Branch Auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report;
- d) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements;
- e) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
- f) The matter described in the “Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern” paragraph above, in our opinion, may not have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company;
- g) The provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act relating to disqualification of directors is not applicable to Government companies in view of the Notification No: G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- h) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3) of the Act and paragraph 2(k)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended;
- i) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure I” which is based on our audit of the Holding Company and other auditor’s reports of subsidiary companies, its associate and joint venture incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements;
- j) The provisions of Section 197 of the Act relating to managerial remuneration is not applicable to Government companies in view of the Notification No: G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Accordingly, reporting in accordance with requirement of provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable;
- k) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors’ Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associate and joint venture – Refer to Note 55 to Consolidated Financial Statements;
- ii. The Holding Company has long term contracts for coal mining, power sale, lignite /coal sale, O&M /AMC Contracts, project execution etc. The Holding Company has assessed all these contracts as at 31st March, 2025, and concluded



Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

that there were no material foreseeable losses that needs to be considered on account of these contracts. The Holding Company did not have any derivative contracts as at 31st March, 2025.

The subsidiaries, associate and joint venture does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group, its associate and joint venture;

iv. (a) The respective Managements of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint venture which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint venture 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint venture (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Managements of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, associate and joint venture which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associate and joint venture respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint

venture from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor’s notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. (a) The final dividend paid during the year by the Holding company, which pertains to previous year 2023-24 is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, to the extent it applies to payment of dividend;

(b) The interim dividend declared and paid by the Holding company and one of its subsidiary (NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited), during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act; and

(c) The Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year 2024-25 which is subject to the approval of the Members of the Holding Company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

However, the aggregate of interim dividend paid by the Holding Company during the FY 2024-25 and proposed dividend for the FY 2024-25 is less than the minimum dividend criteria prescribed under the guidelines issued by Department of Investment & Public Asset Management

(DIPAM). The Holding Company vide its letter dated 14th March, 2025 had applied for exemption from payment of minimum dividend for the FY 2024-25 as prescribed under DIPAM guidelines and the same is pending for approval.

The dividend paid by the NTPL for the FY 2024-25 is less than the minimum dividend criteria prescribed under the guidelines issued by Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM). The Company is in the process of seeking exemption from payment of minimum dividend for the FY 2024-25 as prescribed under DIPAM guidelines.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used SAP accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year. During the course of our audit, we did not come across any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Further, in relation to the 7 external applications that were integrated with SAP accounting software, in connection with Auction & Tender System, Integrated Weighment Tracking System, Employees Advance and Reimbursement Claims, GST Central Invoicing System & House Allotment, Rent Accounting & other Township related Management System, based on the audit procedures, information and explanation given to us, we confirm that the audit trail (edit log) facility has been enabled

from August 6, 2024 and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

With respect to subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, the respective auditors of these entities have reported that based on their examination, which included test checks, the subsidiaries, associate and joint venture have used accounting software for maintaining their books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of their audit, they did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the respective Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. As required by Section 143(5) of the Act, our comments in regard to the directions and sub- directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is given in “Annexure - II”.

For **Sundaram & Srinivasan** Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 004207S

For **Chaturvedi & Co LLP** Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 302137E/E300286

P Menakshi Sundaram
Partner
M No. 217914
UDIN: 25217914BMKYLI1883

Amit Kumar
Partner
M No. 318210
UDIN: 25318210BMRKGC2376

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May, 2025



Annexure-I to Independent Auditors’ Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

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 Group, its associate and joint venture for the year ended 31st March, 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **NLC INDIA LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as “the Holding Company”) its subsidiary Companies, its associate and joint venture, which are Companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company’s management and the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary Companies, its associate and joint venture are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective 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 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 Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding company, its subsidiary companies, its associate and its joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, 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 ICAI. 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, and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the relevant subsidiaries, joint venture and associate companies 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the “Other Matters” paragraph below, the Holding company, its subsidiary companies, its associate and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI Except the areas listed below for holding company:

During the course of Audit, we have observed that Internal control system has to be strengthened commensurate with the size of the holding company and the nature of business in the following:

Reconciliation of the below-mentioned records at following locations:

- In Mine, Lignite bench - Energy meter reading and Survey report
- Stock Issue from Mines to TPS - Reclaimer record and Control room record

- Stock consumption in boiler - mill run time report and Mines computation
- Closing stock of lignite in TPS - Mines report and TPS report

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 insofar as it relates to 2 branches, 4 subsidiary companies, 1 associate and 1 joint venture, which are Companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such branches / companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter

For Sundaram & Srinivasan Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 004207S	For Chaturvedi & Co LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 302137E/E300286
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P Menakshi Sundaram Partner M No. 217914 UDIN: 25217914BMKYLI1883	Amit Kumar Partner M No. 318210 UDIN: 25318210BMRKGC2376
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Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May, 2025



Annexure-II to Independent Auditors’ Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Comments in regard to the directions and sub-directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditors’ reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statement
1. Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated	In respect of NLCIL: As per the information and explanation given to us the Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. SAP ERP has been implemented for the processes like Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), Material Management (MM), Sales and Distribution (SD), Production Planning (PP), Project systems (PS), Plant maintenance (PM), Fund Management (FM) and Human Capital Management (HCM). “The Company is also using other support software’s which are integrated to SAP ERP and those transactions are also through IT systems, like NLCIL eAuctioning & Tendering System (NeAT); Contract Labour Management System (CLMS); Integrated Weighment Tracking System (IWTS); Integrated Hospital Management System (IHMS); myLaptop Portal; Furniture Portal; Retirees Portal; Bill Tracking System; GST Central Invoicing System; eRecruitment System; House Allotment, Rent Accounting & other Township related Management System; There was a malware attack on 2nd July, 2024 on servers. Dell (OEM) team engaged for recovery. Incident was reported after 4 days i.e., on 6th July, 2024 to SEBI. Inspection report with respect to proper recovery cum authenticity of data, preservation hasn’t been furnished to us. As per the information and explanation given to us by the management, the company has not carried out any system audit covering implications of processing of such accounting transactions, any consequential effect on the integrity of accounts, along with related financial implications, etc., Based on our examination of records on sample basis and other audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanation given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed/carried outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts except as stated above. As reported by the auditor of the Barsingsar branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 13th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanations given to us, the branch has a system in place to process all the accounting transaction through IT system. SAP ERP has been implemented for the processes like Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), Material Management (MM), Sales and Distribution (SD), Production Planning (PP), Project system (PS), Plant maintenance (PM), Fund Management (FM) and Human Capital Management (HCM). Our examination of records on sample basis did not reveal any transaction not coming within the purview of various IT system as stated above. As reported by the auditor of the Talabira branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given to us the Branch has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. SAP ERP has been implemented for the processes like Financial Accounting (FI), Controlling (CO), Material Management (MM), Sales and Distribution (SD), Production Planning (PP), Project systems (PS), Plant maintenance (PM), Fund Management (FM) and Human Capital Management (HCM). “The Branch is also using other support software’s which are integrated to SAP ERP and those transactions are also through IT systems, like NLCIL eAuctioning & Tendering System (NeAT); Contract Labour Management System (CLMS); myLaptop Portal; Furniture Portal; Bill Tracking System; GST Central Invoicing System, e-office for file management. Based on our examination of records on sample basis and other audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanation given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed/carried outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts.	NA
	As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LIMITED (NTPL) in their audit report dated 14th May, 2025 is reproduced below: NTPL has implemented SAP ERP system for recording of its financial transactions through Finance and Controlling module (FICO Module) and Material Management module (MM Module). NTPL has entered into a Corporate Service Agreement with its parent Company, NLC India Limited (NLCIL) for certain services like Generation and Maintenance Planning, Human resources management, Procurement and contracts management etc.	

Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditors’ reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statement
	NTPL is operating Sales and Distribution Module (SD Module) for recording the revenue generated. For approval of PR, Indent creation, generation of PO and accounting, Material Management module (MM Module) is being operated. NTPL is operating Fund Management module (FM Module) in SAP for the purpose of budget control. NTPL during the financial year has implemented Human Capital Management Module (HCM) for processing employee’s payroll and other human resource related activities. NTPL has e-tendering process in place. For e-trading of energy, NTPL has entered into an agreement with NLCIL, participant in IEX platform. For Payroll, attendance is captured on Bio-metric basis and the monthly report duly authorized, is being used. Our examination of records did not reveal any transactions not coming within the purview of IT systems stated above. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL) in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: Yes, NUPPL has system in place to process all accounting transaction through IT system. No accounting transaction were found recorded outside the IT system. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL) in their audit report dated 16th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given by the management to us, NIGEL has a system in place to process all the accounting transaction through the IT system i.e. SAP ERP Software. Further, as per the information and explanation given by the management and basis of our examination of the records of NIGEL, there is no accounting transaction processed outside the above software. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL) in their audit report dated 16th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given by the management to us, the Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through the IT system i.e., SAP ERP Software. The Company is also using other support software’s which are integrated to SAP ERP and those transactions are also through IT systems, like NLCIL Tendering System (NeAT) and GST central invoicing system. The company has not, carried out any system audit covering implications of processing of such transactions, any consequential effect on the integrity of accounts, along with related financial implications, etc. Based on our examination of records on sample basis and other audit procedures carried out and as per the information and explanation given to us, no accounting transactions have been processed/carned outside the IT system. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts As reported by the auditor of the Associate Company MNH Shakti Limited (MNH) in their audit report dated 09th April, 2025 is reproduced below: MNH’s accounts are maintained in computer system through Tally-ERP software, wherein all the data are captured through manual feeding. Since there are no manufacturing and other transaction the other clauses for reporting are not applicable. As reported by the auditor of the Joint Venture Company Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL) in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given by the management to us, CLUVPL has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through the IT system i.e Zoho Book Software. Further, as per the information and explanation given by the management and basis of our examination of the records of CLUVPL, there is no significant accounting transaction processed outside the Zoho Book Software.	

Independent Auditors’ Report (Contd.)

Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditors’ reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statement
2. Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc., made by a lender to the Company’s due to the Company’s inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	In respect of NLCIL: During the year under audit, we have not noticed any cases of waiver/write off/restructuring of any debt/loan/interest etc. by a lender to NLCIL. As reported by the auditor of the Barsingsar branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 13th May, 2025 is reproduced below: During the year under audit, we have not noticed any cases of waiver/write off/restructuring of any debt/loan/interest etc. by a lender to the Branch As reported by the auditor of the Talabira branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: According to the information and explanation provided to us and so far, as it appears from our examination of the records of the Branch, there are no loans (except employee’s loans and advances) in the books of Branch and no such cases of waiver write-off of debts/loans/interest etc. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LIMITED (NTPL) in their audit report dated 14th May, 2025 is reproduced below: According to the information and explanation made available to us and based on our examination of the books of account, there has been no cases of restructuring of loan or cases of waiver /write-off of debts /loans /interest etc., by a lender during the year. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL) in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: There was no restructuring of any existing loans or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to NUPPL due to the NUPPL’s inability to repay the loan. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL) in their audit report dated 16th May, 2025 is reproduced below: During the year under audit we have not noticed any cases of waiver/writeoff /restructuring of any debt/loan /interest etc., by a lender to a company. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL) in their audit report dated 16th May, 2025 is reproduced below: During the year under audit we have not noticed any cases of waiver/ writeoff/ restructuring of any debt/loan /interest etc., by a lender to a company. As reported by the auditor of the Associate Company MNH Shakti Limited (MNH) in their audit report dated 09th April, 2025 is reproduced below: As per our information and explanations given to us, there is no restructuring/waiver/write-off of debts/loans/interest etc. by any lender. As reported by the auditor of the Joint Venture Company Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL) in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given by the management to us and basis of our examination of the records of CLUVPL, there is no loan taken from any lender by CLUVPL during the year.	NA
3. Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received /receivable for specific schemes from Central /State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for /utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	In respect of NLCIL: During the year, the NLCIL has received ₹ 92.93 Crore (which includes ₹46.11 received by Barsingsar branch detailed below) for specific schemes from Central Government or its agencies and the receipt has been properly accounted for. During the year, we have noticed that the Company has received a sum of ₹ 1.02 Crore and receivable of ₹ 10.64 Crore toward reimbursement of teachers’ salary from Government of Tamil Nadu. The schools are run by the Company. As per the practice in various States, salaries of the school teachers are being paid by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu through its education department. Apart from Salary, all retirement benefits of these school teachers as per applicable guidelines issued by Government of Tamil Nadu are paid by Government of Tamil Nadu. The salary of the teachers is paid by Govt. of Tamilnadu through NLCIL bank account as there are no separate bank accounts operated by the schools. These regular salary payment of school teachers, in our opinion, is not considered as a grant.	NA



Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditors’ reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statement
	As reported by the auditor of the Barsingsar branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 13th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given to us, grant/subsidy is dealt at Head Office Level. However, as per books of account of the branch, the Company has received Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of ₹ 46.11 Crore from Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India for 300MW Solar Project at Barsingsar which has been properly accounted for. As reported by the auditor of the Talabira branch of NLCIL in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: According to the information and explanation provided to us and so far, as it appears from our examination of the records of the Branch, no funds are received /receivable for any specific scheme from Central/State agencies by the Branch. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LIMITED (NTPL) in their audit report dated 14th May, 2025 is reproduced below: According to the information and explanation made available to us and based on our examination of the books of account and records of the Company, no funds are received /receivable for any specific scheme from Central /State agencies by the Company. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As explained to us, no such funds have been received/receivable under specific schemes from Central/State Government or its agencies during the year under audit. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL) in their audit report dated 16th May, 2025 is reproduced below: During the year, no funds (grants, subsidy) were received /accounted from central/state Government or its agencies. As reported by the auditor of the Subsidiary Company NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL) in their audit report dated 16th May, 2025 is reproduced below: During the year, no funds (grants, subsidy) were received /accounted from central/state Government or its agencies. As reported by the auditor of the Associate Company MNH Shakti Limited (MNH) in their audit report dated 09th April, 2025 is reproduced below: As per information and explanations given to us, MNH has not received/receivable any fund for specific schemes from Central/State agencies. As reported by the auditor of the Joint Venture Company Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL) in their audit report dated 17th May, 2025 is reproduced below: As per the information and explanation given by the management to us and basis of our examination of the records of CLUVPL, no funds (grants/subsidy) were received /accounted during the year.	
For Sundaram & Srinivasan Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 004207S	For Chaturvedi & Co LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 302137E/E300286	
P Menakshi Sundaram Partner M No. 217914 UDIN: 25217914BMKYLI1883	Amit Kumar Partner M No. 318210 UDIN: 25318210BMRKGC2376	
Place: Chennai Date: 19 th May, 2025		

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	(₹ Crore)	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	30,389.08	23,063.20
(b) Right of Use Assets	3	97.27	98.97
(c) Intangible Asset	4	212.57	228.67
(d) Capital Work-in-Progress	5	15,297.43	17,726.49
(e) Asset Under Development	6	-	-
(f) Financial Assets	7		
i) Investments	a	8.08	7.84
ii) Trade Receivables	b	71.81	274.91
iii) Loans	c	9.22	15.59
iv) Other Financial Assets	d	664.82	735.05
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	8	2,566.66	1,664.15
		49,316.94	43,814.87
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1,912.65	1,483.63
(b) Financial Assets	10		
i) Trade Receivables	a	3,141.45	3,767.49
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	b	186.96	565.47
iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	c	132.74	134.59
iv) Loans	d	20.03	21.85
v) Other Financial Assets	e	1,078.01	1,531.89
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	151.01	279.37
(d) Other Current Assets	12	1,398.42	1,494.10
		8,021.27	9,278.39
(3) Assets held for sale	13	43.50	47.45
(4) Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances	14	469.64	1,801.10
Total Assets and Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances		57,851.35	54,941.81
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	1,386.64	1,386.64
(b) Other Equity	16		
i) Retained Earnings	a	14,938.11	12,757.13
ii) Other Reserves	b	2,398.22	2,387.28
		18,722.97	16,531.05
Non-controlling Interest	17	3,221.75	2,835.17
Total Equity		21,944.72	19,366.22
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	18		
(i) Borrowings	a	18,491.11	19,225.72
(ii) Lease Liabilities	b	34.35	33.72
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	c	526.56	779.76
(b) Provisions	19	160.96	158.91
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	4,028.44	3,790.38
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	21	767.33	723.61
		24,008.75	24,712.10
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	22		
(i) Borrowings	a	3,901.00	3,153.73
ii) Lease Liabilities	b	2.12	2.32
(iii) Trade Payables	c		
- Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises		163.16	51.99
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		1,734.84	1,323.45
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	d	1,579.32	1,132.46
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	2,103.08	1,767.31
(c) Provisions	24	1,223.77	515.25
		10,707.29	7,946.51
(3) Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances	25	1,190.59	2,916.98
Total Equity & Liabilities and Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances		57,851.35	54,941.81

Material Accounting Policies

1

The Accompanying Notes 1 to 62 forms an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Regn. No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM

PARTNER

M. No.: 217914

Place: Chennai

Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR

PARTNER

M. No.: 318210



Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	(₹ in Crore)	
		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
I Revenue from Operations	26	15,282.96	13,001.33
II Other Income	27	1,606.49	947.14
III Total Income (I+II)		16,889.45	13,948.47
IV EXPENSES			
Cost of Fuel Consumed	28	2,261.91	1,743.96
Changes in Inventories	29	(177.02)	(238.96)
Employee Benefits Expense	30	3,076.42	2,707.69
Finance Costs	31	931.76	849.28
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	32	1,884.27	1,824.89
Other Expenses	33	5,281.42	5,252.85
Total Expenses (IV)		13,258.76	12,139.71
V Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional items & Rate Regulatory Activity (III-IV)		3,630.69	1,808.76
VI Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances Income/(Expenses)	34	66.24	1,072.88
VII Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (V+VI)		3,696.93	2,881.64
VIII Exceptional Items-Expenses/(income)	35	-	-
IX Profit/ (Loss) before Tax (VII-VIII)		3,696.93	2,881.64
X Tax Expense:	56		
(1) Current Tax			
- Current Year Tax		970.30	744.07
- Previous Year Tax		5.36	(38.48)
- Tax Expenses/(Savings) on Rate Regulated Account		214.71	406.05
(2) Deferred Tax (after MAT adjustment)		(206.81)	(97.32)
Total Tax Expenses (X)		983.56	1,014.32
XI Profit/(Loss) after Tax before share of Profit/(Loss) of associates (IX-X)		2,713.37	1,867.32
XII Share of Profit/(loss) of Associates & Joint Venture		0.24	0.25
XIII Profit/(Loss) for the period (XI+XII)		2,713.61	1,867.57
XIV Other Comprehensive Income	36		
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss:			
- Re-measurements of defined benefit plans		(13.79)	(6.71)
XV Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and other Comprehensive Income) (XIII+XIV)		2,699.82	1,860.86
XVI Profit attributable to			
- Owners of the company		2,621.36	1,854.08
- Non Controlling Interest (NCI)		92.25	13.49
XVII Total Comprehensive Income attributable to			
- Owners of the company		2,607.92	1,847.54
- Non Controlling Interest (NCI)		91.90	13.32
XVIII Earnings per Equity Share from continuing operations (before adjustment of Net Regulatory Deferral Balances):			
(1) Basic (in ₹)	37	20.64	8.66
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		20.64	8.66
XIX Earnings per Equity Share from continuing operations (after adjustment of Net Regulatory Deferral Balances):			
(1) Basic (in ₹)	37	19.57	13.47
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		19.57	13.47

The Accompanying Notes 1 to 62 forms an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Regn. No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM

PARTNER

M. No.: 217914

Place: Chennai

Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR

PARTNER

M. No.: 318210

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 st April, 2024	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64
Movement during the financial year	-	-
Closing balance as at 31st March, 2025	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64
Balance as at 1 st April, 2023	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64
Movement during the financial year	-	-
Closing balance as at 31st March, 2024	1,38,66,36,609	1,386.64

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings and Other Reserves							Total
	KFW Interest differential Reserve	Contingency Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	PRMA Reserve Fund	Retained Earning	Other Comprehensive income	
Balance as at 01.04.2024	369.21	150.00	1,457.00	291.07	120.00	12,821.54	(64.41)	15,144.41
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors								
Total Comprehensive Income for the year								
Profit or loss						2,713.61		2,713.61
Other comprehensive income						-	(13.79)	(13.79)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	2,713.61		2,699.82
Dividend paid :								
- Interim dividend (FY 2024-25)						(208.00)		(208.00)
- Final dividend (FY 2023-24)						(208.00)		(208.00)
Appropriations - Transfer from /(to) Retained Earnings	0.94	10.00	-	-	-	(10.94)	-	-
Other changes:								
- Non Controlling Interest						(91.90)		(91.90)
Balance as at 31.03 2025	370.15	160.00	1,457.00	291.07	120.00	15,016.31	(78.20)	17,336.33

Particulars	Retained Earnings and Other Reserves							Total
	KFW Interest differential Reserve	Contingency Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	PRMA Reserve Fund	Retained Earning	Other Comprehensive income	
Balance as at 01.04.2023	367.23	140.00	1,457.00	291.07	123.58	11,461.02	(57.70)	13,782.20
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors								
Total Comprehensive Income for the year								
Profit or loss						1,867.57		1,867.57
Other comprehensive income							(6.71)	(6.71)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,867.57	(64.41)	1,860.86
Dividend paid :								
- Interim dividend FY 2023-24						(208.00)		(208.00)
- Final dividend FY 2022-23						(277.33)		(277.33)
Appropriations- Transfer from /(to) Retained Earnings	1.98	10.00	-	-	(3.58)	(8.40)	-	-
Other changes :								
- Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-	(13.32)		(13.32)
Balance as at 31.03 2024	369.21	150.00	1,457.00	291.07	120.00	12,821.54	(64.41)	15,144.41

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Consolidated statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M. No.: 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M. No.: 318210



Financial Statements



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from Operating activities:		
Net Profit Before Tax	3,696.93	2,881.64
Adjustments for:		
Less:		
Profit on Disposal of Asset	45.62	4.00
Interest Income	109.15	94.69
Deferred income on Govt. Grant	10.72	5.75
Add:		
Depreciation/Amortisation	1,884.27	1,824.89
Other Non-cash charges	767.14	489.88
Loss on Disposal of assets	12.53	13.26
Interest expense	931.76	849.28
Operating Profit before working capital changes	7,127.14	5,954.51
Adjustments for :		
Trade Receivables	945.10	508.80
Loans & Advances	(635.62)	(107.77)
Inventories & other current assets	1,973.89	303.18
Trade payables & other current liabilities	79.40	(555.79)
Cash Flow generated from Operations	9,489.91	6,102.93
Direct Taxes paid	(610.32)	(612.10)
Cash Flow Before Extraordinary Items	8,879.59	5,490.83
Grants received	97.53	21.66
Net Cash from Operating activities	8,977.12	5,512.49
B. Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment / preliminary expenses	(7,340.18)	(3,168.16)
Sale of property, plant and equipment / Projects from continuing operations	71.64	12.27
Sale/Purchase of Investments	(1.40)	(0.01)
Interest Received	110.38	96.54
Net Cash (used)/received in Investing activities	(7,159.56)	(3,059.36)
C. Cash flow from Financing activities:		
Short Term Borrowings (Net)	747.27	(653.82)
Long Term Borrowings (Net)	(734.61)	727.55
Payment of lease obligations	(5.57)	(20.76)
Interest paid	(2,081.58)	(1,917.82)
Money received from rights issue	318.74	378.26
Dividend Paid	(440.32)	(498.49)
Net Cash (used)/received in Financing activities	(2,196.07)	(1,985.08)
Net increase, decrease(-) Cash and Cash equivalents	(378.51)	468.05
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	565.47	97.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year	186.96	565.47

NOTE : (-) INDICATES CASH OUTFLOW.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow (Contd.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Details of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash at Bank in Current Accounts	143.66	109.86
Cash at Bank in Deposit Accounts	43.26	455.60
Cash in Hand	0.04	0.01
Total	186.96	565.47

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

This is the Consolidated Statement of Cash flow referred to in our report of even date.

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No.: 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M. No.: 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No.: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M. No.: 318210



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Expressed ₹ in Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Reporting entity

NLC India Limited (“NLCIL” or “the Group”), is a Government Group (CIN: L93090TN1956GOI003507) registered under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office located at No. 135, E.V.R. Periyar High Road, Kilpauk, Chennai - 600 010 and is listed with the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. NLCIL is engaged in the business of mining of Lignite, Coal and generation of power by using lignite as well as Renewable Energy Sources and consultancy.

Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (‘Ind AS’) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act,2013 and the Electricity Act,2003.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is also the Group’s functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Crore (up to two decimals), except otherwise indicated.

b) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes, requiring a material adjustment in the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in the future periods. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the financial year in which the results are known or materialised.

c) Current and Non-Current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless 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 current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Group classifies its assets & liabilities as current /non current in the balance sheet considering 12 months period as normal operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are initially measured at cost. Subsequently it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of taxes, duties, freight, installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction/acquisition and necessary adjustments in the year of final settlement. The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment also includes the present value of obligations arising, if any, from decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities related to the same. The present value of those costs (decommission and/or restoration costs) is capitalized as an asset and depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if,

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

In accordance with Ind AS101, the Group has availed the exemption where in the carrying value of the PPE and intangible assets as previous GAAP has been treated as the deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

If significant parts of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of Property, Plant and Equipment. Items costing more than 25% of the original cost of the whole of the asset(s) are only considered as significant part.

Cost of a self-constructed item of Property, Plant and Equipment includes the cost of materials, direct labor and any other costs including borrowing cost and overhead expenses directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. Other direct expenses relating to construction of Property, Plant and Equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis to the cost of related assets.

Subsequent Cost of Capitalization

Subsequent expenditure incurred on the existing assets are recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on major inspection and overhauls of generating unit is capitalized, when it meets the asset recognition criteria as per Ind AS 16.

The cost of replacing part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss as and when it is incurred.

In the case of assets ready to use, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be effected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.

Life Extension Programme of Thermal Stations

Expenditure on Life Extension Programme (LEP) of Thermal Power Stations resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset is added to the carrying cost of related asset and depreciated over the estimated extended life of the Unit from the completion of original life/from the date of synchronization of the Unit as the case may be.

Spares and Equipment

Initial spares: Purchased along with Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized and depreciated along with the main asset.

Spares purchased subsequent to commissioning of the asset: Item of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment as per Ind AS16 and are having value of more than ₹ 10 Lakh are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss on consumption.

Capitalization of Land

- a) **Freehold Land:** Land acquired for mining, thermal plants, wind mills, solar plants and other related purposes including for establishing townships is in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 /Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act, 1997, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and amendments/changes made by respective State Govt. from period to period. The cost of the said land is capitalized on the date of taking over the possession/ issuance of government order(GO)/ transfer of title deed in favour of the Group.
- b) **Leasehold Land:** Land is taken on lease as per the provisions under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition and Development) Act; 1957. The said leasehold land is capitalized when the entire land/substantial portion of land is ready for development and mining activity.
- c) **Coal /Lignite Mines:** The date of commercial operation in case of integrated mines (commissioned after 31st March, 2019) shall mean the earliest of: -
 - a) The first date of the year succeeding the financial year in which 25% of the Peak Rated Capacity as per the Mining Plan is achieved; or.
 - b) The first date of the year succeeding the financial year in which the value of production estimated in accordance with CERC Regulation 2024-29, exceeds total expenditure in that financial year; or
 - c) The date of two years (i.e., Financial Year) from the date of commencement of production.

Subsequent capitalisation:

Subsequent material expenditure incurred for bringing land into minable conditions are also capitalised as additional expenditure to land.

Capitalization

a) Specialized Mining Equipment

Successful completion of eight effective working hours on load test excluding minor stoppage is the criteria followed in respect of the assets covering

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Specialized Mining Equipment System viz., Bucket Wheel Excavator, Conveyor, Tripper, Transfer Feeder and Spreader for capitalization and commencement of depreciation charge and revenue recognition. The entire test shall be completed within twelve hours from the time of starting of the test including minor stoppages.

b) Thermal Power Generation Unit

Test and trial production for Thermal Power Generation unit commences from the date of synchronization and goes up to the date of commercial commissioning. The date of receipt of certificate from the statutory authorities pursuant to seventy-two hours full load operation is deemed as the date of Commercial Operation Date (COD) for commissioning of the units. Depreciation charge commences from the month of commercial operations. Direct expenses and interest charges incurred during the test and trial run are capitalized and the revenue from Sale of Power, if any, earned during that period is abated to the capital cost of the project.

c) Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)

Each WTG is capitalized on the date on which it is connected to grid based on the commissioning and acceptance certificate issued by DISCOM's.

d) Solar Power Plant

Solar Power Plants are capitalized on the date on which it is connected to Grid or the date of CoD if any specified in the agreement after complying necessary

technical parameters. In case the date of CoD is later than the date of connection to Grid, revenue if any arises from sale of infirm Power off sets to the Capital Cost of the project.

e) Other Assets

Other assets are capitalized when they are available for the use as intended by the Management.

Depreciation /Amortization

Depreciation is provided on cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment net of estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation of assets covered under CERC/SERC are depreciated as per rates and methodologies provided in the respective regulation as applicable .

The cost of the land taken on lease is amortized from the date of commencement of commercial operation over the estimated useful life of the Mine or life of the linked Thermal Power Plant originally estimated whichever is less and in all other cases over the lease period, wherever applicable.

However, the cost of land which is not expected to be used after the linked asset has completed its effective life is amortized over the effective life of linked asset.

The cost of mining land capitalized in the Books of Accounts is amortized on the basis of minerals extracted during the year to the total estimated minable reserves of the said quantum of land used for mining in the year under review as certified by Technical Experts.

Depreciation is provided for under straight line method as indicated below: -

i. a)	Assets of Thermal Power Stations excluding vehicles other than Ash Tippers	The Company follows the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003. Depreciation is as per the rates /guidelines prescribed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) pursuant to provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.
b)	Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) and Solar Power Plants.	As per the estimated life of the plant in line with guidelines issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy ('MNRE')/CERC/SERC as applicable.
c)	Life Extension programme ('LEP') Assets.	Life assessed as per technical estimate/life approved by CERC/SERC.
ii	Residential Buildings	At useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.
iii.	Buildings: Non-residential Buildings Plant & Machinery: CME other than dozers and pipe layers, Workshop machinery, pumps GWC &SWC pipes and Civil construction machinery.	At technically assessed life or useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.
iv.	Specialized Mining Equipment	At technically assessed life.
v.	Other Assets	At useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.
vi.	Decommissioning cost capitalized with Property, Plant and Equipment	Depreciated similar to that of the Parent Asset.
vii.	Spares treated as PPE	At technically assessed life.
viii.	Asset costing less than ₹5,000	Fully depreciated in the financial year the asset is available for use.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

In the case of Assets of Integrated Mines, declared Commercial Operation on or after 1st April 2019, depreciation is computed as per rates /guidelines prescribed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

Property, plant and equipment relating to Research and Development are depreciated in a like manner as any other asset of the Group.

In the year of commissioning/retirement of assets, depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis recognized from the month of capitalization.

Depreciation on the following major assets is provided on the technically estimated useful life:

Asset	Useful Life of Asset in years
Specialized Mining Equipment	15
Furniture - Others	5 to 10
Fire Fighting Equipments	10
Photo copier	10
Air Conditioner and Refrigerator	8 to 14
Telecommunication Equipment	10

On transition to Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, assets partially depreciated has been migrated as per the Companies Act, 2013 by considering the balance depreciable value of asset with the balance life as prescribed in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 which has been considered for computation of depreciation and the said derived rate / remaining useful life period is treated as “Technically Estimated” rate for the purpose of depreciation of those migrated Assets.

Amortization of Mine Development cost

Overburden removal and related initial development costs are classified as Mine development cost under Capital Work-in-Progress till achievement of CoD of respective Mines. On achievement of CoD, the mine development cost are capitalized as a ‘Mine Development Cost’ and the same is amortized over a period of 20 years from the date of CoD of respective mines or life of the mines whichever is lower.

Based on CERC regulation, further ongoing development costs as specified in mining plan is classified as ongoing mine development cost and shall be capitalized till achievement of peak rated capacity of respective mines. Amortization in such cases is over a period of 20 years from the date of capitalization or life of mines whichever is earlier.

Derecognition

Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on de-recognition of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal, if any, with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

II. Intangible Assets Recognition and measurement

The Group recognizes an intangible asset and measures that at cost if, and only if:

- It is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Research and development Cost - Research costs are expensed as and when incurred. Development cost, if reliably measurable, on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate the requirements as specified in Ind AS 38 are met.

Other intangible assets - Other Intangible Assets including Computer software that are acquired by the Group for an amount more than ₹ 10 Lakh and have finite useful lives are measured at cost.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Development Cost (Internally generated projects)	Over the estimated useful life.
	Expenditure during projects and subsequent expenditure
	Over the residual life of the parent asset
Software costing more than ₹ 10 lakh	5 years or life of asset whichever is lower
Mining Rights-Lignite /Coal	20 years
Mining rights-Minor Minerals	10 years

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

III. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of Cost or Net Realizable Value.

Stock Items	Basis
Lignite/ Coal/ others	At absorption cost excluding allocated administration charges and social overhead.
Stores and Spares including light diesel oil, heavy furnace oil	At weighted average acquisition cost
Fly ash brick	At absorption cost
Waste product, used belt reconditioned, Stores and Spares discarded for disposal, medicines and canteen Stores	NIL
Goods in Transit including goods received but pending inspection/acceptance	Cost

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Non-Moving Stores and Spares.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable, surplus and non-moving items of Stores and Spares (excluding insurance/ Mandatory/Critical spares) are ascertained on review and provided for.

IV. Mine closure expenditure

Concurrent Mine closure expenses are accounted as and when incurred. The annual cost of Mine closure is calculated and accounted on the basis of guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan issued by Ministry of Coal.

V. Prepaid expenses

Expenses are accounted under prepaid expenses only where the initial amounts exceed ₹ 1 Crore in each case.

VI. Financial Instruments

Non-derivative Financial Assets

Initial recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method and net of any impairment loss, if:

- the asset is held within the business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Group’s financial assets consist of staff advances, trade receivables, etc.

Investment in Subsidiaries

A Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity.

Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity’s returns.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost, if any.

Investment in Joint Ventures and Associates

A joint venture is a type of joint agreement whereby the parties that have joint control of the agreement have rights to the net assets of the joint ventures. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in Joint Ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when and only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset has expired, or
- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has been transferred; or
- the contractual right to receive the cash flow is retained and also an obligation to pay the received cash flows



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

in full without material delay to a third party under an arrangement is assumed, due to transfer of either 'risk & rewards' or 'control' of such financial asset.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings, etc.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss Account when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized upon extinguishment of such liability, i.e., through discharge or cancellation or expiration of the obligation under the liability. An exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms or a substantial modification of the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it shall be accounted for as extinguishment of original financial liability and recognition of new financial liability. Any differences arising between the respective carrying amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial asset and financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when and only when the Group:

- currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

VII. Impairment

Financial Assets (including receivables)

Impairment of financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109- 'Financial instruments', the Group 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 amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at Fair Value Through OCI.
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116.
- Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets under Ind AS 115.
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at Fair Value Through P&L.
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at Fair Value Through P&L.

For trade receivables and contract assets/unbilled revenue, the Group applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires lifetime expected losses to be recognized from initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Impairment losses are provided for Cash Generating Units (CGU) and also for individual assets, when the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (Group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment loss of individual assets being the excess of the carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

On review of impairment loss at the end of each reporting period any decrease in or non-existence of impairment loss are recognized accordingly.

VIII. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurement is the use of fair value at the measurement date in measuring the assets and liabilities of an entity. The Group opts not to follow fair value measurement except where it is required to follow as per Ind AS 113 viz., in respect of financial assets and financial liabilities.

IX. Preliminary project development expenditure

Preliminary project development expenditure includes expenditure on feasibility and other studies, development expenditure, expenditure on exploration works, technical know-how etc. The cost of the project is transferred to capital as and when implemented. In case such projects are identified for transfer of business by Govt. of India, the expenditure incurred will be recovered from the prospective buyer. If the projects are abandoned with reference to Government orders or otherwise, such expenditure are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the respective years.

X. Assets held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. 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.

XI. Government /Other Grants

Related to assets

Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that, it will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. The deferred income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Related to income

Grants related to income are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when the conditions related to the grant is fulfilled.

XII. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present, legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. Short term employee benefits comprise of wages, salaries, incentives, short term leave salary etc.

Post-employment benefits

Obligations for contributions to post-employment benefits are expensed as and when the related services are provided.

The Group's liability towards Gratuity, Post-Retirement Medical Facilities, Transport Allowance for settlement at home town, Earned Leave, Half-Pay Leave and Provident Fund are considered as Defined Benefit Plan and provided for in accordance with the Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises.

Contribution towards Provident Fund and Gratuity is recognized as per the valuation made by an Independent Actuary and these amounts are funded to the respective Trust/Institution.

Contribution towards Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Scheme comprising of fixed amount of annual assistance (PRMA) in respect of employees retired prior to 1st January, 2007 and premium towards Post-Retirement Medical Insurance (PRMI) are treated as Defined Contribution Plans.

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned



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in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of the plan assets.

The amount of defined benefit obligations is computed quarterly and annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method and accounted accordingly.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Net interest expense/income, service cost and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain/loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Terminal benefits

Terminal benefits like Voluntary Retirement Service are expensed when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted. Liability towards VRS is booked in the year of exercise of option by the employee upto the date of closure of each offer in accordance with terms and conditions of each offer.

XIII. Allocation of common charges/social overhead expenses/interest on working capital

These are allocated to production units based on salaries and wages of the respective units.

XIV. Prior period items, accounting estimates and effect of change in Accounting Policy

Prior period items/errors of material nature are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred. If the prior period error found material occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

The effect of change in accounting estimate is recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit and Loss except where they relate to assets and liabilities, the same is recognized by adjusting the carrying amount of related assets/liability/ equity in the period of change.

Changes in accounting policy due to initial application of Ind AS are dealt with in accordance with specific transitional provisions, if any in the respective Ind AS.

In other cases, the changes in accounting policy are done retrospectively; the application of such change is limited to the earliest period practicable.

XV. Events occurring after the reporting date

Events of material nature occurring after the reporting date are those events that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors. Such events are disclosed or given effect to in the financial statements as provided for in Ind AS 10.

XVI. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Operation includes (i) sale of Power generated by Thermal Power Stations (ii) sale of power generated from renewable energy sources such as wind and solar (iii) sale of lignite/coal (iv) sale of by products & joint products (v) consultancy & management services relating to mining and power generation and (vi) commission on trading of power.

Revenue is recognized as per Ind AS-115 when the following criteria are met:

- the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- the contract has commercial substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession.

Sale of power generated by Thermal Power Stations

Sale of power is accounted in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, wherein the tariff rates are approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) /State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC).

The Group adopts the tariff rates as approved by CERC for the sale of power. Such Tariff rates include lignite transfer price which is subject to revision as calculated by the Group from time to time in accordance with guidelines issued by CERC/ Ministry of Coal (MoC) or as delegated by MoC.

In case where the tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional tariff rates, calculated on the basis of CERC/ Ministry of Coal guidelines or as delegated by MoC on lignite transfer price for energy charges and other relevant CERC's Regulations / guidelines, for capacity charges are adopted.

Exchange differences arising from settlement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency to the extent recoverable from or payable to beneficiaries for the current accounting period as per the CERC Tariff Regulations are accounted for as Revenue/ Expenditure, respectively.

Rebates/discounts allowed to beneficiaries/customers for early payment incentives are netted off with the amount of revenue from operations.

Sale of Un-Requisitioned Surplus Power

Sale of surplus power (if any) which is traded through power exchange on consent from the beneficiaries, wherever required is accounted net off sharing of any gain arising from such sale.

Sale of Power through Renewable Energy Sources

Revenue from sale of solar energy and wind energy are recognized in accordance with the price agreed under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and in accordance with the orders passed by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC).

Sale of Lignite/Coal and others

Sale of Lignite/Coal, by e-auction sales has been reckoned to the extent of amount received/ as per sale terms. Sale of Lignite /Coal other than by e-auction is recognized in accordance with the agreement entered into with the respective parties.

Sale of Coal for end use power plant is accounted in accordance with the provisions of tariff regulations issued by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for integrated mines.

Sale of byproducts/ Fly ash etc. has been reckoned as per sale terms

Unbilled Revenue

As at each reporting date, revenue from operations includes an accrual for sales made to beneficiaries/ Customers but not billed i.e. "Unbilled Revenue" and the same is categorized under Other Financial Assets in the Balance Sheet.

Consultancy, Technical and Management Services

Revenue from consultancy, technical and management services is recognized in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed based on the agreement with service recipient.

Commission on trading of power

Commission on trading of power for third party recognized on receipt of payment.

Other Income

Other income includes interest income, insurance claims, surcharge, dividend income and income from sale of scrap.

Interest income

Interest income with respect to advances provided to employees is recognized using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest income due on income tax recoverable is recognized in the year of acceptance of the claim.

Insurance claims

Insurance claims are recognized in the period in which there is an acceptance of the claim.

Surcharge

The interest/surcharge on late payment/overdue sundry debtors on thermal power is recognized based on agreement with beneficiaries. On renewable power the same is recognized based on realization / certainty of realization.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

Scrap Sale

Scrap is accounted for as and when sold.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

XVII. Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition and measurement

Foreign currency transaction is recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent measurement

Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate at the end of each reporting period.

Recognition of exchange gain/loss

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were recorded on initial recognition during the period or translated in previous financial statements are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

The Group has availed the exemption provided under Ind AS from recognizing in the Statement of Profit and Loss the exchange difference arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements prior to 31st March, 2016 as per the previous GAAP and continues to capitalize the same.

XVIII. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss; and
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted accordingly.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria set out in Ind AS 12 are met.

XIX. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences in respect of long-term foreign currency liabilities of the respective asset to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs (net of interest earned on temporary investments) directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Interest is computed on weighted average cost of funds deployed. When Group borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for qualifying asset.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

XX. Leases

The Group has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated.

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease as per the requirements under Ind AS 116. 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. This policy is applied to contracts entered into on or after 1st April, 2019.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices and aggregate standalone prices of non-lease components. However, for the leases of land and buildings and vehicles in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

i. As a Lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease payments included in the lease liability

comprises of fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), residual value guarantees and where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise purchase, renewal and termination options includes exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period and penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there are any reassessments or lease modifications or revised in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in Profit or Loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and lease liabilities as Financial Liabilities in the balance sheet.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis or any other systematic basis over the lease term.

ii. As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease as per requirements under Ind AS 116.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease, if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over lease term as part of 'other income'.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

XXI. Provisions and Contingent Liability

Recognition and measurement

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are not discounted to present value.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is (i) a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or (ii) a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made

Contingent Liability is not provided for in the accounts and are disclosed by way of notes.

XXII. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

XXIII. Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the Profit or Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

Diluted EPS is calculated by taking the weighted average number of ordinary shares which is calculated for basic earnings per share and adjusted to the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. Dilutive potential ordinary shares are deemed to have been converted into ordinary shares at the beginning of the period or, if later, the date of the issue of the potential ordinary shares.

XXIV. Operating segments

Segment reports are prepared in accordance with Ind AS 108. The operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Group's Management to allocate

resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Group's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services.

Revenue directly attributable to the segments is considered as segment revenue. Expenses directly attributable to the segments and Overheads allocated on a reasonable basis are considered as segment expenses.

XXV. Dividend

Dividends and interim dividends paid to Group's shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders meeting and the Board of Directors respectively.

XXVI. Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement is prepared as per indirect method prescribed in the Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flow'.

XXVII. Regulatory Deferral Accounts

Income/Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss to the extent recoverable from/payable to the beneficiaries in the subsequent periods as per CERC tariff regulations are recognized as Regulatory Deferral Account Balances. Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from/payable to the beneficiaries.

Pending the disposal of review/ appeal petitions filed by the Group against adverse orders before CERC/SERC/ Other Appellate Authorities, the impact of the said orders are considered under Regulatory Deferral Account in the Profit or Loss of the respective financial year. In case of appeal by the beneficiary against the CERC/ SERC orders, the impact on the same is not considered as Regulatory Deferral Liability and disclosed under Contingent Liability.

Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are reviewed and evaluated at each balance sheet date to ensure the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If this criteria are not met this regulatory deferral account balances are derecognized.

Regulatory Deferral Account Balances are presented as separate line item in the Balance Sheet. The movement in the Regulatory Deferral Account Balances for the reporting period is presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Crore)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Trans./ Adj.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	Withdrawals/ Trans./ Adj.	For the Year	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Land										
Freehold Land	788.78	10.33	5.27	793.84	-	-	-	-	793.84	788.78
Lease hold mining land	404.65	55.73	-	460.38	35.55	-	16.16	51.71	408.67	369.10
Mining Land	955.27	95.81	-	1,051.08	745.40	-	8.54	753.94	297.14	209.87
Roads	191.70	42.45	3.44	230.71	109.02	2.99	19.01	125.04	105.67	82.68
Buildings	893.12	181.37	6.84	1,067.65	154.11	1.19	17.61	170.53	897.12	739.01
Electrical Installations	248.93	6.34	0.60	254.67	161.53	0.53	8.02	169.02	85.65	87.40
Water Supply & Drainage	523.54	811.10	0.97	1,333.67	145.10	0.79	39.31	183.62	1,150.05	378.44
Plant & Machinery	30,353.32	7,621.18	21.71	37,952.79	11,104.22	1.08	1,668.37	12,771.51	25,181.28	19,249.10
Furniture & Equipment	216.99	50.59	3.40	264.18	81.33	2.18	32.20	111.35	152.83	135.66
Vehicles	109.25	17.80	0.46	126.59	49.08	0.19	9.77	58.66	67.93	60.17
Railway Siding	295.52	361.34	-	656.86	0.82	-	14.24	15.06	641.80	294.70
Assets Costing ₹ 5000 and below	4.00	0.19	0.00	4.19	4.00	0.00	0.19	4.19	-	-
Mine Development					-			-	-	-
Mine-I	206.97	-		206.97	206.97			206.97	-	-
Mine-IA	518.13	-		518.13	134.48		21.19	155.67	362.46	383.65
Mine-II	348.51	-		348.51	218.55		23.83	242.38	106.13	129.96
Barsingar Mine	110.85	-		110.85	60.79		10.01	70.80	40.05	50.06
Talabira Mines	123.10	-		123.10	18.48		6.16	24.64	98.46	104.62
Total	36,292.63	9,254.23	42.69	45,504.17	13,229.43	8.95	1,894.61	15,115.09	30,389.08	23,063.20
Previous Year	35,244.20	1,175.68	127.25	36,292.63	11,443.37	55.95	1,842.00	13,229.43	23,063.20	

- a) In respect of land acquired by the group during the periods 1956 to 1977 and 1997 to 2001, ownership is subject to certain restrictions imposed through the assignment deeds and through the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Industrial Purpose Act, 1997 respectively.
- b) PPE Includes assets belonging to Ministry of Coal obtained under Coal Science &Technology Projects. This also includes residual value of assets considered as addition to the assets under Life extension programme.
- c) Free hold Land includes acquisition of land relating to Bithnok Power and related Mining projects amounting to ₹ 194.75 Crore.
- d) All units of Thermal Power Station -I has been retired from operation subsequent to 30.09.2020. The net block of TPS-I assets as on 31.03.2025 amounting to ₹43.50 Crore are reclassified held for sale as per the requirements of IND AS 105 (Refer Note no 13). Estimated net sale proceeds of the retired assets is expected to be above the residual value of assets appearing in the books.
- e) Spares meeting the criteria of PPE and having a value of more than ₹ 10 Lakh have been considered for capitalisation.
- f) Depreciation on Specialised Mining Equipment(SME) has been considered based on technical estimate of specific assets.
- g) Depreciation on Renewable Assets has been calculated considering 5% residual value in line with guidelines of MNRE/ SERC.
- h) There is no impairment loss identified for the tangible fixed assets during the year.
- i) The group has identified land with limited life and classified the same under the head mining land.
- j) Based on physical verification of assets for FY 2022-23 the net block of ₹ 7.00 Crore were written off during the year.
- k) Based on physical verification of assets conducted during the year, the net book value of assets which are not available has been provided and the same are included as part of asset register.

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- l) In respect of NTPL (subsidiary company) capital overhauling of Unit II was taken place in Dec’24 to Jan’25. The overhaul expenses of ₹ 24.65 Crore has been capitalised under Plant and machinery as per company policy during the year.
- m) During the current year Unit #1 of NUPPL (Subsidiary) capitalised for an amount of ₹ 8,241.02 Crore.
- n) NIRL, a wholly owned subsidiary of NLCIL was incorporated on 14.06.2023 for taking over of the existing operational renewable assets on the net book value as on the date of transfer. under Asset Monetization. Transfer of the asset etc. is under process and necessary approvals are pending from GoI.
- o) Refer Note no. 18(a) for the property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Group.

Note 3: Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ in Crore)										
Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Trans./ Adj.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	Withdrawals/ Trans./ Adj.	For the Year	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Land	108.17	-	-	108.17	29.35	-	2.33	31.68	76.49	78.82
Building	2.49	1.32	-	3.81	1.55	-	0.79	2.34	1.47	0.94
Vehicle	3.41	-	0.86	2.55	2.54	0.46	0.33	2.41	0.14	0.87
Plant and Machinery	22.05	2.01	-	24.06	3.71	-	1.18	4.89	19.17	18.34
Total	136.12	3.33	0.86	138.59	37.15	0.46	4.63	41.32	97.27	98.97
Previous Year	110.21	25.90	-	136.11	32.38	-	4.77	37.14	98.97	-

Note 4: Intangible Assets

(₹ in Crore)										
Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2024	Additions/ Transfers	Disposals/ Trans./ Adj.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	Withdrawals/ Trans./ Adj.	For the Year	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Software	45.59	5.09	-	50.68	36.00	-	6.57	42.57	8.11	9.59
Mining license	264.21	-	-	264.21	45.13	-	14.62	59.75	204.46	219.08
Total	309.80	5.09	-	314.89	81.13	-	21.19	102.32	212.57	228.67
Previous Year	241.89	68.44	0.53	309.80	62.37	0.07	18.83	81.13	228.67	-

- a) There is no impairment loss identified for the assets during the year.
- b) Mining Rights represents license obtained to operate coal and lignite mines which is capitalized in lines with the CERC regulations.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 5: Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ in Crore)										
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025				As at March 31, 2024					
Plan Expenditure										
i) Neyveli New Thermal Plant										
Supply and Erection	995.72				735.97					
Expenditure during Construction	- 995.72				- 735.97					
ii) Bithnok Project *										
Supply and Erection	11.85				11.85					
Expenditure during Construction	12.51 24.36				12.51 24.36					
iii) Barsingsar Extension & Hadla Mines *										
Supply and Erection	9.11				9.11					
Expenditure during Construction	17.19 26.30				17.19 26.30					
iv) Mine-IA Expansion										
Supply and Erection	2.34				4.06					
Expenditure during Development	- 2.34				1.91 5.97					
v) Talabira II & III Mine										
Expenditure on Land Acquisition	653.20				350.64					
Expenditure during Development	0.01 653.21				0.01 350.65					
vi) Odisha Thermal Power Project										
Expenditure on Land Acquisition	382.46				95.94					
Expenditure during Construction	19.24 401.70				31.87 127.81					
vii) TPS II - 2nd Expansion										
Supply and Erection	-				-					
Expenditure during Construction	63.04 63.04				62.26 62.26					
viii) Solar 100 MW - Hybrid										
Supply and Erection	-				-					
Expenditure during Construction	2.24 2.24				2.04 2.04					
ix) Solar 300 MW - Barsingsar										
Supply and Erection	564.79				195.28					
Expenditure during Construction	16.73 581.52				6.05 201.33					
x) Solar 200 MW - Gujarat										
Supply and Erection	-				-					
Expenditure during Construction	5.67 5.67				5.29 5.29					
xi) Solar 50 MW - MINE II (Captive)										
Supply and Erection	137.37				-					
Expenditure during Construction	0.38 137.75				0.09 0.09					
xii) Wind 50 MW - Hybrid										
Supply and Erection	292.80				-					
Expenditure during Construction	0.13 292.93				0.06 0.06					

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
xiii) North Dhadu (Western Part) Coal Project				
Supply and Erection	3.58		-	
Expenditure during development	11.59	15.17	4.48	4.48
xiv) Macchakata Coal Mine				
Supply and Erection	216.38		-	
Expenditure during development	1.75	218.13	-	-
xv) New Patrapara South Coal Mine				
Supply and Erection	197.32		-	
Expenditure during development	-	197.32	-	-
xvi) MINE III				
Supply and Erection	-		-	
Expenditure during Development	43.05	43.05	42.87	42.87
xvii) NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited#				
Supply and Erection	701.01		532.90	
Expenditure during Construction	53.03	754.04	-	532.90
xviii) Neyvei Uttar Pradesh Power Limited				
Supply and Erection	6,385.55		10,060.34	
Expenditure during Construction	3,533.85	9,919.40	5,209.12	15,269.46
xix) NLC India Green Energy Limited**				
Supply and Erection	-		-	
Expenditure during Construction	-	-	0.76	0.76
xx) NLC India Renewables Limited**				
Supply and Erection	303.79		-	
Expenditure during Construction	0.65	304.44	-	-
Non-Plan Expenditure				
Supply and Erection	423.83		162.61	
Land Acquisition	225.54		162.08	-
Capital Goods in Stock & Transit	9.73	659.10	9.20	333.89
TOTAL		15,297.43		17,726.49

* Project on Hold. Discussions are underway with various stakeholders for revival of the project. Refer Note No. 24

Note: CWIP includes an amount of ₹ 64.7 Crore w.r.t Mine development cost - Post CoD.

NTPL Capital Work-in-Progress includes expenditure of ₹740.79 Crore towards the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Package.

**The 600MW Solar Power Project in GSECL's Solar Park at Khavda which was being executed by NIGEL has been transferred to NLC India Renewables Ltd. (NIRL) on 31.03.2025 at the book value of ₹ 75.15 Crore.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

CWIP Ageing schedule

A. CWIP Ageing schedule FY 2024-25

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
A) Plan Projects Expenditure					
1) Projects in Progress	4,288.31	2,631.42	2,156.37	5,507.49	14,583.59
2) Projects that are temporarily suspended	-	-	-	54.74	54.74
B) Non-Plan Expenditure	366.05	217.02	39.78	36.25	659.10
Total	4,654.36	2,848.44	2,196.15	5,598.49	15,297.43

CWIP Ageing schedule FY 2023-24

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
A) Plan Projects Expenditure					
1) Projects in Progress	2,831.68	2,546.93	1,728.04	10,228.60	17,335.26
2) Projects that are temporarily suspended	-	-	-	57.34	57.34
B) Non Plan Expenditure	194.91	82.98	30.37	25.63	333.89
Total	3,026.59	2,629.91	1,758.41	10,311.57	17,726.49

Note 6: Assets Under Development

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Preliminary project expenditure	21.64	21.82
Less: Provisions	21.64	21.82
	-	-

Provisions includes the expenditure incurred for various projects which has not been taken up for further development, pending formalities for write off.

Note 7: Financial Assets

a) Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investments in Equity Instruments		
Non-Trade Un Quoted Investments		
(i) Associates		
In equity shares fully paid up 52,65,000 (PY 52,65,000) shares @ ₹10 per share of MNH Shakti (15% Stake)	6.45	6.26
Add: Share of Profit/ (loss) in MNH Shakti	0.11	0.19
	6.56	6.45

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(ii) Joint Venture		
In equity shares fully paid up 10,000 shares @ ₹10 per share of Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL) (50% Stake)	1.39	1.33
Add: Share of Profit/ (loss) in CLUVPL	0.13	0.06
	1.52	1.39
Total Investment in associate and Joint venture	8.08	7.84

b) Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Unsecured		
Considered good	71.81	274.91
	71.81	274.91

As per the Late payment surcharge rules notified by Ministry of Power on 3rd June, 2022 one DISCOM had opted ₹910.92 Crore under interest free instalment scheme within the given cut off date. The dues of such beneficiary has been presented at fair value as per the requirements of IND AS 109 .

c) Loans

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans to related parties		
Considered good -Secured	0.09	0.19
Considered good -Unsecured	-	-
Other Loans : Loans to Employees		
Considered good -Secured	4.14	10.94
Considered good -Unsecured	4.99	4.46
Total Investment in associate and Joint venture	9.22	15.59

- a) The secured loans and unsecured loan to Employees includes house building loan, Vehicle loan , and multipurpose loan etc. and are measured at amortised cost and the said deferred interest expenditure representing the benefits accruing to employees is amortised on straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.
- b) The loans to employees (Housing, Vehicle) are secured against the mortgage of the house property and hypothecation of Vehicles for which the loan has been given in line with the policy of the Group.
- c) The loans to related parties includes (CY 0.09 Crore) (PY ₹ 0.19 Crore) due from Key Managerial Personnel's. The details of transactions with Key Managerial Personnel's are mentioned in note no. 42.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

d) Other Non-Current Financial Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mine Closure Deposits	604.31	639.41
Margin for Bank Guarantee & Letter of Credit	48.00	86.06
Security Deposits	9.51	9.58
Interest Accrued	3.00	-
	664.82	735.05

As per the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, Escrow Accounts have been opened in the name of “Coal Controller Escrow Account NLC India Limited” for each captive mine and the balances held in these escrow accounts are presented as ‘Mine closure deposit’.

Up to 50% of the total deposited amount including interest accrued in the escrow account shall be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. During the year, ₹ 139.53 Crore was released based on coal controller order received in FY 2024-25 for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.

Interest earned on the escrow account is added to mine closure deposit account on renewal. All the deposits are renewed every year.

Fresh Deposits made during the year for the FY 2025-26 amounts to ₹ 57.37 Crore.

Note 8: Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured considered Good		
Capital Advances	1,669.05	1,211.46
Unsecured considered Good		
Capital Advances	774.11	329.19
Others	123.50	123.50
Considered Doubtful:		
Unsecured Advance from BGR	192.52	
Less: Provision on doubtful advance	192.52	
	2,566.66	1,664.15

- a) Secured capital Advances includes ₹ 121.62 Crore paid against a bank guarantee to an EPC contractor with respect to Barsingsar extension & Bithnok Project. On invocation of the BG, the EPC contractor initially opted for judicial intervention. However, subsequently the contractor agreed for arbitration , keeping the BG valid till arbitral award.
- b) Secured capital Advances includes an amount of ₹ 1,106.21 Crore towards Talabira Thermal project.
- c) Advances other than capital advances include amount paid to vendors on receipt of LD Bank guarantee, which will be adjusted along with retention money upon finalisation of contract.
- d) Unsecured capital Advances include ₹ 544.11 Crore as on 31-03-2025 (₹ 264.64 Crore as on 31-03-2024) given to M/s BGRESL (GA-3: Balance of Plant package contractor) beyond the contractual terms as per board approval to assist in fund flow of the package on request of the contractor under the risk and cost clause of contract.
- e) Provision has been created against the capital advance to the extent of the advance amount over and above the amount payable to M/s BGRESL



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

CURRENT ASSETS

Note 9: Inventories

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw Materials - Lignite	495.83	327.59
Raw Materials - Coal	364.82	242.43
Other Minor Minerals	1.66	-
Solid/Hollow/Fly Ash Bricks	2.59	2.81
Goods-in-transit (Stores and Spares)	180.43	166.07
Stores and Spares	919.78	792.13
Less: Provision for obsolete/unserviceable stores and spares	52.46	47.40
	1,912.65	1,483.63

- a) Inventories are valued as per the material accounting policy no. III.
- b) Other Minor minerals includes Ballclay, silica sand etc.
- c) Refer Note no. 22 (a) for information on inventory pledged as security by the Group.

Note 10: Financial Assets

a) Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Secured, considered good	1,055.50	863.83
b) Unsecured		
- Considered good	2,085.95	2,903.66
- Credit impaired	354.61	470.57
	3,496.06	4,238.06
Less: Loss allowances on debtors	354.61	470.57
	3,141.45	3,767.49

- a) The Group has reviewed its outstanding debtors balance as on 31st March, 2025. Taking into account, period of outstanding, collections and the trend of realization subsequent to intervention of Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal and pending completion of the reconciliation of balances and resolving various issues, in respect of which action have been initiated, on estimated basis, a cumulative provision of ₹354.61 Crore (PY ₹470.57 Crore) has been retained towards loss allowances on outstanding debtors balance as on March 31, 2025.
- (b) Secured Trade Receivables represents value of Letter of Credit (LC) submitted by DISCOM's as per the MoP order dated 28/06/2019 w.e.f. 01/08/2019 as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements.
- (c) The Company has billed various DISCOMs an amount of ₹ 386.51 Crore during the financial year 2022-23 towards income tax recoverable as per the CERC tariff Regulations for different Tariff periods in respect of payments made under 'Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme' (VSVS). While few DISCOMs have paid ₹ 68.39 Crore, some of the DISCOMs have disputed this claim and initiated legal proceedings which are pending for adjudication. However the Company is of the opinion that the entire balance outstanding amounting to ₹ 318.12 Crore is recoverable.
- d) A detailed ageing analysis of trade receivable has been provided in note No. 51

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Bank Balance		
- Current Account	143.66	109.86
- Short Term Deposits	43.26	455.60
ii) Cash and Stamp on hand	0.04	0.01
	186.96	565.47

- (a) Stamps on hand as on 31.03.2025 - ₹43,675 /- (31.03.2024 - ₹ 28,289/-)
- (b) Cash on hand as on 31.03.2025 - ₹3,40,178 /- (31.03.2024 - ₹ 87,204/-)

c) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unpaid Dividend Account Balance	2.06	2.31
Earmarked deposits with Banks :-		
i) Endowment fund in the name of NLC Schools	0.55	0.53
ii) PRMA Deposit	120.00	120.00
iii) Security for Bank Guarantee	3.11	2.82
iv) Multi Option Deposit (MOD)	-	
v) Land for Fly Ash deck	0.32	0.44
vi) Unspent CSR deposit	6.68	8.47
vii) Deposit for Coal Mining	0.02	0.02
	132.74	134.59

- a) In order to meet the post retirement medical expenditure of employees retired on or before 1st January, 2007 , the Company will maintain a minimum corpus of 3 years' requirements i.e. ₹ 120 Crore towards PRMA in a separate deposit, for this purpose termed as PRMA deposit. The above amount will be utilised in future years towards the purpose for which it has been created. The interest accrued in this fund is added to the fund. The deposit matured on 24th March, 2025 and renewed on 25th March, 2025.
- b) As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, unspent CSR amount has been deposited in Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account. The unspent CSR represents shortfall in CSR expenditure of NTPL (a subsidiary) deposited into separate bank accounts

d) Loans

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans to related parties		
Considered good - Secured	0.02	0.04
Considered good - Unsecured	-	-
Other Loans : Loans to employees		
Considered good - Secured	7.18	9.23
Considered good - Unsecured	12.83	12.58
	20.03	21.85



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- a) The secured loans and unsecured loan to Employees includes house building loan, car loan, Vehicle loan, and multipurpose loan etc. and are measured at amortised cost and the said deferred interest expenditure representing the benefits accruing to employees is amortised on straight line basis over the remaining period of the loan.
- b) The loans to employees (Housing, Vehicle) are secured against the mortgage of the house property and hypothecation of Vehicles for which the loan has been given in line with the policy of the Group.
- c) The Group has a policy of extending loans and advances to its employees including Directors, KMPs and the related parties. All these loans are paid in accordance with the Policy adopted by the group and Repayments and interests are charged accordingly. No loans paid to Directors, KMPs and Related parties are repayable on demand or without specifying the terms of repayment. Hence separate disclosure as mentioned in revised schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- d) The loans to related parties includes (CY 0.02 Crore) (PY ₹ 0.04 Crore) due from Key Managerial Personnel's. The details of transactions with Key Managerial Personnel's are mentioned in note no. 42.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Due by Officers	0.11	0.14
(ii) Maximum amount due at any time during the year	0.23	0.04
(i) Due by Directors	-	-
(ii) Maximum amount due at any time during the year	-	0.01

e Other Financial Assets

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Interest Accrued	28.18	29.41
ii) Unbilled Revenue	980.14	1,403.84
iii) Fixed Deposits	0.18	0.06
iv) Margin for Bank Guarantee & Letter of Credit	68.02	45.59
v) Security Deposits	0.09	0.02
vi) Insurance Claim Receivable	-	52.97
vii) Investment in Financial Instruments/Mutual Funds	1.40	
	1,078.01	1,531.89

- a) Interest Accrued includes interest due on loans givens to employees, and interest on various deposits such as PRMA etc.
- b) Unbilled Revenue includes ₹ 1,272.25 Crore (PY - ₹1098.35 Crore) of billing done after March 31, for Sale of Power related to March 2025. In addition to that, based on outcome of APTEL/CERC order w.r.t to share of profit earned through outside lignite sales from MINE II expansion has been considered under Unbilled debtors as on 31.03.2025. Additionally Non Tariff Income pertaining to Barsingar Mines has also been considered under unbilled debtors. In case of NTPL Unbilled Revenue includes credit note value of ₹ 212.41 Crore to DISCOMs based on Talabira Mines tariff order for 2019-24.
- c) Margin for bank guarantee includes ₹ 1.74 Crore (PY ₹ 33.12 Crore) kept as deposit to facilitate M/s BGR Energy System Limited (GA-3: Balance of Plant package contractor of NUPPL) to provide security for opening of Letter of Credit in favour of the sub-vendors for supply of materials.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 11: Current Tax Asset (Net)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance Income Tax	1,249.09	828.91
Less : Provision for Tax	1,098.08	549.54
	151.01	279.37

Note 12: Other Current Assets

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Disposable /Dismantled Assets, Spares	7.64	8.51
Prepaid Expenses	50.45	116.97
Advances other than capital advances (unsecured)		
i. Considered good		
- Staff Advances	44.68	45.64
- for purchase of Coal	26.32	35.30
- for purchase of Fuel Oil	-	
- for Rail Freight	3.06	4.20
- Others	851.50	384.87
ii. Considered doubtful	191.05	2.79
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	191.05	2.79
BG encashable	-	490.68
Deposits With Govt. Authorities		
- Towards Indirect Tax	125.68	123.29
- Towards Royalty	-	8.84
- Towards Advance TDS	0.20	0.25
Discount on commercial paper	-	3.82
GST receivable	266.52	107.23
TCS receivable	0.31	0.39
Escrow with RITES Limited	6.24	13.00
Others	15.82	151.11
	1,398.42	1,494.10

- a) Advances other than capital advances - Staff advance includes advances paid towards PRP/UIS pending final rating of employees & the Group.
- b) Advances other than capital advances-Others - represents advances given to contractors and suppliers in the ordinary course of supply of goods and services.
- c) Commercial Paper to the tune of ₹ 500 Crore is outstanding as on 31.03.2025 drawn at a coupon rate of 7.55% p.a. These are unsecured loans repayable on respective due dates. The discount on commercial paper represents the unamortised portion of finance charges.
- d) M/s BGRESL vide letter dated 5th April, 2024 had informed NSE and BSE that Petition against BGRESL has been admitted in the Corporate insolvency Resolution Process therefore to protect the company interest, available BGs (₹ 490.68 Crore) of BGRESL have been encashed, out of which ₹ 400.63 Crore has been adjusted against initial advance & ad-hoc advances and ₹ 90.04 Crore has been retained against performance guarantee.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

e) Provision has been recognised on Interest recoverable from BGR Energy Systems Ltd amounting ₹ 188.91 Crore as on 31.12.2025 (NIL as on 31.03.2024) towards excess of recoverable over payable and security from BGR Energy Systems Ltd.

Note 13: Assets held for sale

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Building	1.70	1.86
Plant and Machinery	41.55	45.32
Others	0.25	0.27
	43.50	47.45

All units of Thermal Power Station -I (TPS - I) have been retired from operation subsequent to 30.09.2020. The net block of TPS-I assets as on 31.03.2024 were reclassified as Assets held for sale as per the requirements of IND AS 105. Estimated net sale proceeds of the retired assets is expected to be above the residual value of assets appearing in the books.

During the year written down value of assets amounting to of ₹3.95 Crore has been disposed off and profit on the same has been accounted appropriately.

Note 14: Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation	120.48	121.06
Other items recoverable as per CERC Order/Regulations	244.05	1,349.70
Others	105.11	330.34
	469.64	1,801.10

- a) The regulatory deferral accounts balances has been accounted in line with the Group’s accounting policy. Refer note no 49 for detailed disclosures.
- b) Based on petition filed with CERC for NNTPS (2 X 500 MW), the differential amount (as against provisional tariff order) of ₹ 360.27 Crore were considered under regulatory deferral account debit balance. Consequent to receipt CERC order, regulatory assets created earlier has been reversed in the current year.
- c) The Company undertakes concurrent Mine Closure activity. In line with the Mine Closure Guidelines issued in May’2020 by Ministry of Coal, GoI, actual expenses incurred on mine closure up to a maximum of 50% of the Mine Closure Deposit along with interest in Escrow Account can be withdrawn on verification in every five years. Accordingly, for the 5 year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 171.15 Crore had been considered on provisional basis under regulatory assets over the previous periods.

In the Current financial year ₹171.15 Crore has been reversed based on order from Coal Controller (CCO) received in FY 2024-25 for the period of 2016-17 to 2020-21.

Further , an amount of ₹ 23.92 Crore (PY: ₹ 22.78 Crore) has been considered as regulatory income/assets based on the revised mine plan.

- d) As per CERC regulations 2024-29, security expenses, water charges and capital spares will be allowed separately after prudence check. Hence regulatory income of ₹166.80 Crore in respect of those charges for the year ended 31st March 2025 are accrued in regulatory deferral debit balances.
- e) As the company continues to bill beneficiaries based on the latest available Tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24), in accordance with the regulations, until the Tariff Order for the current control period (2024–29) is issued. During the year O&M difference amounting to ₹68.30 Crore arising between last approved 2019-24 tariff order in respect of Thermal power plants and normative O&M applicable for the current control period 2024-29 is considered under regulatory deferral account debit balances.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- f) NTPL (Subsidiary company) has claimed an amount of ₹ 774.38 Crore as additional capitalisation from the date of commissioning upto 31.03.2018 in the trued up petition for the Tariff period 2014-19.Out of which CERC has allowed ₹ 663.57 Crore in its order dated 21.06.2024. Accordingly, necessary adjustment arising out of the above order for the period upto 31.03.2019 has been accounted in the books of accounts.

Note 15: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up Share Capital :		
Authorised :		
2,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹10 each (2,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of par value ₹10 each as at 31 st March, 2024)	2,000.00	2,000.00
Issued :		
1,38,66,36,609 Equity Shares of par value ₹10 each fully paid (1,38,66,36,609 Equity Shares of par value ₹10 each as at 31 st March, 2024)	1,386.64	1,386.64
(Equity Shares being 1,00,11,56,562 (previous year 1,00,11,56,562) shares being 72.20% (PY :72.20%) are held by the President of India.)		
	1,386.64	1,386.64

a) Movement in Share Capital during the year

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
No. of shares outstanding at 1 st April	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
No. of Shares outstanding at 31 st March	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609

b) Rights attached to each class of Shares

The Group has only one class of equity shares having a par 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 meetings of shareholders.

c) Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares (face value @ 10)	% of holding
President of India	1,00,11,56,562	72.20%
Nippon Life India Trustee Ltd.	9,01,44,586	6.50%

Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares (face value @ 10)	% of holding
President of India	1,00,11,56,562	72.20%
Nippon Life India Trustee Ltd.	7,02,39,520	5.07%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

d) Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	
	% of holding	% of change in holding
President of India	72.20%	0.00%

e) Dividends

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Dividends paid and recognised during the year		
- Final dividend for the year ended 31 st March, 2024 of ₹ 1.50 (31 st March 2023 ₹ 2.00) per fully paid equity share	208.00	277.33
- Interim dividend for the year ended 31 st March, 2025 of ₹ 1.5 (31 st March 2024 ₹ 1.5) per fully paid equity share	208.00	208.00
ii) Dividends not recognised during the year		
Since year end, the board of directors of NLCIL have recommended the payment of final dividend @15% amounting to ₹ 1.5 per share for FY 2024-25 (31 st March, 2024:₹ 1.50 per share which will be paid subject to approval of shareholders in the AGM.	208.00	208.00

f) Movement in Equity Shares Last Five Years preceding 01.04.2024

Number of Shares as on 01.04.2019	1,38,66,36,609
Aggregate number allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24	
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus of shares in FY 2019-20 , FY 2020-21 ,FY 2021-22 FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24	
Aggregate number and class of shares bought back FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24	
Number of Shares as on 31.03.2024	1,38,66,36,609

Note 16: Other Equity

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Retained Earnings	15,016.31	12,821.54
ii) Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of actuarial gains/ (losses)	(78.20)	(64.41)
a) Total Retained Earnings (i + ii)	14,938.11	12,757.13
b) Other Reserves		
KfW Interest Differential Reserve	370.15	369.21
General Reserve	1,457.00	1,457.00
Contingency Reserve	160.00	150.00
Capital Redemption Reserve	291.07	291.07
PRMA Reserve Fund	120.00	120.00
Total (b)	2,398.22	2,387.28
Total Other Equity (a + b)	17,336.33	15,144.41



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

i) Retained Earnings

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	12,821.54	11,461.02
Addition during the year	2,699.82	1,860.86
i) Retained Earning available for Appropriation	15,521.36	13,321.88
Less: Appropriations		
Transfer to /(from) Interest Differential Fund Reserve	0.94	1.98
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	10.00	10.00
Transfer to/(from) PRMA Reserve Fund	-	(3.58)
Interim Dividend	208.00	208.00
Final Dividend	208.00	277.33
Non Controlling Interest (NCI)	91.90	13.32
ii) Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of Actuarial Gain/(loss)	(13.79)	(6.71)
Closing Balance	15,016.31	12,821.54

ii) Other Reserves

KfW Interest Differential Reserve	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	369.21	367.23
Transfer from Retained Earnings	22.54	24.66
Less : Withdrawal /Adjustment during the year	21.60	22.68
Closing Balance	370.15	369.21

The Group sets aside a reserve equivalent to the amount in ₹ of 6% pa of the soft loan amount outstanding annually, to be utilised for covering the exchange rate risk under this loan and for any charges imposed by the guarantor in line with the agreement entered into with KfW.

General Reserve	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	1,457.00	1,457.00
Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-
Less: Withdrawal /Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,457.00	1,457.00

Contingency Reserve	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	150.00	140.00
Transfer from Retained Earnings	10.00	10.00
Less : Withdrawal /Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	160.00	150.00

Apportionment of profits amounting to ₹ 10 Crore every year to secure the contingency payments in the future periods.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	(₹ in Crore)	
Capital Redemption Reserve	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	291.07	291.07
Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-
Less : Withdrawal /Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	291.07	291.07

In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules where a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium account, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back shall be transferred to the capital redemption reserve account.

During the previous financial years (i.e. FY 2016-17 & FY 2018-19 ; 29,10,72,991 number of shares have been bought back and the total amount in capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of the shares bought back.

	(₹ in Crore)	
PRMA Reserve Fund	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	120.00	123.58
Transfer from Retained Earnings		
Less : Withdrawal /Adjustment during the year	-	3.58
Closing Balance	120.00	120.00

Represents reserve towards Post Retirement Medical Assistance (PRMA) benefits provided to retired employees (before 1.1.2007) and their spouse.

Note 17: Non-Controlling Interest

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) NLC Tamilnadu Power Ltd. (NTPL)	400.89	308.32
b) Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)	2,820.86	2,526.85
	3,221.75	2,835.17

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Note 18: Financial Liabilities

a) Borrowings

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A) Secured Loans		
(i) Neyveli Bonds		
- Series-I-2019	1,475.00	1,475.00
- Series-I-2020	525.00	525.00
(ii) Term Loans		
- From Banks	1,544.70	2,555.48
- Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	8,707.14	7,010.35
- Rural Electrification corporation Ltd.	5,399.98	5,124.64



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
B) Unsecured Loans		
(i) Neyveli Bonds		
- Series-II-2020	-	500.00
- Series-I-2021	-	1,175.00
- Series-II-2021	500.00	500.00
(ii) Foreign Currency loan from KfW-Germany #		
- 5.05 Million Euro (5.49 Million Euro) - I	42.48	45.38
- 35.03 Million Euro (37.84 Million Euro)-II	296.81	314.87
# Guaranteed by the Government of India.		
	18,491.11	19,225.72

Details of Terms of Repayment, Rate of Interest and Security :

- To meet the fund requirement of Neyveli New Thermal Power Station (NNTPS 1000 MW) borrowing arrangement has been done with:
 - Loan of ₹ 3000 Crore was availed from M/s. Power Finance Corporation Ltd. and outstanding amount as at 31.03.2025 is ₹ 1500 Crore. The Loan is secured by pari passu charge on project lands & fixed assets of NNTPP, repayable in 20 equal bi-annual instalments commencing from 31.03.2020. The interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is @ 8.23% p.a. (on the basis of 3 year AAA Reuter rate i.e. 7.38% p.a plus fixed spread 0.85%).
 - NLCIL Bonds 2021 Series-II was issued on 20.12.2021 for an amount of ₹ 500 Crore @ 6.85% p.a., Out of which ₹ 295.60 Crore was utilised towards NNTPS project and balance ₹ 204.40 Crore was utilised towards general business purpose. This Bond is unsecured and will be repayable by bullet payment on 13.04.2032.
 - M/s. The South Indian Bank has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 581 Crore out of which ₹ 543.20 Crore was drawn up to 31.03.2025. The outstanding balance as on 31.03.2025 is ₹ 310.80 Crore. This Loan is secured by pari passu charge by hypothecation of Non-Current assets of NNTPS, repayable in 10 equal bi-annual instalments commencing from 30.09.2023. The interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is @ 6.88% p.a. (on the basis of 3M Treasury Bill-FBIL rate i.e. 6.34% p.a plus fixed spread 0.54%).
 - M/s. Indian Overseas Bank has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 1,078 Crore for FGD and other additional scope, and the entire sanctioned amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. This Loan is secured by hypothecation of Non-Current Assets of additional Scope NNTPS, repayable in 10 equal bi-annual instalments commencing from 30.04.2025. The interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is @ 7.46% p.a. (on the basis of RBI Repo rate plus fixed spread 1.21%).
- To meet the fund requirement of Tamilnadu Solar Power Project 500 MW, borrowing arrangement has been done with the following banks:
 - Axis Bank sanctioned a loan of ₹500 Crore and drawn ₹ 500 Crore, secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets. The interest rate is on the basis of 5 Year G-Sec rate plus 1.22% fixed spread. Repayment for the loan was started from September'2019 in 10 equal half-yearly instalments and the loan was fully repaid and closed on 08.03.2024.
 - Axis Bank sanctioned a loan of ₹ 450 Crore and drawn ₹ 450 Crore secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets. The interest rate is on the basis of 5 Year G-Sec Rate plus 1.20% fixed spread. Repayment for the loan started from March' 2020 in 10 equal half-yearly instalments and the loan was fully repaid closed on 30.09.2024.
 - Federal bank sanctioned a loan of ₹ 456 Crore and drawn ₹ 456 Crore, secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets. The interest rate is on the basis of 5 Year G-Sec rate plus 1.20% fixed spread. Repayment for the loan started from March'2020 in 10 equal half-yearly instalments and the loan was fully repaid and closed on 30.09.2024.
- To meet the fund requirement of Tamilnadu Solar Power Project 709 MW, borrowing arrangement has been done with SBI for an amount of ₹ 2,552 Crore. Out of the facility, ₹ 2,319 Crore was drawn & outstanding amount as on 31.03.2025 is ₹ 1,170.04 Crore. The Interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is 8.90% p.a. (on the basis of 6 Month SBI MCLR rate @ 8.90%). This

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

loan is repayable in 20 equal half-yearly instalments, first repayment started on 31.12.2020. This loan is secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets to the extent of the facility.

- d) To meet the fund requirement of 300 MW Solar Power Project at Barsingsar, Rajasthan, borrowing arrangement has been done with M/s. IndusInd Bank Limited for an amount of ₹ 1,000 Crore and entire amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. The applicable Interest rate is linked to GoI 3 months Treasury Bill published by FBIL plus fixed spread of 1.17% p.a. This loan is repayable in 20 equal half- yearly instalments and first scheduled repayment is on 31.12.2025, This loan is secured by hypothecation of project assets to the extent of the facility.
- e) To meet the fund requirement of Talabira Coal Mine II & III, borrowing arrangement has been done with SBI for an amount of ₹ 1,680.75 Crore. Out of the facility, ₹ 593 Crore was drawn. The interest rate is on the basis of 6 Months SBI MCLR, repayable in 20 equal half- yearly instalments starting from 30.09.2021 and the entire loan is repaid and closed on 29.03.2025. The loan was secured by pari-passu charge on the project assets to the extent of the facility.
- f) To meet the General Funding arrangement, NLCIL BONDS 2019 SERIES I was Issued on 29.05.2019 for ₹ 1,475 Crore @ 8.09% p.a. and NLCIL BONDS 2020 SERIES I was issued on 27.01.2020 for an amount of ₹ 525 Crore @ 7.36% p.a. These Bonds were initially secured by pari-passu 1st charge on the project assets of TPS II Expansion 500 MW (250 MW X 2) Thermal power station (including Land) to the extent of the facility and subsequently to have sufficient asset cover another security has been created by pari passu 1st charge on the project assets of 1000 MW (2 X 500 MW) NNTPP, Neyveli project to the extent of ₹ 1,184 Crore. These Bonds are repayable on 29.05.2029 & 25.01.2030 respectively. Out of ₹ 1,475 Crore, ₹ 749.22 Crore and ₹ 2,34.98 Crore has been used towards unlocking of Equity of TPS II Expansion Project (2*250 MW) & Wind 51 MW respectively and balance were used for general purpose.
- g) Bi-annual equal repayment (€ 0.219 Million each) of Foreign Currency loan - I from KfW Germany, commenced from 30.12.2001, ending on 30.06.2036. This loan is unsecured and guaranteed by GoI @ guarantee fee of 1.20%. The outstanding loan, Euro 5.05 Million carries interest rate @ 0.75% p.a.
- h) Bi-annual equal repayment (€ 1.401 Million each) of Foreign Currency loan - II from KfW Germany, commenced from 30.06.2002, ending on 30.06.2037. This loan is unsecured but guaranteed by GoI @ guarantee fee of 1.20%. The outstanding soft loan, Euro 35.03 million carries interest rate @ 0.75% p.a.
- i) The company has maintained required asset cover as per the terms of offer document/information memorandum and/or Debenture trust deed, including compliance with all the covenants, in respect of the listed non-convertible debt securities.
- j) Pursuant to the revised regulatory framework issued by SEBI vide Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/P0D1/P/CIR/2024/54 dated May 22, 2024, NLC India Limited has been classified as a Large Corporate (LC) effective FY 2024–25. In line with the applicable compliance requirements, the Company shall align its future borrowing strategy to ensure adherence to the stipulated norms over the prescribed three-year period.”
- k) **In respect of NTPL (Subsidiary of NLCIL) :**

i) Nature of Security:-

- (a) State Bank of India - Term Loan is secured through exclusive charge over the FGD assets of NTPL.
- (b) Letter of comfort from NLCIL for the long term loans have been availed by NTPL in favour of :
- State Bank of India on Term Loan.

ii) Repayment of Loan

- a) Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Rupee term loan I - Sanctioned and Availed - ₹ 1,184.92 Crore:- Repayable in Twenty (20) equal half-yearly installments from January 2016 and the rate of interest on the loan as on 30.09.2024 is 9.22% p.a. (on the basis of 3 year AAA Bond rate plus 1.59% fixed spread). Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Rupee term loan I is refinanced by South Indian Bank on 07.11.2024 to reduce the Interest Cost to 7.79% (1 Month Treasury rate + 1.31 % fixed spread) repayable in two equal installments
- b) Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Rupee term loan II - Sanctioned and Availed - ₹ 3,093.30 Crore:- Repayable in Nineteen (19) equal half yearly installments from October 2016 and the rate of interest on the loan as on 30.09.2024 is 8.75% p.a. (on the basis of 3 year AAA Bond rate plus 1.21% fixed spread).Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Rupee term loan II is refinanced by South Indian Bank on 07.11.2024 to reduce the Interest Cost to 7.79% (1 Month Treasury rate + 1.31 % fixed spread) repayable in two equal installments



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- c) Bank of India - Rupee Term Loan - Sanctioned - ₹ 483.52 Crore:- Repayable in Twenty (20) equal half yearly installments from March 2019 and the rate of interest on the loan as on 31.03.2025 is 8.73% p.a. (on the basis of 1 month MCLR plus 0.28% fixed spread).
- d) State Bank of India - Term Loan - Sanctioned - ₹ 572.85 Crore:- Repayable in Twenty (20) equal half yearly installments starting from June 2025 and ending on Dec 2034. The rate of interest on the loan as on 31.03.2025 is 9.05 % p.a. (on the basis of 1 year MCLR plus 0.05% fixed spread). Out of the sanctioned amount of ₹ 572.85 Crore , an amount of ₹ 175.91 Crore is unavailed as on 31.03.2025.Term Loan is secured through exclusive charge over the FGD assets of NTPL.

l) In respect of NUPPL (Subsidiary of NLCIL) :

Rupee Term Loan of ₹ 11,338.53 Crore @ 8.75% is tied up with Power Finance Corporation Ltd and ₹ 5,478.17 Crore is tied-up with Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd @ One Year SBI MCLR + Fixed spread of 2.00%.

The loan is secured by first pari passu charge, by way of mortgage of all the immovable properties/ other assets & by way of hypothecation of all the movable assets (save and except book debt) including movable machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, fuel stock, spares and materials of Ghatampur Thermal Power Station, both present and future.

The loan is repayable in 20 equal Half Yearly instalments for all the four loans. The first instalment will become due on January 2026 for PFC, REC & IOB and in case of Canara Bank it will become due on June-2026. The subsequent instalments for PFC, REC and IOB will become due for payment on January & July of every year and for in case of Canara Bank subsequent instalment will become due on December and June month every year.

m) In respect of NIRL (wholly owned Subsidiary of NLCIL) :

NIGEL has availed a Rupee Term Loan facility of ₹ 2,669 Crore from Bank of Baroda for financing the 600 MW Khavda Solar Power Plant Project. As on 31st March 2025, ₹ 30.31 Crore has been drawn. The outstanding balance as on 31.03.2025 is ₹30.31 Crore. This loan is secured by hypothecation of all Non- Current assets excluding project Land. The loan is repayable in 60 equal quarterly and first installment will become due after 10 months from SCOD. The interest rate as on 31.03.2025 is @8.15% p.a. (on the basis of overnight MCLR + Nil Spread)

b) Lease Liability

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability on		
- Land	10.61	10.70
- Building	0.96	0.47
- Vehicle	0.04	0.55
- PPE	22.74	22.00
	34.35	33.72

Due to variable nature of payment for overburden removal, the right to use asset and lease liability under Ind AS 116 is not ascertainable. The detailed disclosure has been provided in note no. 48.

c) Other Financial Liability

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital purchase, Capital works-in-progress and other liabilities	526.56	779.76
	526.56	779.76

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19: Provisions

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Retirement Travel Allowance	160.96	158.91
	160.96	158.91

Note 20: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
on Depreciation	4,949.72	5,048.26
Deferred Tax Assets		
Deferred tax asset on tax losses/Provisions	290.24	324.73
MAT Credit Entitlement	631.04	933.15
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	4,028.44	3,790.38

The tax holiday period as per Section 80IA of income tax act 1961 for NLCIL Barsingsar project is upto the FY 2025-26. The estimated deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse during this tax holiday period have been derecognized to the extent of ₹157.05 Crore

Note 21: Other Non-Current Liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mine Closure Liability	546.85	589.88
Deferred Income	220.48	133.73
	767.33	723.61

- a) Deferred income includes capital grant of ₹ 68.17 Crore, ₹ 35.80 Crore, ₹44.75 Crore and ₹67.12 Crore (Unamortised value of Grant) received from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in respect of installation of 130 MW solar at various locations in Neyveli, 20 MW of Solar Plant at various location of Andaman and Nicobar, 200 MW solar at various locations in Gujarat and 300 MW solar at various locations in Rajasthan. In proportion to the depreciation of the respective solar asset, the grant is amortised to profit and loss account each year. During the FY 2024-25 company has received grant for the Solar 300 MW (Rajasthan), Solar 200 MW (Gujarat) and Solar 10 MW smart city project amounting to ₹ 46.11 Crore, ₹44.75 Crore, and ₹1.77 Crore respectively.
- b) in respect of Mine Closure Pursuant to GOI guidelines on Mine closure, total Mine closure cost was approved by Ministry of Coal at a rate of ₹ 9 lakh per hectare for all the open cast Mines. The annual contribution, compounded @ 5% p.a. is deposited in an Escrow account in the name of Coal Controller Escrow account NLC Ltd. Mine., as stipulated by the Coal Controller.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Note 22: Financial Liabilities

a) Borrowings

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Loans Repayable on Demand		
From Banks (Secured) :		
- Cash Credit facility from Bank	-	-
- Working Capital Demand Loan	452.51	747.46
- Treasury Bill Linked WCDL	-	-
From Banks (Unsecured) :		
- Commercial Paper	500.00	1,000.00
b) Current maturities of Long-Term Debt		
Secured		
- Banks	793.65	482.73
- Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	450.00	894.42
Unsecured		
- Inter Corporate Loan-MCL Ltd.	-	-
i. Foreign Currency loan from KfW	29.84	29.12
ii. NLCIL Bonds		
- Series-II-2020	500.00	
- Series-I-2021	1,175.00	-
	3,901.00	3,153.73

A. In respect of NLCIL

- a) The working capital facility availed from SBI is secured by Hypothecation of entire current assets of the company i.e. raw Materials, Stock in progress, Consumable stores, Spares and receivables.
- b) To meet the General Funding arrangement, an unsecured Bonds i.e. NLCIL Bond 2020 Series-II was issued on 31.07.2020 for ₹ 500 Crore, carrying an interest rate of 5.34% p.a. which is repaid through bullet payment on 11.04.2025 and the bond was fully redeemed on its due date.
- c) NLCIL Bonds 2021 Series-I was issued on 12.02.2021 for ₹ 1175 Crore @ 6.05% p.a. The Bond is unsecured and will be repayable by bullet payment on 12.02.2026.

B. In respect of NTPL (subsidiary of NLCIL)

- (i) Bank of India Working Capital loan with Fund based Limit of ₹ 1300.00 Crore and Non-Fund based Limit of ₹ 200.00 Crore is subject to the availability of drawing power.

Secured by pari passu charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, all other current assets, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising present & future relating to the project.

Bank of India sanctioned Line of Credit (WC Loan) as a sublimit to WCFB limit with tenor ranging from 1/3/6/9/12 months. Rate of interest is linked to Repo Rate.

The rate of interest as on 31.03.2025 is 6.70% p.a. (on the basis of Repo Rate + Mark Up 2.85% - BSD 2.15%) on Working capital demand loan and 8.65% p.a. (on the basis of 1 month MCLR plus 0.20% fixed spread) on Cash Credit.

Letter of comfort from NLCIL in favour of Bank of India on the Working capital loan availed by NTPL with Fund based Limit of ₹ 1300.00 Crore and Non-Fund based Limit of ₹ 200.00 Crore.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- (ii) State Bank of India Working Capital loan with Fund based Limit of ₹ 1000.00 Crore and Non-Fund based Limit of ₹10.00 Crore (sub-limit of Fund based Limit of ₹ 1000.00 Crore) is subject to the availability of drawing power.

Secured by pari passu first charge over the entire current assets of the company i.e., hypothecation of raw materials, stock in process, finished goods, consumable stores, spares and charge on the receivables.

The outstanding Working Capital loan as on 31.03.2025 is in the form of T-bill linked WCL.

- (iii) Commercial Paper to the tune of ₹ 500.00 Crore is outstanding as on 31.03.2025 drawn at a coupon rate of 7.55% p.a. These are unsecured loans repayable on respective due dates.

C. In respect of NUPPL (subsidiary of NLCIL)

- (i) Working capital loan of ₹ 1000.00 Crore (₹ 900.00 Crore Fund Based & ₹ 100.00 Crore Non-Fund Based) has been tied up with State Bank of India. The agreed interest rate for Cash Credit limit is 9.05% (3 months SBI MCLR+0.5% Spread) and for WCDL interest rate at mutually agreed rate at the time of availment, which is at present 8.70% (1 Month SBI MCLR+0.5%). The working capital loan is secured by exclusive Hypothecation Charge over the entire current assets of the Company (both present and future). NLCIL has also issued a letter of comfort in favour of State Bank of India for the working capital loan.

b) Lease Liabilities

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability on		
- Land	0.09	0.09
- Building	0.57	0.55
- Vehicle	0.12	0.53
- P&M	1.34	1.15
	2.12	2.32

c) Trade Payable

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Payables :		
- Towards Micro and Small Enterprises	163.16	51.99
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises *	1,734.84	1,323.45
	1,898.00	1,375.44

* Principal amount remaining unpaid to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act 2006, as at the end of the year ₹202.60 Crore (previous year ₹ 57.30 Crore). Disclosures as required under Companies Act, 2013 /Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 (MSMED) are provided in Note No. 57.

d) Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Interest Accrued but not due Loans:		
- NLCIL Bonds	143.91	143.91
- KfW Germany	0.69	0.73
- Term Loans from Banks & FI's	82.11	84.79
- Working Capital Demand Loan	0.19	0.28
- Commercial Paper	-	-
- Treasury Bill	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
b) Unclaimed Dividend	2.06	2.31
c) Capital Liability	249.48	790.11
d) Other Paybles - Contractual Obligations	1,100.88	110.33
	1,579.32	1,132.46

Note 23: Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unutilised Revenue Grant	4.01	3.95
Staff Security Deposit	-	-
Advance for Fly ash sales	-	-
Advance and Deposits	1,131.90	867.30
Other liabilities		
- Employees	487.43	437.45
- Statutory	278.75	245.07
- Others	200.99	213.54
	2,103.08	1,767.31

- a) Employee liabilities includes liability towards PF/PRP & UIS liabilities which will be settled in future periods .
- b) Other liabilities include Liquidated Damages, credit balance from vendors, EMD for lignite supply, caution deposits etc. which are to be settled /Adjustment against services /goods received from/to the vendors/Customers.
- c) Advances and Deposits include income received in advance w.r.t coal, Fly ash sales etc.

Note 24: Provisions

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Short-term Benefit of Leave Salary	133.73	66.69
Post Retirement Medical Benefit	387.87	18.63
Provision for Gratuity & Other	244.90	134.36
Provision for Retirement Travelling Allowance	36.25	30.27
Provision for Loss on Assets	85.32	84.00
Provision for Contingencies	326.56	166.77
Other Provision	-	-
Provision for unspent CSR	9.14	14.53
	1,223.77	515.25

- a) Provision for loss on assets includes provision created on CWIP relating to Bithnok and Barsingsar expansion project amounting to ₹ 40.64 Crore and ₹19.81 Crore relating to degradation of modules with respect to Solar 10 MW plant.
- b) Provision has been made towards the differential mining charges and HPC wages in respect of Talabira Mines, cumulative amounting to ₹ 322.40 Crore (PY:162.30 Cr) which are under dispute.
- c) Provision for other includes provision created towards M/s RIL claim for an amount of ₹ 29.98 Crore relating to Bithnok and Barsingsar expansion project arbitration claim

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

d) NTPL - Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure not relating to ongoing projects. For the FY 2024-25 an amount of ₹ 1.94 Crore will be transferred to Prime Minister’s Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund) on or before 30.09.2025.

Note 25: Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation	36.90	2.02
CERC Order/Petition filed with APTEL/Others	1,153.69	2,914.96
	1,190.59	2,916.98

- a) Amounts under regulatory deferral liabilities as on 31.03.2025 relates to the impact arises out of various regulatory orders for the previous and current tariff periods.
- b) The company has filed appeals before the Appellate Authority of Electricity (APTEL) against the following CERC orders which are pending for disposal:
- 1) Thermal Power Station II (Neyveli) – Rejection of substitution of actual secondary fuel consumption (SFC) in place of normative SFC in computing energy charge rate, disallowance of de-capitalization of LEP Assets and reduction of claim towards capital expenses while truing up for the tariff period 2009-14.
 - 2) NLCIL has filed appeal against the TNERC order challenging the reduction in levelized tariff for Solar 500 MW plants.

The impact on the above-mentioned orders have been considered appropriately under Regulatory Deferral Account Balances /Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Balances in accordance with Ind AS 114 in the respective previous financial years.

- c) NLCIL has filed review petition against CERC Lignite Transfer Price Truing up order (2014-19 control period) towards disallowance of additional capital expenditure, O&M expenses, stores in working capital computation. During the year CERC has issued order dated 19th May 2024 allowing O&M expenses on actual basis in line with the 2009-14 Truing up order issued for Neyveli Lignite mines. Upon receipt of the above order, the Company had earlier provided under regulatory liability cumulatively of ₹ 1,273.31 Crore (after adjusting the net interest amount), has been reversed during the year.
- d) NLCIL had earlier challenged the reduction in levelized tariff for 130 MW plant before APTEL, however during the year the case was disposed off and denied the changes in tariff claimed by NLCIL. Consequently, regulatory provision to the extent of ₹30.24 Crore has been reversed during the year.
- e) In the case of Revision of pooled lignite price and sharing of incentive, APTEL has issued order on 03.07.2024 directing NLCIL to share the profit earned on sale of lignite outside with the beneficiaries and specified in the order that incentive is not shareable as per applicable regulations. Subsequently CERC has passed an effect order for the same on 29.03.2025. Accordingly regulatory deferral liability which has been already created to the tune of ₹778.07 Crore has been reversed in the books of accounts during the FY 2024-25.
- f) Regulatory liability provided towards sharing of Non-tariff income arising from sale of coal /lignite for an amount of ₹ 418.81 Crore has been reversed during the current year as they were passed on to the DISCOMs by way of credit note with respect to tariff period 2019-24.
- g) During the financial year 2022–23, the Company billed an amount of ₹ 386.51 Crore to various DISCOMs towards income tax recoverable under the provisions of the CERC Tariff Regulations, pertaining to different tariff periods in respect of payments made under the ‘Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme’ (VSVS), 2020. Of this, ₹ 68.39 Crore has been received from certain DISCOMs. The balance amount remains disputed by other DISCOMs, who have initiated legal proceedings currently pending before various High Courts. In one such matter involving TANGEDCO, the Hon’ble Madras High Court, through its order dated September 11, 2024, disposed of the writ petition with a direction to approach the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for adjudication. TANGEDCO subsequently filed an appeal, and the Division Bench of the Madras High Court. Vide court order dated April 9, 2025 this matter has been sent back to CERC once again for resolution in accordance with the law.

The Company is actively pursuing the vacation of stay orders in other High Courts and is in the process of filing a petition before CERC for adjudication.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Since the matter is sub judice, the Company has retained the regulatory deferral liability for the disputed amount of ₹ 386.51 Crore, along with accrued interest of ₹ 16.52 Crore on the amount already received. Accordingly, a total regulatory deferral liability of ₹ 403.03 Crore has been recognized as of March 31, 2025 in this regard.

- h) CERC has issued order on March 14, 2024 read with corrigendum on April 06, 2024 towards Lignite Input Price for tariff period 2009-14. Based on the order, the Company had issued debit notes to TANGEDCO for an amount of ₹ 694.33 Crore (including interest of ₹ 417.63 Crore) w.r.t TPS – I. Further, TANGEDCO has filed writ petition w.r.t interest portion before Hon’ble Madras High Court and interim stay has been granted for the same on July 10, 2024 and further TANGEDCO filed petition before CERC based on direction of High Court.

In its order dated November 8, 2024, CERC upheld the Company’s claim for interest, directing TANGEDCO to make payment within three months from the date of the order. However , TANGEDCO has filed an appeal (Appeal No. 37 of 2025) against the above CERC Order before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), which is currently pending adjudication.

Considering the above , NLCIL has provided ₹417.63 Crore under regulatory deferral liability in accordance with applicable Indian accounting standards, pending resolution of the matter.

- i) The Company has recognized a regulatory deferral liability of ₹30.79 Crore, representing the difference arising from excess billing based on the last available Input price tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24) and the Input price Tariff petition filed for the control period (2024-29).
- j) NTPL has filed truing up petition for the period 2019-24 based on the petition filed , differential amount between petition filled Vs billing of ₹ 106.60 Crore considered in the regulatory expenses.
- k) Based on the Tariff Petition filed for the Period 2024-29 by NTPL , an amount of ₹ 21.75 Crore billing difference has been booked in the Regulatory Deferral Expense in the FY 2024-25.

Note 26: Revenue from Operation

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Power	12,445.17	10,518.29
Sale of Lignite	605.40	648.68
Sale of Coal	2,153.43	1,757.58
Sale of Fly Ash, other by-products and Consultancy charges	146.18	148.41
	15,350.18	13,072.96
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	39.52	-
Less: Rebate on sale of Power	27.70	71.63
	15,282.96	13,001.33

- a) Power Sale includes Sale of Power through Trading for FY 2024-25 ₹ 94.25 Crore. (FY 2023-24 ₹ 42.87 Crore).
- b) During the year CERC has issued tariff order of NNTPS for the control period 2019-24, the impact of such order amounting to ₹ 224.81 Crore has been billed to the beneficiaries.
- c) During the year, CERC vide order dated 19.05.2024 has issued revised Lignite truing up order of Neyveli mines for the tariff Period 2014-19. Based on the same, the company has given credit note to all the beneficiaries during the year amounting to ₹ 388.40 Crore (including TAQA).
- d) During the year, the company has issued credit note for Non-tariff income earned on sale of lignite/coal pertaining to the previous tariff period 2019-24 for an amount of ₹ 425 Crore. Further, for FY 2024-25 Non-tariff income w.r.t Barsingsar lignite sales accounted for an amount of ₹ 59.50 Crore.
- e) During the year, company has received order from CERC based on outcome of APTEL order, in the matter pertaining to sharing of profit earned on outside lignite sales with the beneficiaries and incentive is not shareable as per applicable regulations. On account of this order, an amount of ₹ 39.92 Crore has been accounted , which will be passed onto the beneficiaries.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- f) NTPL power sales includes an under-recovered amount of ₹ 481.04 Crore and ₹ 740.81 Crore that has been billed to beneficiaries based on the trued up order for the tariff period 2014-19 and tariff order for the period 2019-24 respectively.
- g) NUPPL Capacity Charges under Sale of Power are billed to beneficiaries at 85% of Capacity Charges as per Tariff petition filed with CERC on 29-01-2025.

Note 27: Other Income

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Interest on		
(i) Bank Deposits	58.58	52.99
(ii) Employees Loans	3.97	1.93
(iii) Mine Closure Deposits	46.60	39.77
(iv) Others	720.98	451.01
(b) Gain/(Loss) on redemption of MFs	0.70	-
(c) Unwinding of Interest Income	24.64	37.23
(d) Recoveries Toward Rent & others	27.60	26.48
(e) Profit on Sale of Assets	45.62	4.00
(f) Coal Handling Charges	0.50	0.15
(g) Provision Written Back	259.12	38.25
(h) Surcharge on sale of power	44.88	68.98
(i) Exchange Fluctuation	6.22	0.15
(j) Deferred Income on Govt. Grant	10.72	10.18
(k) Miscellaneous	461.76	327.43
	1,711.89	1,058.55
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	63.53	75.57
Less: Transfer to Mine Closure Liability	41.87	35.84
	1,606.49	947.14

- a) Consequent to CERC tariff order for the tariff period 2019-24 received with respect to NNTPS , Interest income on the order impact amounting to ₹ 39.35 Crore has been recognised under Interest others.
- b) NTPL - Interest from others includes an interest amount of ₹ 246.63 Crore and ₹ 386.85 Crore respectively charged on the under-recovered amount billed to beneficiaries based on the trued up order for 2014-19 and tariff order for the period 2019-24.
- c) Deferred income on Govt. grant includes grant received from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) on various Solar Projects executed by the Company.
- d) Profit on sale of assets includes, an amount of ₹44.71 Crore w.r.t sale of portion of TPS I assets.
- e) Miscellaneous Income includes
- Scrap sales amounting to ₹ 39.24 Crore (PY: ₹41.80 Crore)
 - Forfeiture of deposits include encashment of EMD BG w.r.t 200 MW ISTS connected solar power project on pan India basis amounting to ₹ 21.88 Crore and forfeiture of deposits in case of TPS I sale amounting to ₹ 30.04 Crore
 - Penalty of ₹ 125.91 Crore has been imposed by TPS II Expansion unit on BHEL for Liquated Damages and Back Charges
 - During the year, ₹ 139.53 Crore has been received towards mine closure claim for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 28: Cost of fuel consumed

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Coal Consumption	2,295.79	1,735.76
Oil Consumption	104.01	67.00
Bio Mass Pellets Consumption	0.05	0.05
	2,399.85	1,802.81
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	137.94	58.85
	2,261.91	1,743.96

Note 29: Changes in Inventories

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
OPENING STOCK		
Raw Material		
Lignite	327.59	201.78
Coal	205.29	92.14
- Other Minor Minerals	-	
CLOSING STOCK		
Raw Material		
Lignite	495.81	327.59
Coal	212.43	205.29
- Other Minor Minerals	1.66	
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	-	-
Increase (-) /Decrease in Stock	(177.02)	(238.96)

Other Minor minerals includes Ballclay, silica sand etc.

Note 30: Employee Benefits Expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages and Incentives	2,266.78	2,229.16
Contribution to Provident and other funds	727.14	378.73
Gratuity	48.23	17.20
Welfare Expenses	122.95	164.35
	3,165.10	2,789.44
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	88.68	81.75
	3,076.42	2,707.69

Disclosures as per Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits' in respect of provision made towards various employee benefits are provided in Note 45.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 31: Finance Costs

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest Expenses:		
i) KfW - Foreign Currency Loan	2.82	3.08
ii) NLCIL Bonds	290.01	290.01
iii) Loan from Banks	311.53	279.67
iv) Loan from Power Finance Corporation	771.91	774.81
v) Loan from Rural Electrification Corporation	570.12	506.72
vi) Treasury Bill Linked WCDL	-	4.54
vii) Others (incl. interest on Cash Credit & WCDL)	61.20	53.13
viii) Interest on Lease Liability	3.07	3.48
Others:		
i) Discount on Commercial Papers	66.51	66.39
ii) Guarantee Fees on KfW loan	4.67	5.00
	2,081.84	1,986.83
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	1,150.08	1,137.55
	931.76	849.28

Note 32: Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,854.60	1,797.36
Mine Development & other Amortisations	61.19	63.47
Amortisation of ROU Asset	4.63	4.76
	1,920.42	1,865.59
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	36.15	40.70
	1,884.27	1,824.89

Note 33: Other Expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Consumption of Stores and Spares	1,043.68	855.84
Fuel	207.81	130.42
Mine Closure	47.84	45.56
Rent	1.92	1.72
Rates and Taxes		
- Electricity Tax	0.54	0.88
- Others	236.84	197.85
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Plant and Machinery	583.48	517.30
- Buildings	37.16	38.00
- Others	445.03	637.24

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Overburden Removal Expenditure	681.22	591.97
Insurance	111.01	98.64
Payments to Auditors		
- Audit fees	1.10	1.04
- Tax Audit fees	0.16	0.11
- Other Certification Fees	0.46	0.20
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.21	0.24
Travelling Expenses	53.86	47.21
Training Expenses	35.62	33.38
Advertisement	13.58	6.44
Legal Charges	11.30	7.43
Professional charges	2.04	3.69
Family Welfare Expenses	30.90	30.88
Selling Expenses - Commissions	1.84	2.31
Afforestation Expenses	20.66	16.86
Royalty	1,037.33	904.09
Central Industrial Security Force Expenses	236.35	250.06
Corporate Social Responsibility*	52.93	55.29
Provision for Unspent CSR	2.63	6.21
Exchange Fluctuation	5.47	1.41
Miscellaneous Expenses	194.51	351.89
Transit and Handling loss	3.97	6.21
Consultancy Charges	22.72	32.34
Electricity Expenses	26.35	24.68
Transmission Charges	173.82	386.51
Commercial Paper Issue Expenses	0.34	0.36
Loss on assets disposed/written off/discarded	12.53	13.26
Provision for Stores & Materials	5.06	9.69
Provision on Fixed Assets	8.95	6.36
Provision for Preliminary Expenses	(0.17)	0.41
Provision for Doubtful Debt	322.65	312.24
Provision for contingency	160.77	165.79
Write off debtors	1.90	-
	5,836.37	5,792.01
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	554.95	539.16
	5,281.42	5,252.85

- a) The Group has restated the provision for loss allowance on debtors , the resulting impact amounting to ₹322.65 Crore has been recognised as provision.
- b) NUPPL - Transmission Line Charges has been booked for charges upto 31st March, 2025 as per UPERC order dated 09-07-2021 and 14-02-2023. Appeal against both the UPERC order has been filed with APTEL.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 34: Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances Income/ (Expenses) - Net

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income		
a) CERC Regulations	-	-
b) Deferred Foreign Currency	(27.24)	16.73
c) Mine Closure	(147.23)	22.78
d) CERC Orders	(1,253.93)	140.31
Expenses		
a) Deferred Foreign Currency	-	-
b) CERC/SERC orders	(1,494.64)	(893.06)
Net Movement	66.24	1,072.88

- a) The Company received review petition order dated May 19, 2024 from CERC w.r.t 2014-19 tariff period for Neyveli mines. Based on this Order, the Company has withdrawn regulatory liability amounting to ₹1,273.31 Crore after adjusting the net interest amount.
- b) CERC issued the Tariff Order for the 2019–24 period for NNTPS under petition no. 219/GT/2019 dated 02.08.2024. Based on the order, the previously created regulatory deferral asset amounting to ₹360.27 Crore has been reversed in the books of accounts during the financial year 2024–25.
- c) The Company undertakes concurrent Mine Closure activity. In line with the Mine Closure Guidelines issued in May’2020 by Ministry of Coal, GoI, actual expenses incurred on mine closure up to a maximum of 50% of the Mine Closure Deposit along with interest in Escrow Account can be withdrawn on verification in every five years. Accordingly, for the 5 year period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 171.15 Crore has been considered on provisional basis under regulatory assets over the previous periods. & In the Current financial year the same is approved by Coal Controller (CCO) and an amount of ₹ 171.15 Crore has been reversed.
- Further, an amount of ₹ 23.92 Crore (PY: ₹ 22.78 Crore) has been considered as regulatory income based on the revised mine plan.
- d) In the case of Revision of pooled lignite price and sharing of incentive, APTEL has issued order on 03.07.2024 directing NLCIL to share the profit earned on sale of lignite outside with the beneficiaries and specified in the order that incentive is not shareable as per applicable regulations. Subsequently CERC has passed an effect order for the same on 29.03.2025. Accordingly regulatory deferral liability which has been already created to the tune of ₹778.07 Crore has been reversed in the books of accounts during the FY 2024-25.
- e) During the current year , NTI has been passed on to the beneficiaries, accordingly the provision recognised earlier, an amount of ₹418.81 Crore has been reversed in the books of accounts.
- f) During the financial year 2022–23, the Company billed an amount of ₹ 386.51 Crore to various DISCOMs towards income tax recoverable under the provisions of the CERC Tariff Regulations, pertaining to different tariff periods in respect of payments made under the ‘Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme’ (VSVS), 2020. Of this, ₹ 68.39 Crore has been received from certain DISCOMs. The balance amount remains disputed by other DISCOMs, who have initiated legal proceedings currently pending before various High Courts. In one such matter involving TANGEDCO, the Hon’ble Madras High Court, through its order dated September 11, 2024, disposed of the writ petition with a direction to approach the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for adjudication. TANGEDCO subsequently filed an appeal, and the Division Bench of the Madras High Court. Vide court order dated April 9, 2025 this matter has been sent back to CERC once again for resolution in accordance with the law.
- The Company is actively pursuing the vacation of stay orders in other High Courts and is in the process of filing a petition before CERC for adjudication.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Since the matter is sub judice, the Company has retained the regulatory deferral liability for the disputed amount of ₹ 386.51 Crore, along with accrued interest of ₹ 16.52 Crore on the amount already received. Accordingly, a total regulatory deferral liability of ₹ 403.03 Crore has been recognized as of March 31, 2025 in this regard.

- g) As the company continues to bill beneficiaries based on the latest available Tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24), in accordance with the regulations, until the Tariff Order for the current control period (2024–29) is issued. During the year O&M difference amounting to ₹68.30 Crore arising between last approved 2019-24 tariff order in respect of Thermal power plants and normative O&M applicable for the current control period 2024-29 is considered under regulatory income.
- h) As per CERC regulations 2024-29, security expenses, water charges and capital spares will be allowed separately after prudence check. By considering the regulations, regulatory income of ₹166.80 Crore in respect of those charges for the year ended 31st March 2025 are accounted under regulatory income.
- i) CERC has issued order on March 14, 2024 read with corrigendum on April 06, 2024 towards Lignite Input Price for tariff period 2009-14. Based on the order, the Company had issued debit notes to TANGEDCO for an amount of ₹ 694.33 Crore (including interest of ₹ 417.63 Crore) w.r.t TPS – I. Further, TANGEDCO has filed writ petition w.r.t interest portion before Hon’ble Madras High Court and interim stay has been granted for the same on July 10, 2024 and further TANGEDCO filed petition before CERC based on direction of High Court.
- In its order dated November 8, 2024, CERC upheld the Company’s claim for interest, directing TANGEDCO to make payment within three months from the date of the order. However, TANGEDCO has filed an appeal (Appeal No. 37 of 2025) against the above CERC Order before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), which is currently pending adjudication.
- Considering the above , NLCIL has provided ₹417.63 Crore under regulatory deferral liability in accordance with applicable Indian accounting standards, pending resolution of the matter.
- j) NLCIL has recognized a regulatory deferral expenses of ₹30.79 Crore, representing the difference arising from excess billing based on the last available Input price tariff Order applicable for the previous control period (2019–24) and the Input price Tariff petition filed for the control period (2024-29)
- k) NTPL (Subsidiary company) has claimed an amount of ₹ 774.38 Crore as additional capitalisation from the date of commissioning upto 31.03.2018 in the trued up petition for the Tariff period 2014-19.Out of which CERC has allowed ₹ 663.57 Crore in its order dated 21.06.2024. Accordingly, necessary adjustment arising out of the above order for the period upto 31.03.2019 has been accounted in the books of accounts.
- l) NTPL has filed truing up petition for the period 2019-24 based on the petition filed , differential amount between petition filled Vs billing of ₹ 106.60 Crore considered in the regulatory expenses.
- m) Based on the Tariff Petition filed for the Period 2024-29 by NTPL, an amount of ₹ 21.75 Crore billing difference has been booked in the Regulatory Deferral Expense in the FY 2024-25.
- n) The group undertakes review of regulatory assets and liabilities at the end each year and based on reassessment of recoverability/refund of such assets/liabilities necessary accounting adjustments are carried out and based on expert opinion wherever required period cost on regulatory liability has also been considered subject to approval of Regulatory Authority.

Note 35: Exceptional Items

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Employee Remuneration -VRS Compensation	-	-
Power Sales- Rebate	-	-
Power Sales- VSVS	-	-
	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 36: Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
a) Remeasurement of Actuarial Gains /(Losses)	(20.61)	(10.75)
b) Tax expenses/(savings) on Remeasurement of Actuarial Gains /(Losses)	(6.82)	(4.04)
	(13.79)	(6.71)

Note 37: Earning Per Share from continuing operations - Basic and Diluted (Before Net Regulatory Deferral Adjustments - Net of Tax)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after Tax (₹ in Crore)	2,862.08	1,200.74
Weighted Avg. Number of Shares	1386636609	1386636609
Face Value of Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - Basic and Diluted (₹)	20.64	8.66

Earning Per Share from continuing operations- Basic and Diluted (After Net Regulatory Deferral Adjustments - Net of Tax)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after Tax (₹ in Crore)	2,713.61	1,867.57
Weighted Avg. Number of Shares	1386636609	1386636609
Face Value of Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - Basic and Diluted (₹)	19.57	13.47

The Company does not have any potentially dilutive shares, thus the basic and the diluted earnings per share is the same.

(₹ in Crore)		
Tax Expenses		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(1) Current Tax		
- Current Year Tax	970.30	744.07
- Previous Year Tax	5.36	(38.48)
- Tax Expenses /(Savings) on Rate Regulated Account	214.71	406.05
(2) Deferred Tax	(206.81)	(97.32)
Total Tax	983.56	1,014.32

Note 38: Disclosure as per IND AS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’

a) Disclosure of accounting policies

Pursuant to amendment in IND AS 1, the company has disclosed material accounting policies (Note no .1)

b) Reclassification of comparative figures

The Company has made certain reclassifications to the comparative period’s financial statements mainly to enhance comparability with the current year’s financial statements.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	Before Reclassification	Reclassification	After Reclassification
1 Trade Payable (Note no. 22 c)	1,517.70	(142.26)	1,375.44
2 Other Current Liabilities (Note no. 23)	1,837.71	(70.40)	1,767.31
3 Other Current Financial Liabilities (Note no 22 (d))	1,021.84	110.62	1,132.46
4 Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities (Note no 18 (c))	677.72	102.04	779.76
5 Other Non-Current Assets (Note no 8)	1,663.97	0.18	1,664.15
6 Trade Receivables (Note no 10 (a))	3,771.58	(4.09)	3,767.49
7 Other Current Assets (Note no 12)	1,491.98	2.12	1,494.10
8 Other Current Financial Assets (Note no.10 (e))	1,484.58	47.31	1,531.89
9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (Note no. 10 (c))	180.72	(46.13)	134.59
10 Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note no. 10 (b))	564.87	0.60	565.47

Note 39: Effect of Foreign Exchange Fluctuation

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	for the Year Ended March 31, 2025	for the Year Ended March 31, 2024
a.) The amount of exchange rate difference debited/(credited) to the Profit & Loss Account	(0.74)	2.01
b.) The amount of exchange rate difference Adjustment and debited /(credited) to the carrying amount of fixed assets & WIP	8.17	22.56
	7.43	24.57

As per the Guidance Note on Rate Regulated Activity issued by ICAI , exchange rate difference (on account of restatement of foreign currency borrowing) recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent years as per CERC Tariff regulations and MoC guidelines on Lignite Transfer price are accounted as Deferred foreign currency fluctuation asset /liability.

Note 40: Disclosure as per Ind AS 37 ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(₹ in Crore)				
Movement in Provisions	As on April 1, 2024	Additions	Withdrawals	As on March 31, 2025
i) Provision for loss on Assets	84.00	9.35	8.03	85.32
ii) Provision for contingencies	166.77	160.77	0.98	326.56
iii) Provision for unspent CSR	14.53	2.63	8.02	9.14
	265.30	172.75	17.03	421.02

- In all these cases, outflow of economic benefits is expected within next one year.
- The assumptions made for provisions relating to current period are consistent with those in the earlier years. The assumptions and estimates used for recognition of such provisions are qualitative in nature and their likelihood could alter in next financial year. It is impracticable for the Company to compute the possible effect of assumptions and estimates made in recognizing these provisions.

Note 41: Corporate Social Responsibilities

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises, and Ministry of corporate Affairs of Govt of India from time to time, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
A) Amount Required to be spent during the year :		
i) Gross Amount (2% of average net profit of immediately preceding financial years as per the Companies Act 2013 and amendments thereto)	50.31	49.09
ii) Surplus arising out of CSR Projects	0.61	0.90
iii) Set off available from previous years	-	-
iv) Total CSR Obligation for year (i+ii-iii)	50.92	49.99
B) Gross amount approved by the Board of Directors for the year	117.48	107.26
C) Amount spent during the year on		
i) construction and acquisition of any asset	16.80	16.16
ii) on purposes other than (i) above	35.62	33.81
D) Set off available for succeeding year	1.50	-
E) Amount unspent during the year	-	0.01

i) Amount spent during the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
a) for construction or acquisition of any asset	11.91	4.89	16.80
b) on purposes other than (a) above	33.47	2.15	35.62

Amount spent during the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
a) for construction or acquisition of any asset	13.18	2.98	16.16
b) on purposes other than (a) above	33.03	0.78	33.81

ii) Details of Short fall

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	as on March 31, 2025	as on March 31, 2024
a) out of amounts required to be spend during the year	-	-
b) previous years Shortfall	-	-
Reason for Shortfall:		

iii) Details of unspent amount

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	as on March 31, 2025	as on March 31, 2024
opening balance	4.64	8.63
Amount deposited in funds specified in Sch-VII within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spend during the year	50.92	49.99
Amount spent for the year	50.92	49.98
Amount spent out of previous year's unspent	4.64	4.00
closing balance	0.00	4.64



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

iv) Details of excess amount spent

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	as on March 31, 2025	as on March 31, 2024
opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	50.92	-
Amount spent during the year	52.42	-
closing balance	1.50	-

v) Details of on going project (to be given year wise)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	as on March 31, 2025	as on March 31, 2024
Opening balance		
- with company	5.89	6.62
- in separate unspent account	8.47	5.85
amount required to be spent		
- from Companies bank Account	6.24	8.38
- from separate unspent account	14.36	12.47
amount spent during the year		
- from company	3.61	2.49
- from separate unspent account	8.00	4.00
closing balance		
- with company	2.63	5.89
- in separate unspent account	6.36	8.47

CSR expenditure

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Medical-health & family welfare	10.88	9.99
Drinking water facility	14.12	21.05
Education & scholarship	9.37	11.89
Promotion of sports	0.30	0.56
Community development centre	3.83	0.88
Afforestation & environment sustainability	1.16	1.10
Sanitation & other Basic Amenities	5.35	5.24
Vocational Skill Centre development	4.48	
Electricity including solar & non-conventional energy		
Relief on natural calamities	0.07	0.05
Protection of National Heritage and culture	3.17	1.77
Rural Development	0.16	0.19
Others	4.78	3.39
	57.67	56.14

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- (a) As per specific condition A, Clause V, of the environment clearance given by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI dated 17.06.2015, ₹87.12 Crore (i.e. 0.40% of project sanction cost of ₹ 21,780.94 Crore) needs to be spent by NUPPL, during construction period towards Capital cost of CSR activities and ₹ 17.42 Crore (0.08% of project sanction cost of ₹ 21,780.94 Crore) as recurring cost per annum during operation of the Ghatampur Thermal Power Plant.
- (b) As per The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI, ₹ 11.21 Crore (i.e. 0.50% of project sanction cost of ₹ 2,242.90 Crore) needs to be spent by PS-OCP-NUPPL, during construction period towards Capital cost of CSR activities.
- (c) NTPL - Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure of ₹ 5.54 Crore, ₹ 6.62 Crore, ₹ 5.89 Crore and ₹ 0.69 Crore relating to ongoing projects has been deposited in Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account in April, 2022, April, 2023, April, 2024 and April, 2025 respectively.
- Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure not relating to ongoing projects for the FY 2024-25 of ₹ 1.94 Crore will be transferred to Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARES Fund) on or before 30.09.2025.
- (d) Surplus received on one of the CSR Project amounting to ₹0.61 Crore has been adjusted with the CSR expenses during the year.

Note 42: Disclosure of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Ind AS-24 are given below:

a.) List of related parties

i) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

(A) Parent Company

i) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Whole Time Directors

Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Chairman and Managing Director	
Shri K. Mohan Reddy	Director (Planning and Projects)	Relinquished w.e.f 01.06.2024
Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman	Director (Mines)	
	Director (Planning & Projects) (Addnl Charge)	Appointed w.e.f 01.06.2024
Shri Samir Swarup	Director (Human Resource)	
Shri M Venkatachalam	Director (Power)	
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Director (Finance)	

Independent Directors

Shri Subrata Chaudhari	Non-Executive Director	Relinquished w.e.f 01.11.2024
Shri Prakash Mishra	Non-Executive Director	Relinquished w.e.f 01.11.2024
Prof. Nivedita Srivastava	Non-Executive Director	Relinquished w.e.f 01.11.2024
Shri M. T. Ramesh	Non-Executive Director	Appointed w.e.f 28.03.2025
Dr. Vasant Ashok Patil	Non-Executive Director	Appointed w.e.f 28.03.2025
Shri Pradeep Kumar Saraogi	Non-Executive Director	Appointed w.e.f 28.03.2025

Nominee Directors

Smt. Vismita Tej	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Beela Venkatesan	Non-Executive Director

Chief Financial officer and Company Secretary

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Chief Financial Officer NLCIL	
Shri R. Udhayashankar	Company Secretary NLCIL	Relinquished w.e.f. 11.02.2025
Shri Prashant Vinay Kaushik	Company Secretary NLCIL	Appointed w.e.f 11.02.2025



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(B) Subsidiary Companies

NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited (NTPL)

i) Directors

Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Chairman	
Shri K. Mohan Reddy	Director	Relinquished w.e.f. 01.06.2024
Shri M.Venkatachalam	Director	
Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman	Director	Appointed w.e.f. 18.06.2024
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Director	
Shri K. Karukkuvel Rajan	Director	Appointed w.e.f. 13.11.2024
Shri Deepak Goel	Director	Appointed w.e.f. 21.01.2025
Smt. E. Uma Devi	Director	Relinquished w.e.f. 29.08.2024
Shri Ram Kumar	Director	Relinquished w.e.f. 01.01.2025

ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Shri. K. Anandaramanujam	Chief Executive Officer	
Shri. D. Dhanapal	Chief Financial Officer	Relinquished w.e.f. 26.10.2024
Shri. Rajinder Kumar Singh	Chief Financial Officer	Appointed w.e.f. 26.10.2024
Smt. K. Suganyaa	Company Secretary	

Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)

i) Directors:

Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Chairman	
Shri Sudheer Babu Motana	Director	
Shri M. Venkatachalam	Director	
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Director	
Prof. Nivedita Srivastava	Independent Director	Relinquished w.e.f. 01.11.2024
Shri Nidhi Kumar Narang	Director	
Shri Sanjay Kumar Dutta	Director	

ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Shri Santhosh C.S.	Chief Executive Officer	Relinquished w.e.f. 21.01.2025
Shri S. Durai Kumar	Chief Executive Officer	Appointed w.e.f. 21.01.2025
Shri Ashok Kumar Mali	Chief Financial Officer	
Shri Nikhil Kumar	Company Secretary	

NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL)

i) Directors

Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Director	
Dr. Suresh Chandra Suman	Director	Appointed w.e.f. 01.06.2024
Shri K. Mohan Reddy	Director	Relinquished w.e.f. 01.06.2024
Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya	Director	
Smt. Rani Alli	Director	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Shri Bala Sundara Paranthagan	Chief Executive Officer	Relinquished w.e.f 18.06.2024
Shri Anbuchelvan	Chief Executive Officer	Appointed w.e.f 18.06.2024
		Relinquished w.e.f 19.11.2024
Shri Devendra Pratap Singh	Chief Executive Officer	Appointed w.e.f 19.11.2024
Smt. Jatavallabhula Padmavathi	Chief Financial Officer	
Shri Prashant Vinay Kaushik	Company Secretary	Relinquished w.e.f 10.02.2025
Smt. Deepali Agarwal	Company Secretary	Appointed w.e.f 10.03.2025

NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL)

i) Directors

Shri Prasanna Kumar Motupalli	Director
Shri Jagadish Chandra Mazumdar	Director
Shri N. Hariramakrishnan	Director

ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Shri Devendra Pratap Singh	Chief Executive Officer	Relinquished w.e.f 19.11.2024
Shri Anbuchelvan	Chief Executive Officer	Appointed w.e.f 19.11.2024
Shri Sanjay Sen	Chief Financial Officer	
Smt. Deepali Agarwal	Company Secretary	Relinquished w.e.f 03.03.2025
Shri Sujit Lal Lohar	Company Secretary	Appointed w.e.f 21.03.2025

ii) Subsidiaries, Joint ventures and Associates:

- NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited (NTPL)	Subsidiary
- Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL)	Subsidiary
- NLC India Renewables Limited (NIRL)	Wholly-Owned Subsidiary
- NLC India Green Energy Limited (NIGEL)	Wholly-Owned Subsidiary
- MNH Shakti Limited	Associate
- Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	Joint Venture

iii) Post Employment Benefit Plans:

- NLC Employees PF Trust
- NLC Employees Pension Fund
- NLC Post Retirement Medical Assistance Fund
- NLC Employee Gratuity Fund

iv) Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) wherein majority of shares are held by the President of India. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available under Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24 for government related entities and have made disclosures accordingly in the financial statements.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Transactions with the related parties:

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances related to key managerial personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

i) Key Management Personnel compensation

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	for the Year Ended March 31, 2025	for the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Short Term Employee Benefit	5.86	5.16
Post-employment benefits	0.49	0.50
Other long-term benefits	0.69	0.90
Sitting fees	0.31	0.56
	7.35	7.12

ii) Transactions with Post employment benefit plans:

	(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	for the Year Ended March 31, 2025	for the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Contributions made during the year	339.71	345.82

iii) Transactions with the related parties under the control of the same government:

		(₹ in Crore)	
Name of the Company	Nature of transaction	2024-25	2023-24
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Purchase of Stores and spares and package contracts	754.41	632.40
BEML Limited	Purchase of Stores and spares and package contracts	117.11	57.08
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Purchase of furnace oil	291.11	246.18
Bharath Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Purchase of furnace oil	290.42	152.48
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Purchase of furnace oil	371.87	258.49
Steel Authority Of India Limited	Purchase of Steel	46.37	37.67
Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd.	Purchase of Lubricants	15.57	16.27
MSTC Ltd.	E-auction agent Commission	1.53	2.99
Mecon Ltd.	Consultancy Services-MOEF norms	0.12	0.03
Instrumentation Ltd.	Supply of spares	1.15	0.16
Power Grid Corporation Of India Limited	Maintenance Contract	1.09	0.32
Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)	Consultancy and Testing Fee	0.57	0.56
Projects Development India Limited	Consultancy Services-Methanol Project	0.06	0.22
LIC India Limited	Risk Insurance Policy Premium	-	2.48
National Insurance Company Ltd.	PRMI Insurance/Mega insurance	42.99	119.24
New India Assurance Company Limited	Insurance Premium (group insurance)	1.49	2.72
United India Insurance Company Limited	Insurance Premium	9.87	0.79
Oriental Insurance Company Limited	Insurance Premium	0.74	0.05
Railtel Corporation of India Limited	Internet Services	0.05	0.07
Rites Limited	Consultancy for Railway siding	25.99	17.41
NTPC limited	Sale of Coal	947.66	1,224.29
NALCO	E Auction - Sale of Coal	-	26.60
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	Land Line and Internet Services	0.63	1.16

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

		(₹ in Crore)	
Name of the Company	Nature of transaction	2024-25	2023-24
Grid Controller of India Limited	Transmission Charges	105.53	36.93
National Informatics Centre Services	E mail Service	-	0.26
MMTC Limited	Purchase of gold coins & Commission on e-auction	-	-
Certification Engineers Internation	TPI Charges	0.41	0.17
Central Transmission Utility of India	Transmission Charges	1.76	0.82
National Power Training Institute	Seminar/Conference Participation Fee	-	0.22
Engineers India Limited	Project consultancy works	2.11	-
National Securities Depository Ltd.	Annual Custodial Charges	0.01	0.13
Central Depository Services (I) Ltd	Annual Custodial Charges	-	0.16
Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA)	Energy Audit	0.01	0.01
HLL Management Academy	Recruitment Process	-	0.25
National Productivity Council	Seminar/Conference Participation Fee	-	0.24
National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited)	Purchase/Construction of Asset	0.93	-
Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	Purchase of medicine	0.14	-
Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited	Purchase of medicine	0.06	-
Wapcos Limited	Consultancy Services	0.50	-
SJVN Limited	Bid Processing Charges	0.18	-
National Institute of Technology	Consultancy Services	0.02	-
Structural Engineering Research Centre	Inspection Charges	0.06	-
Department of Telecommunication (DoT)	Spectrum Charges	0.02	-
Bureau of Indian Standards	Consultancy Services	0.04	-
National Metallurgical Laboratory	Consultancy Services	0.02	-
Energy Efficient Services Limited	E Vehicle Services	0.10	-
V.O Chidambaram Port Trust	Wharfage Charges	27.11	12.68
Mahanadi Coal Fields (MCL)	Purchase of Coal	7.55	337.07
Oriental Insurance Company Limited	Insurance premium	-	3.49
Quality Control of India	Sampling and Analysis of Coal	1.66	1.48
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute	Testing/consultancy	-	0.99
NSDL Database Management Limited	Annual Custodian Charges and Corporate Action Fee	0.00	-
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	Purchase of coal	207.86	28.06



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

c) Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

i) Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	Transactions value for the year ended March 31,		Balance outstanding as at March 31	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Shri K Mohan Reddy				
- towards Multi purpose loan		0.01	-	-
Shri R. Udhayashankar/Company Secretary	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
- CAR Loan				
- Multipurpose Loan	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
Shri D. Dhanapal - Chief Financial Officer/NTPL				
- Multi Purpose Loan	0.01	0.01		0.01
Smt. K. Suganyaa, Company Secretary/NTPL				
- Festival Advance	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Shri Ashok Kumar Mali/CFO/NUPPL				
- Car advance	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04
Shri Nikhil Kumar, Company Secretary/NUPPL				
- Car advance	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07

ii) Post Employment Benefit Plan:

		(₹ in Crore)	
Description	Balance outstanding as at March 31,		
	2025	2024	
- Receivable	-	-	
- Payable	28.56	28.84	

d) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

- Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at prevalent market rates.
- NLCIL(The Holding company) is seconding its personnel to Subsidiary Companies as per the terms and conditions agreed between the companies. The cost incurred by the group towards superannuation and employee benefits are recovered from these companies.
- Outstanding balances of Subsidiaries and Associate at the year-end other than Loans are unsecured and interest free.
- For the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts payable by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 43: Non-Controlling Interests

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	NLC Tamilnadu Power Ltd.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	Intra-group Eliminations	Total
March 31, 2025				
NCI %	11%	49%		
Non Current Asset	4,412.10	20,102.19		24,514.29
Current Asset	1,866.86	737.31	-	2,604.17
Non-Current Liability	662.41	13,201.04		13,863.45
Current Liability	1,972.14	1,881.60	-	3,853.74
Net Asset	3,644.41	5,756.86		9,401.27
Net Assets attributable to NCI	400.89	2,820.86	-	3,221.75
Total Income	5,091.95	703.66	-	5,795.61
Profit for the period	1,060.69	(49.87)	-	1,010.82
OCI	(0.45)	(0.60)	-	(1.05)
Total Comprehensive income	1,060.24	(50.47)	-	1,009.77
Profit Allocated to NCI	116.68	(24.43)		92.25
OCI allocated to NCI	(0.05)	(0.30)		(0.35)
Cash flows from Operating Activity	1,535.58	(159.96)		1,375.62
Cash flows from Investment Activity	338.69	(1,419.70)		(1,081.01)
Cash flows from Financing Activity	(1,863.88)	1,581.81		(282.07)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10.39	2.14	-	12.54

Non- Controlling Interests

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	NLC Tamilnadu Power Ltd.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	Intra-group Eliminations	Total
March 31, 2024				
NCI %	11%	49%		
Non Current Asset	4,557.88	16,984.50		21,542.38
Current Asset	2,299.26	815.17		3,114.43
Non-Current Liability	1,204.42	11,572.51		12,776.93
Current Liability	2,849.74	1,070.32		3,920.06
Net Asset	2,802.98	5,156.84		7,959.82
Net Assets attributable to NCI	308.33	2,526.85		2,835.18
Total Income	2,923.44	0.09	-	2,923.53
Profit for the period	129.16	(1.48)	-	127.68
OCI	(0.24)	(0.27)	-	(0.52)
Total Comprehensive income	128.92	(1.75)	-	127.17
Profit Allocated to NCI	14.21	(0.72)	-	13.49
OCI allocated to NCI	(0.03)	(0.14)	-	(0.17)
Cash flows from Operating Activity	101.54	(0.56)	-	100.98
Cash flows from Investment Activity	(24.47)	(825.04)	-	(849.51)
Cash flows from Financing Activity	(76.71)	825.91	-	749.20
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0.36	0.31	-	0.67



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 44: Disclosure in respect of the Equity Accounted Investees as per Ind AS-112 is furnished as under:

(i) Equity Accounted Joint Venture

Company Name: M/s Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited

Registered Office: Coal India office, Scope Minar New Delhi

NLC India Limited and Coal India Limited has entered into a joint venture agreement for incorporating a company namely Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL) with 50 : 50 equity participation. The newly formed company is incorporated on 10.11.2020 with the objective to develop and operate the conventional as well as renewable power projects and also to provide Project Management Consultancy (PMC) services for developing power projects.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	2025	2024
Interest in Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited	1.52	1.39
Balance as at March 31,	1.52	1.39

The following table summarises the Un-audited financial information of Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited as included in its own financial statements, adjustment for fair value adjustments at acquisition and differences in accounting policies. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Percentage ownership interest	50.00%	50.00%
Non-current assets	-	-
Current assets	3.18	2.83
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	0.15	0.07
Net assets (100%)	3.03	2.76
Group's share of net assets (50 %)	1.51	1.38
Elimination of unrealised profit and loss (if any)	-	-
Carrying amount of interest in Joint Venture	1.52	1.39
Revenue	0.17	-
Other Income	0.19	0.17
Depreciation & amortization		
Finance cost	0.00	
Employee benefit		
Other expenses	0.01	0.01
Profit before tax	0.35	0.17
Income tax expense	0.09	0.05
Profit from continuing operations (100%)	0.27	0.11
Total comprehensive income (100%)	0.27	0.11
Total comprehensive income (50 %)	0.13	0.06
Elimination of unrealised profit and loss (if any)	-	-
Group's share of total comprehensive income	0.13	0.06
Carrying amount of interests in Joint Venture	1.52	1.39
Share of:		
Profit from continuing operations	0.13	0.06
OCI	-	-

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(ii) Equity Accounted - Associates

Company Name: M/s MNH Shakti Limited

Registered Office: Anand Vihar, PO Jagruti Vihar, Sambalpur District, Odisha.

M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), NLC & Hindalco formed MNH Shakti Limited, a Joint Venture Company with equity participation of 70:15:15 to implement 20.0 MTPA coal mining project in Talabira in the State of Odisha. The Talabira II & III coal blocks allocated for this purpose have been cancelled pursuant to the judgment dated 25th August, 2014 of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance 2014 dated 21st October, 2014. The JV Company has proposed for the winding up and necessary formalities are being worked out by them.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	2025	2024
Interest in MNH Shakti Limited	6.56	6.45
Balance as at March 31,	6.56	6.45

The following table summarises the financial information of MNH Shakti Limited as included in its own financial statements, Adjustment for fair value adjustments at acquisition and differences in accounting policies. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Group’s interest in MNH Shakti Limited.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Percentage ownership interest	15.00%	15.00%
Non-current assets	0.01	0.01
Current assets	46.06	44.95
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	2.36	1.96
Net assets (100%)	43.71	43.00
Group’s share of net assets (15 %)	6.56	6.45
Elimination of unrealised profit and loss (if any)	-	-
Carrying amount of interest in associate	6.56	6.45
Revenue	-	-
Other Income	1.29	2.16
Depreciation & amortization	-	0.00
Finance cost	0.15	0.11
Employee benefit	0.14	0.33
Other expenses	0.04	0.04
Profit before tax	0.95	1.69
Income tax expense	0.24	0.43
Profit from continuing operations (100%)	0.71	1.26
Total comprehensive income (100%)	0.71	1.26
Total comprehensive income (15 %)	0.11	0.19
Elimination of unrealised profit and loss (if any)	-	-
Group’s share of total comprehensive income	0.11	0.19
Carrying amount of interests in associates	6.56	6.45
Share of:		
Profit from continuing operations	0.11	0.19
OCI	-	-



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 45: Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans:

The defined benefit plan is administered by the LIC which is named as LIC Group Gratuity Fund (‘Fund’) that is legally separated from the Group. The board of the fund is required by law to act in the best interest of the plan participants and is responsible for setting certain policies (e.g. investment, contribution and indexation policies) of the fund. Their defined benefit plans expose the group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

A. Funding

Defined benefit plan is fully funded by the group. The funding requirements are based on the fund’s actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. The funding of the plan is based on a separate actuarial valuation for funding purpose.

The Group has determined that in accordance with the terms and conditions of the defined benefit plan, and in accordance with statutory requirements, the present value of refunds or reductions in future contributions is not lower than the balance of the total fair value of the plan asset less the total present value of obligations.

B. Movement in net defined benefit (Asset) Liabilities

Gratuity & Leave Benefit

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of five years or more is entitled to gratuity at 15 days salary (15/26 * last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 0.20 Crore on superannuation, resignation, termination, disablement or on death. The Company has carried out actuarial valuation of gratuity benefit considering the enhanced ceiling.

The Group provide for earned leave benefit and half pay leave to the employees of the company, which accrue annually at 30 days and 20 days respectively. Earned leave is encashable while in service. Half pay leaves (HPL) are encashable only on separation. However total number of leave that can be encashed on superannuation shall be restricted to 300 days and no commutation of half pay leave shall be permissible. The liability for the same is recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Gratuity			Leave Benefit		
	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net Amount	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2024	1,007.76	979.55	28.21	584.45	559.82	24.63
Included in profit and loss						
Current Service Cost	47.36	-	47.36	28.46	-	28.46
Past service cost and gain or loss on settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost /Expected return on plan assets	61.95	61.00	0.95	37.63	36.78	0.85
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement of loss (gain) :	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	7.25	-	7.25	5.49	-	5.49
Experience adjustment	23.48	10.12	13.36	53.25	2.99	50.26
Return on plan asset excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in the effect of the asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) due to effect of any business combination/disinvestment/transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Particulars	Gratuity			Leave Benefit		
	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net Amount	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net Amount
Other						
Contributions Paid by the employer	-	28.22	(28.22)	-	24.63	(24.63)
Benefits paid	(182.63)	(182.63)	-	(85.94)	(85.94)	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	965.17	896.26	68.91	623.34	538.28	85.06

Particulars	Gratuity			Leave Benefit		
	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net Amount	Defined benefit Obligations	Fair value of plan asset	Net Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2023	1,059.04	1,059.01	0.03	587.78	579.97	7.81
Included in profit and loss						
Current Service Cost	17.21	-	17.21	26.47	-	26.47
Past service cost and gain or loss on settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost /Expected return on plan assets	69.93	69.93	-	39.59	39.31	0.28
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement of loss (gain) :	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	7.62	-	7.62	5.26	-	5.26
Experience adjustment	10.61	7.47	3.14	(7.16)	0.95	(8.11)
Return on plan asset excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in the effect of the asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) due to effect of any business combination/disinvestment/transfer	0.21	-	0.21	0.72	-	0.72
Other						
Contributions Paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	7.80	(7.80)
Benefits paid	(156.86)	(156.86)	-	(68.21)	(68.21)	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	1,007.76	979.55	28.21	584.45	559.82	24.63

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Represented by:				
Net defined benefit asset	896.26	979.55	538.28	559.82
Net defined benefit liability	965.17	1,007.76	623.34	584.45



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

I.) Plan Asset

Plan assets comprises the followings:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025*	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity Securities	18.83%	18.83%	10.01%	3.56%
Govt Bonds	81.17%	81.17%	89.99%	96.44%

* Provisional

Details of the employee benefits and plan assets are provided below:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of funded obligation	965.17	1,007.76	623.34	584.45
Fair value of plan assets	896.26	979.55	538.28	559.82
Present value of net obligations	68.91	28.21	85.06	24.63
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-	-	-

II) Actuarial Assumptions

The followings are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages)

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Benefit	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate per annum	6.76%	6.95%	6.76%	6.95%
Expected return per annum on plan asset	6.95%	6.95%	6.95%	6.95%
Salary escalation per annum	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT
Attrition rate	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

III) Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have effected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Particulars	Gratuity				Leave Benefit			
	March 31, 2025*		March 31, 2024		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (+/- 50 BP)	947.95	984.25	988.95	1,027.38	610.28	637.80	571.53	598.13
Salary escalation per annum (+/- 50 BP)	970.24	959.61	1,011.24	1,004.55	636.45	611.29	598.32	571.23
Mortality (+/- 10%)	965.50	964.77	1,008.42	1,007.10	623.59	623.05	584.59	584.32
Attrition rate (+/- 1%)	972.14	957.46	1,009.01	1,006.50	625.09	621.40	584.78	584.13

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(₹ in Crore)					
Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 March 2025					
Gratuity	176.41	163.74	364.79	260.23	965.17
Leave Benefit	85.06	113.03	176.46	248.80	623.35
Total	261.47	276.77	541.25	509.03	1,588.52

(₹ in Crore)					
Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 March 2024					
Gratuity	186.97	175.69	479.32	368.74	1,210.72
Leave Benefit	106.98	97.43	261.76	199.70	665.87
Total	293.95	273.12	741.08	568.44	1,876.59

Provident Fund

The Company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at predetermined rates to a separate trust, which invests the funds in permitted securities. The Company has an obligation to ensure minimum rate of return to the members as specified by GOI. Accordingly, the Company has obtained report of the actuary, based on which overall interest earnings and cumulative surplus is more than the statutory interest payment requirement for all the periods presented. Further, contribution to employee pension scheme is paid to the appropriate authorities.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the provident fund plan as at balance sheet date:

(₹ in Crore)					
Particulars	Defined benefit Obligations		Fair value of plan asset		Net defined benefit (asset) liability
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Balance as at April 1	2,938.33	2,953.34	2,944.26	2,962.34	(5.93)
Current Service Cost	159.54	169.67	159.54	169.67	-
Interest cost /Expected return on plan assets	194.70	220.60	200.66	-	(5.96)
Actuarial loss (gain)	(137.23)	14.18	(149.13)	(1.83)	11.90
Interest rate guarantee Deficit / (Surplus)	6.68	(5.93)	-	227.61	6.68
Contributions Paid by the employer	294.13	321.90	294.13	321.90	-
Benefits paid	(567.83)	(735.43)	(567.83)	(735.43)	-
Balance at March 31	2,888.32	2,938.33	2,881.63	2,944.26	6.69

Pursuant to Para 57 of Ind AS 19, accounting by an entity for defined benefit plans, inter-alia, involves determining the amount of the net defined benefit liability (asset) which shall be Adjustment for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling prescribed in Para 64. As per Para 64 of Ind AS 19, in case of surplus in a defined benefit plan, an entity shall measure the net defined benefit asset at the lower of actual surplus or the value of the assets ceiling determined using the discount rate. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future



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contributions to the plan. Further, Para 65 provides that a net defined benefit asset may arise where a defined benefit plan has been overfunded or where actuarial gains have arisen.

As per the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952, the Company has no right to the benefits either in the form of refund from the plan or lower future contribution to **the plan towards the net deficit of ₹ 6.69 Crore (Previous year - Surplus of ₹ 5.93 Crore)** determined through actuarial valuation. Accordingly, Company has not recognised the surplus as an asset **or the deficit as liability** and the actuarial gains in Other Comprehensive Income, as these pertain to the Provident Fund Trust and not to the company.

I.) Plan Asset

Plan assets comprises the followings:

(₹ in Crore)			
Particulars	March 31, 2025*		March 31, 2024
	(₹ in Crore)	% of total assets	(₹ in Crore)
Equity Securities	77.45	2.69%	35.32
Fixed Income/Debt Securities	2,804.18	97.31%	2,908.94
	2,881.63	100.00%	2,944.26

II) Actuarial Assumptions

The followings are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages)

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025*	March 31, 2024
Discount rate per annum	6.76%	6.95%
Expected return per annum on plan asset	8.25%	8.25%
Super annuation age	60 Years	60 Years
Remaining work life	Average of 9.23 years	Average of 9.19 years
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 ULT	IALM 2012-14 ULT

*Pending notification from EPFO , interest on Provident fund has been considered on a provisional basis based on recommendation of Central Board of Provident Fund.

C. Defined Contribution Plan

Post Retirement Medical Assistance (PRMA)

The Company has a Post Retirement Medical Assistance scheme, under which annual cash assistance is provided to retired employees and their spouses for both inpatient and outpatient medical treatment availed in subject to Company's grade wise policy applicable for employees.

A trust has been constituted and is managed by the Company for its employees, for the sole purpose of providing post retirement medical assistance facility to them. Necessary contributions are made to trust every year for the purpose.

Disclosure in respect of Defined contribution plan in respect of PRMA:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
i) Amount recognised in the profit and loss account as premium paid to the Insurance Company	16.25	12.52
ii) Liability provided for the fixed Medical Assistance	387.87	18.63

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Note 46: Financial Instruments - Fair value disclosures

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying Amount			(₹ in Crore)
	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through profit and loss	Fair Value through OCI	Net
A. Financial Assets				
Investments	8.08	-	-	8.08
Loans	29.25	-	-	29.25
Trade Receivables	3,213.26	-	-	3,213.26
Cash and Cash equivalents	186.96	-	-	186.96
Other Bank balances	132.74	-	-	132.74
Other financial assets	1,742.83	-	-	1,742.83
B. Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	22,392.11	-	-	22,392.11
Lease Liability	36.47	-	-	36.47
Trade Payable	1,898.00	-	-	1,898.00
Other financial liabilities	2,105.88	-	-	2,105.88

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Carrying Amount			(₹ in Crore)
	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through profit and loss	Fair Value through OCI	Net
A. Financial Assets				
Investments	7.84	-	-	7.84
Loans	37.44	-	-	37.44
Trade Receivables	4,042.40	-	-	4,042.40
Cash and Cash equivalents	565.47	-	-	565.47
Other Bank balances	134.59	-	-	134.59
Other financial assets	2,266.94	-	-	2,266.94
B. Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	22,379.45	-	-	22,379.45
Lease Liability	36.04	-	-	36.04
Trade Payable	1,375.44	-	-	1,375.44
Other financial liabilities	1,912.22	-	-	1,912.22

Note 47: Disclosure as per Ind AS 23 on ‘Borrowing Costs’

Borrowing costs capitalised during the year is ₹ 1,149.55 Crore (previous year ₹ 1,137.53 Crore). Borrowing costs(Average) at the rate of 9.73% (PY: 9.53%) has been considered for capitalisation.



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Note 48: DISCLOSURE AS PER IND AS 116 ‘LEASES’

The Group significant leasing arrangements are in respect of various assets are as follows :

- Land:** The Group has lease arrangement with respect to its office and township requirements at various locations (i.e. HUDCO land at Delhi and office & township land in Talabira project, Odisha) for 99 years. The lease rental are fixed for entire lease term, which has been arrived based on lease agreement. The lease can be extended for similar periods on mutually agreed terms after the completion of the current lease period. The Group do not have to option to buy.
- Vehicles:** The Group has taken certain vehicles (including e-vehicles) on lease for a period extending up to 5 years, which can be further extended at mutually agreed terms. All the lease rental of vehicles are fixed in nature except for e-vehicles Lease rental for which are escalated @10% each year.
- Plant and Machinery:** An agreement has been arrived between NLCIL (the Group) and Solar Development Operator (SDO) to use power evacuation facility for a period of 25 years. The lease rental are fixed in nature.
- Buildings:** Premises for use of offices and guest houses on lease are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. The lease rental are fixed in nature for 2 properties and escalated by 10% each year for other properties.

When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate.

i. As a lessee

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended 31st March 2025:

A. Right of use Assets

Particulars	Carrying Amount				
	Plant and Machinery	Property	Vehicles	Land	Total
Balance at 1 April 2024	18.34	0.94	0.86	78.83	98.97
Additions	2.01	1.32	-	-	3.33
Deductions					
Depreciation Charge	1.18	0.79	0.33	2.33	4.63
Short closure	-	-	0.40	-	0.40
Balance at 31 March 2025	19.17	1.47	0.13	76.50	97.27

B.) Lease Liability

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening balance	36.04	27.42
Additions :		
- Addition to lease liability	3.33	25.90
- Interest towards lease liability	3.07	3.48
Deductions :		
- Payment of lease liability	5.57	20.76
- Short Closure	0.40	0
Closing Balance	36.47	36.04

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

C.) Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	4.63	4.79
One to five years	16.00	44.02
More than five years	84.21	85.68
Total	104.84	134.49

D.) Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at 31st March

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet as at 31 st March	36.47	36.04
Current	2.12	2.32
Non-current	34.35	33.72

E) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025*	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	3.07	3.48
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	-	-
Total	3.07	3.48

F) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025*	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for leases	5.57	20.76

The Group does not face significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

ii. As a lessor

The Group has not entered any agreement as on date of this financial year as a lessor. Thus the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 116 as lessor does not arise for the Group.

Note 49: Disclosure on Ind AS 114, ‘Regulatory Deferral Accounts’

(i) Nature of rate regulated activities

The Group is engaged in the business of mining of lignite/coal and generation of power by using lignite as well as renewable energy sources. The price to be charged by the Group for electricity sold to its customers is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)/State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)/bidding process. The CERC provide extensive guidance on the principles and methodologies for determination of the tariff for the purpose of sale of power and transfer of lignite. Presently CERC follows Hybrid Tariff approach wherein most of the components of the tariffs are now allowed on a normative basis irrespective of actual cost, while retaining a few of the cost determinants such as capital cost, additional capitalisation, Water Charges, Security expenses, Capital Spares etc. to be allowed on actual basis subject to a prudence check.

The tariff is based on allowable costs like interest, depreciation, operation & maintenance expenses, etc. with a stipulated return.



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This form of rate regulation is known as cost plus service model regulations which enable the Group to recover its costs of providing the goods or services plus a fair return.

Group has filed truing up petition for tariff period 2019-24 of both Mines and Thermals. However ,billing to beneficiaries is being done as per latest approved CERC tariff order received for the respective units in line with the applicable regulations.

CERC has notified tariff regulations for the tariff period 2024-29. Accordingly, Group has filed tariff petition before CERC as per the applicable regulations

(ii) Recognition and measurement

As per the CERC/SERC Tariff Regulations, any gain or loss on account of exchange rate variation during the construction period shall form part of the capital cost till declaration of Commercial Operation Date (COD) to be considered for calculation of tariff. CERC during the past periods in tariff orders for various stations has allowed exchange differences incurred during the construction period in the capital cost. Accordingly, exchange difference arising during the construction period is within the scope of Ind AS 114.

In view of the above, exchange differences arising from settlement/translation of monetary item denominated in foreign currency to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized on an undiscounted basis as ‘Regulatory deferral account debit/credit balance’ by credit/debit to ‘Movements in Regulatory deferral account balances’ during construction period and Adjustment from the year in which the same becomes recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries. Accordingly, an amount of ₹120.48 Crore for the year ended 31 March 2025 has been accounted for as ‘Regulatory deferral account debit balance’ (31st March 2024: ₹ 121.06 Crore accounted as ‘Regulatory deferral account debit balance’.

As per CERC regulations 2024-29, security expenses, water charges and capital spares will be allowed separately after prudence check. Hence income in respect of those charges for the year ended 31st March 2025 are accrued in regulatory deferral balances on undiscounted basis. In accordance with applicable regulations, the Group continues to bill beneficiaries based on the last available Tariff Order pertaining to the previous control period, until the Tariff Order for the current control period is issued except for the cases where it is mutually agreed with the beneficiaries.

The O&M difference arising between last approved tariff order in respect of Thermal plants for previous control period and normative O&M applicable for the current control period is also considered under regulatory deferral balances.

When the Group prefers review/appeal in CERC/APTEL/Other authorities the impact of the adverse items in the order along with period cost if any required is considered under the Regulatory Deferral Account in the Profit or Loss of the respective financial year based on the reliable estimates of the Group on case to case basis. Regulatory deferral account balances are adjusted in the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

(iii) Risks associated with future recovery/reversal of regulatory deferral account balances:

- Demand risk** - Availability of alternative and cheaper sources of power may result in reduced demand.
- Regulatory risk** - the regulatory deferral balances may undergo a change due to the rate setting process or truing up at the end of the tariff period resulting in derecognition of regulatory deferral asset/liability.
- Other risks** - The Foreign Exchange Variation on actual repayment of loans are eligible for recovery from the customers and hence the risk is mitigated. In respect of disputed orders, where the Group has preferred an appeal against the adverse order, regulatory deferral liability has already been considered to the extent of estimated economic outflow of resources which will be discharged in the event of adverse order from the appellate authorities.

(iv) Reconciliation of the carrying amounts:

The regulated assets/liability recognized in the books to be recovered from or payable to beneficiaries in future periods are as follows:

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a) Regulatory deferral account debit balance

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A. Opening balance	1,801.10	1,794.73
B. Recognised during the current year	193.88	56.46
C. Amount Adjustment/collected/refunded during the year	1,525.34	50.09
D. Regulatory deferral account balances recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss	(1,428.40)	179.82
E. Closing balance	469.64	1,801.10

b) Regulatory deferral account credit balance

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A. Opening balance	2,916.99	3,974.16
B. Recognised during the current year	1,020.72	566.25
C. Amount Adjustment/collected/refunded during the year	2,747.12	1,623.42
D. Regulatory deferral account balances recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss	(1,494.64)	(893.06)
E. Closing balance	1,190.59	2,916.99

c) Total amount recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss during the year

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total amount recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss during the year	66.24	1,072.88

The Group expects to recover the carrying amount of regulatory deferral account debit balance upon truing up at the end of the relevant tariff period and/or upon passing of orders by Appellate/Other Authorities.

Financial Instruments

Note 50: Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing borrowings.

Under the terms of major borrowing facilities, the Group is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

Loan from PFC - Debt service coverage ratio not less than 1.50

Neyveli Bond - Minimum asset coverage ratio of 1.0

Loan from IndusInd Bank -Debt service coverage ratio not less than 1.20 and Debt to Total net worth not more than 2.5 times

The Group monitors capital, using a medium-term view of three to five years, on the basis of a number of financial ratios generally used by industry and by the rating agencies. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 18(a), 22(a) offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Group . The Group monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Group.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Gearing Ratio:

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Debt	22,392.11	22,379.45
Less: Cash and bank balances*	186.96	565.47
Net debt	22,205.15	21,813.98
Total equity*	21,373.65	18,805.15
Net debt to total equity ratio	1.04	1.16

* Excluding Earmarked deposits/reserves

Note 51: Financial risk management

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk) credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in domestic and foreign currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, short-term deposits etc.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, loans & advances, cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade receivables

The Group primarily sells electricity to customers comprising, mainly state electrical utilities owned by State Governments and Union Territory. The risk of default in case of power supplied to these state owned companies is considered to be insignificant. The Group has not experienced any significant impairment losses in respect of trade receivables in the past years. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Group uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Group uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit defaults and the Group's historical experience for customers.

Since the Group has its customers within different states of India, geographically there is no concentration of credit risk. However, management considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry.

At March 31, 2025, the Group's most significant customer, Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Co. Ltd (TANGEDCO) accounted for ₹ 1,997.19 Crore of the trade receivables carrying amount (₹ 3,118.23 Crore of the trade receivables as at March 31, 2024).

Loans and advances

The Group has given loans & advances to its employees. The Group manages its credit risk in respect of Loan and advances to employees through settlement of dues against full & final payment to employees.

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks

The Group has banking operations with highly rated banks including scheduled banks which are owned by Government of India and Private Sector Banks. The risk of default with government controlled entities is considered to be insignificant.

(i) Provision for expected credit losses

(a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Group has assets where the counter-parties/customers have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Hence, no impairment has been recognised during the reporting periods in respect of such assets.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using life time expected credit losses

The Group has customers (State government utilities) with strong capacity to meet the obligations. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 45 days are still collectible in full. However, considering various regulatory and other disputes including historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk impairment loss has been considered for the reporting period in respect of trade receivables.

(ii) Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The Group's debtors include debtors in respect of TPS, Mines, renewables and also other debtors. As a policy, the Group does an ageing analysis of debtors, the details of which is stated below.

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables is as below:

FY 2024-25

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Out standing from the due date of Payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(A) Undisputed						
(i) Trade receivables – considered good	1,827.60	183.29	95.81	208.73	51.34	2,366.77
(ii) Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						-
(B) Disputed						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	275.31	-	513.25	218.72	1,007.28
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						-

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Out standing from the date of invoice					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(C) Undisputed						
(i) Trade receivables – considered good	71.59	24.06	4.93	7.14	86.10	193.82
Total (A+B+C)	1,899.19	482.66	100.74	729.12	356.16	3,567.87

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

FY 2023-24

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Out standing from the due date of Payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(A) Undisputed						
(i) Trade receivables – considered good	1,708.68	261.07	1,543.19	66.25	147.95	3,727.14
(ii) Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						-
(B) Disputed						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-		318.08	74.62	244.55	637.25
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						

(₹ in Crore)						
Particulars	Out standing from the date of invoice					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(C) Undisputed						
(vii) Trade receivables – considered good	13.90	22.39	22.61	41.24	52.53	152.67
Total (A+B+C)	1,722.58	283.46	1,883.88	182.11	445.03	4,517.06

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group manages liquidity risk through cash credit limits and undrawn borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

The Group's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements of the Group.

Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations, this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Financing arrangements

The Group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

		(₹ in Crore)	
Particulars	Drawn on	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Floating-rate borrowings			
a) Term Loan			
- Solar 709 MW	State Bank of India	233.00	233.00
- Talabira Mines	State Bank of India	-	1,087.75
- Term Loan - NNTPS Project	The South Indian Bank - SIB	37.80	464.80
- Term Loan - NNTPS Project - FGD	Indian Overseas Bank - IOB	1,078.00	1,078.00
- Term Loan - Solar 300 MW	IndusInd Bank Limited - IBL	1,000.00	1,000.00
- NUPPL (Project Asset)	Rural Electrification Corporation limited (REC)	78.19	353.52
- NUPPL (Project Asset)	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	3,681.39	313.50
- NUPPL (Project Asset)	Indian Overseas Bank - IOB		945.00
- NTPL (for FGD)	State Bank of India	175.91	287.64
- NIRL - Solar 600 MW	Bank of Baroda	2,638.69	
b) Working Capital Loan			
NLC India	State Bank of India	3,300.00	3,750.00
NTPL - BOI	Bank Of India	1,310.04	945.52
NTPL - SBI	State Bank of India	1,000.00	802.16
NUPPL	State Bank of India	634.21	
Total		15,167.23	11,260.89

- a) SBI has sanctioned ₹ 1,680.75 Crore Rupee Term Loan facility for Talabira Mine project. This loan was repaid and closed on 29.03.2025. Ref note 18 (a) (e).
- b) SBI has sanctioned Rupee term loan of ₹ 2,552.00 Crore for solar 709 MW, out of which ₹ 2,319.00 Crore has been drawn and the undrawn amount is ₹ 233.00 Crore as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 18 (c).
- c) SIB has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 581 Crore. for NNTPS, out of which ₹ 543.20 Crore. was drawn and the undrawn amount is ₹ 37.80 Crore. as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 18 (a)(iii)
- d) IOB has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 1,078 Crore for additional scope of NNTPS and entire amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 18 (a)(iv)
- e) IBL has sanctioned Rupee Term loan of ₹ 1,000 Crore for 300 MW Solar Project at Barsingsar Rajasthan and entire amount is undrawn as on 31.03.2025. Ref note 18 (a) (d)
- f) SBI has Sanctioned Fund Based Working Capital of ₹ 4,000 Crore and Non-Fund based Working Capital of ₹ 1,000 Crore. After availing the interchangeability option, the available limit of fund based working capital is ₹ 3,300 Crore as on 31.03.2025 (PY ₹ 3,750 Crore). Out of which, the availment of fund based working capital as on 31.03.2025 is Nil (PY NIL). Ref Note no. 22 (a).

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the contractual maturities (principal repayments) of non-derivative financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows against the outstanding Loan balance as on:



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)						
March 31, 2025	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	14.92	14.92	29.84	89.51	219.94	369.13
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3,000 Cr	150.00	300.00	300.00	750.00	-	1,500.00
RTL 2552Cr_Solar 709 MW	127.60	119.60	205.20	615.60	102.04	1,170.04
RTL 581Cr_SIB _1000 MW_NNTPS	-	78.40	116.20	116.20	-	310.80
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I	-	-	-	1,475.00	-	1,475.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	-	-	525.00	-	525.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	1,175.00	-	-	-	1,175.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
WCDL (linked to Treasury bill)	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Indian Bank						-
- Rupee Term Loan I	-	59.40	-	-	-	59.40
- Rupee Term Loan II	162.81	162.80	-	-	-	325.61
Bank of India Rupee Term Loan	-	45.25	-	-	-	45.25
State bank of India Term Loan	28.64	28.64	57.28	171.84	110.54	396.94
Working capital Loan from Bank of India	186.72	-	-	-	-	186.72
Working capital Loan from State Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Paper	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
SBI Working capital loan	265.79					265.79
PFC Term Loan				1,148.57	6,508.57	7,657.14
REC Term Loan			540.00	1,619.99	3,239.99	5,399.98
Bank of Baroda - Solar 600 MW -Rupee Term Loan			1.01	6.06	23.24	30.31
TOTAL	1,936.48	1,984.01	1,249.53	6,517.77	10,704.32	22,392.11

Refer Note no 18 (a) and 22(a)

(₹ in Crore)						
March 31, 2024	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	14.56	14.56	29.12	87.36	243.77	389.37
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3,000 Cr	150.00	300.00	300.00	900.00	150.00	1,800.00
RTL 450 Cr_ Axis Bank - Solar 500 MW	-	44.96	-	-	-	44.96
RTL 456 Cr_ Federal Bank - Solar 500 MW	-	45.55	-	-	-	45.55
RTL 2552Cr_Solar 709 MW	127.60	127.60	247.20	615.60	307.24	1,425.24
RTL 1680.75Cr_Talabira Mine	-	88.65	-	-	-	88.65
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I			-	-	1,475.00	1,475.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	-	-	-	525.00	525.00
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	-	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	-	1,175.00	-	-	1,175.00
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
WCDL (linked to Treasury bill)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)						
March 31, 2024	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Power finance Corporation						-
- Rupee Term Loan I	-	118.81	59.40	-	-	178.21
- Rupee Term Loan II	162.81	162.80	325.61	-	-	651.22
Bank of India Rupee Term Loan	-	48.36	45.25	-	-	93.61
State bank of India Term Loan	-	-	57.28	171.84	56.09	285.21
Commercial Paper	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
WC loan	747.46	-	-	-	-	747.46
PFC Term Loan	-	-	263.77	1,582.60	3,428.97	5,275.34
REC Term Loan	-	-	256.23	1,537.39	3,331.02	5,124.64
Canara Bank	-	-	-	300.00	700.00	1,000.00
Indian Overseas Bank	-	-	2.75	16.50	35.75	55.00
TOTAL	2,202.43	951.30	3,261.61	5,211.29	10,752.84	22,379.45

The following are the contractual maturities (interest) of non-derivative financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows against the outstanding Loan balance as on:

(₹ in Crore)						
March 31, 2025	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	1.38	1.33	2.49	6.12	6.50	17.82
KFW Guarantee Fees	4.43	-	4.07	10.07	11.11	29.68
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3,000 Cr	28.68	77.18	80.19	92.60	-	278.65
RTL 581Cr_SIB	5.34	15.99	13.97	5.99	-	41.29
RTL 2552Cr_Solar 709 MW	25.93	66.99	72.98	109.48	2.24	277.62
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I	119.33	-	119.33	357.98	-	596.64
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	38.64	38.64	115.92	-	193.20
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	18.58	-	-	-	-	18.58
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	71.09	-	-	-	71.09
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	34.25	34.25	102.75	79.26	250.51
South Indian Bank						
- Rupee Term Loan I	1.13	0.19	-	-	-	1.32
- Rupee Term Loan II	2.56	4.48	-	-	-	7.04
Bank of India Rupee Term Loan	0.98	1.84	-	-	-	2.82
State bank of India Term Loan	8.95	24.37	28.14	53.37	9.72	124.55
PFC Term Loan	167.50	502.50	670.00	1,917.87	2,325.46	5,583.33
REC Term Loan	148.50	445.50	569.25	1,351.34	1,098.90	3,613.49
SBI Working Capital Loan	1.93	-	-	-	-	1.93
Bank of Baroda - Solar 600 MW -Rupee Term Loan	0.62	1.85	2.46	6.49	11.13	22.55
TOTAL	535.84	1,286.20	1,635.77	4,129.98	3,544.32	11,132.11



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)						
March 31, 2024	Contractual cash flows					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
KFW Loan (Foreign Currency Loan)	1.46	1.41	2.65	6.63	8.12	20.27
KFW Guarantee Fees	4.67	-	4.32	10.87	13.76	33.62
PFC_NNTPS ₹ 3,000 Cr	36.24	102.46	112.27	178.38	6.59	435.94
RTL 450 Cr_ Axis Bank - Solar 500 MW	0.94	0.94	-	-	-	1.88
RTL 456 Cr_ Federal Bank - Solar 500 MW	0.95	0.95	-	-	-	1.90
RTL 2552Cr_Solar 709 MW	30.35	80.57	89.27	157.81	19.62	377.62
RTL 1680.75Cr_Talabira Mine	1.89	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.98
NLCIL Bonds 2019- Series I	119.33	-	119.33	357.98	119.33	715.97
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series I	-	38.64	38.64	115.92	38.64	231.84
NLCIL Bonds 2020- Series II	-	26.70	18.58	-	-	45.28
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series I	-	71.09	71.09	-	-	142.18
NLCIL Bonds 2021- Series II	-	34.25	34.25	102.75	113.51	284.76
Power Finance Corporation						-
- Rupee Term Loan I	4.18	7.44	1.61	-	-	13.23
- Rupee Term Loan II	11.51	26.34	8.50	-	-	46.35
Bank of India Rupee Term Loan	2.01	4.95	2.80	-	-	9.76
State bank of India Term Loan	6.19	18.63	22.31	37.07	2.41	86.61
PFC Term Loan	140.46	421.37	557.14	1,362.42	1,217.28	3,698.67
REC Term Loan	136.44	409.33	541.23	1,323.50	1,182.51	3,593.01
Canara Bank	25.25	75.75	101.00	257.55	247.45	707.00
Indian Overseas Bank	1.25	3.75	4.96	12.14	10.84	32.94
TOTAL	523.12	1,326.66	1,729.95	3,923.02	2,980.06	10,482.81

C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices which will affect the Group’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

D) Currency risk

The Group executes import agreements for the purpose of purchase of capital goods. Up to 31st March, 2016 the Group capitalize the exchange gain/loss on account of re-instatement/actual payment of the vendor liabilities till the date of commercial operation. Such capital cost is allowed by CERC as recovery from beneficiaries. If any exchange gain/loss arise after the date of commercial operation the same will also be recovered from beneficiaries as part of rate regulated asset. From 1st April, 2016 exchange gain/loss on long term foreign currency monetary item will be recovered from beneficiaries as a part of rate regulated asset. Hence there is no risk in case of foreign exchange gain/loss on long term foreign currency monetary items. The exposure in case of foreign exchange gain/loss on short term foreign currency monetary items is considered to be insignificant.

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(₹ in Crore)		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings - KFW*	369.13	389.37

* KFW Germany loan is taken in Euro and converted into reporting currency.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening/weakening of the Indian Rupee, as indicated below, against the Euro as at 31 March would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for previous year, except that the reasonably possible foreign exchange rate variances were different, as indicated below.

(₹ in Crore)		
March 31, 2025	Profit and loss	
10% movement	Strengthening	Weakening
Borrowings - KFW	36.91	(36.91)

(₹ in Crore)		
March 31, 2024	Profit and loss	
10% movement	Strengthening	Weakening
Borrowings - KFW	41.65	(41.65)

In management’s opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

E) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk arising mainly from long term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. However, the actual interest incurred on normative loan is recoverable from beneficiary as fixed charge as per CERC Regulations.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group’s interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Fixed-rate instruments		
Employee Loans	29.25	37.44
Financial liabilities		
Variable-rate instruments		
Rupee term loans		
- From Banks	2,338.35	3,038.21
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	9,157.14	7,904.77
- Rural Electrification Corporation	5,399.98	5,124.64
Fixed-rate instruments		
Commercial Paper	500.00	1,000.00
Inter Corporate Loan (MCL)		
Bonds		
- Series-I-2019	1,475.00	1,475.00
- Series-I-2020	525.00	525.00
- Series-II-2020	500.00	500.00
- Series-I-2021	1,175.00	1,175.00
- Series-II-2021	500.00	500.00



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Rupee term loans		
- Cash Credit		
- Working Capital Demand Loan	452.51	747.46
- Working Capital Demand Loan-T Bill link		-
Foreign Currency Loan		
- KFW	369.13	389.37

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Profit and loss	
31 March 2025	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
Rupee term loans		
- From Banks	(11.69)	11.69
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	(45.79)	45.79
- Rural Electrification Corporation	(27.00)	27.00
	(84.48)	84.48

(₹ in Crore)		
Particulars	Profit and loss	
31 March 2024	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
- From Banks	(15.19)	15.19
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	(39.52)	39.52
- Rural Electrification Corporation	(25.62)	25.62
	(80.33)	80.33

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Group’s fixed rate instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is related to the change in market reference price of the investments in quoted equity securities. In the case of the Group, none of the investments in equity shares are quoted in the market and does not expose the Group to equity price risks.

Note 52: Disclosure as per Ind AS 115 ‘Revenue from Contract with the Customers’

I Nature of Goods and Services

The revenue of the Company comprises of income from energy sales, Coal sales , consultancy and other services. The following is a description of the principal activities:

A Revenue from energy sales

The major revenue of the Company comes from energy sales. The Company sells electricity to customers mainly electricity utilities owned by State Governments . Sale of electricity is generally made pursuant to long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) entered into with the beneficiaries.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Product/ Service	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Energy sales	The Company recognises revenue from contracts for energy sales over time as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company. The tariff for computing revenue from energy sales is determined in terms of CERC Regulations as notified from time to time. The amounts are billed on a monthly basis and are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

B Revenue from Coal sales

Product/ Service	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Coal Sales	In the case of sales through open market sales has been reckoned to the extent of amount received/ as per sale terms when performance obligation is satisfied.

C Revenue from Lignite sales

The company supplies lignite from its captive mines to one of the power generating company based on the fuel supply agreement entered with them. After meeting the internal demand, the remaining lignite are sold in the open market

Product/ Service	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Lignite Sales	The Company recognises revenue from contracts for sale of captive lignite when control of the goods is transferred to customers. The amounts are billed as and when goods are transferred and are payable in accordance with the agreement entered with the party. In the case of sales through open market sales has been reckoned to the extent of amount received/ as per sale terms when performance obligation is satisfied.

D Revenue from sales of fly ash and other by products

II Disaggregation of revenue

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Nature of revenue (Refer Note No. 26)		
- Power Sales	12,445.17	10,518.29
- Sale of Coal	2,153.43	1,757.58
- Sale of Lignite	605.40	648.68
- Sale of Fly ash, other By products and consultancy charges	146.18	148.41
Total	15,350.18	13,072.96

Primary geographical markets	India
Timing of revenue recognition	Products and services transferred at a point in time

III Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price (Refer Note No.26)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contract price	15,350.18	13,072.96
Adjustments for:		
- Rebates	27.70	71.63
Less: Transfer to Capital Work in Progress	39.52	
Revenue recognised	15,282.96	13,001.33



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

IV. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, unbilled revenue

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables (Refer Note No. 10(a))	3,213.26	4,042.40
Unbilled Revenue (Refer Note No. 10(e))	980.14	1,403.84

V. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for based on tariff rates approved by the CERC (except items indicated as provisional) as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to the extent applicable. In case of power stations, where the tariff rates are yet to be approved/items indicated provisional by the CERC in their orders, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been delivered to the beneficiary and is measured through a regular review of usage meters. Beneficiaries are billed on a periodic and regular basis. Therefore, transaction price to be allocated to remaining performance obligations cannot be determined reliably for the entire duration of the contract

Note 53: Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 ‘Operating segments’

A. Basis for segmentation

The Company has the following two strategic divisions, which are its reportable segments. These divisions are managed separately because they require different technology and operational methodologies. The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment.

Reportable segments	Product /Service from which reportable segment derives revenues
Mining	Mining of lignite and Coal
Power generation	Generation of power and sale to power utilities across the country

The Chairman cum Managing Director monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the consolidated financial statements.

B. Information about reportable segments:

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)							
	Mining		Power Generation		Inter segment Adjustment		Total	
	For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
REVENUE								
External Sales	2,733.60	2,413.61	12,549.36	10,587.72	-	-	15,282.96	13,001.33
Inter-segment sales	4,499.43	5,265.98	918.28	481.37	5,417.71	5,747.35	-	-
Total Revenue	7,233.03	7,679.59	13,467.64	11,069.09	5,417.71	5,747.35	15,282.96	13,001.33
RESULT								
Segment Result	980.89	1,526.24	1,918.29	1,151.02	-	-	2,899.18	2,677.26



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)								
Particulars	Mining		Power Generation		Inter segment Adjustment		Total	
	For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Income							1,606.49	947.14
Unallocated Corporate expenses.							773.11	1,511.81
Operating Profit							3,732.56	2,112.59
Interest Expense							931.76	849.28
Interest Income							830.13	545.70
Exceptional Items								
Income taxes							983.56	1,014.32
Profit from Ordinary activities							2,647.37	794.69
Net Movement in regulatory account balance income/ (expenses)							66.24	1,072.88
Other Comprehensive Income							(13.79)	(6.71)
Net Profit							2,699.82	1,860.86
OTHER INFORMATION	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Segment Assets	7,644.76	6,463.95	35,070.32	29,292.32	-	-	42,715.08	35,756.27
Unallocated Corporate assets(Including Capital Work-in Progress)					-	-	15,136.27	19,185.54
Total Assets					-	-	57,851.35	54,941.81
Segment liabilities	4,222.38	6,445.87	12,512.43	13,513.79	-	-	16,734.81	19,959.66
Unallocated Corporate liabilities					-	-	22,393.57	18,451.11
Total liabilities					-	-	39,128.38	38,410.76
Capital Expenditure	1,594.31	404.17	4,915.58	3,144.42	-	-	6,509.89	3,548.59
Depreciation	345.22	407.82	1,504.06	1,386.73	-	-	1,849.28	1,794.55
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation	229.61	141.50	196.08	117.45	-	-	425.69	258.95

Note:

1. Since the business operation is within India the secondary disclosure does not arise.
2. The inter-segment transfers are priced on cost plus profit basis.
3. Allocationof

i) Storage charges on the basis of material consumption ,

ii) Common charges and social overhead on the basis of salaries & wages and

iii) Service Centres Assets & Liabilities are apportioned among the Segments on the basis of the service rendered.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

C. Information about major customers

Revenue from one major customer under “generation of energy” segment is ₹ 7,910.61 Crore (March 31, 2024: ₹ 6,205.02 Crore) which is more than 10% of Company’s total revenues.

Note 54: Additional Disclosure:

- a) Advances, Sundry Debtors and Sundry Creditors have been linked with corresponding credits/debit to the extent practicable. Balances due in respect of advances and amount due to creditors are subject to confirmation. However, Power dues and lignite sales dues are reconciled with debtors periodically.
- b) In respect of NTPL - Sundry creditors, Debtors, Loans and Advances and Deposits are subject to confirmation and reconciliation During the year letters for confirmation of the balances have been sent to various parties by corporation and the same are under reconciliation wherever replies have been received. The management however does not expect any material changes

Note 55: Contingencies and Commitments

(₹ in Crore)				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Additions	Deletions/ Settlement	As at March 31, 2025
A. Contingencies				
1. Claims against the Corporation not acknowledged as debts:				
(i) From Employees /Others	NQ			NQ
(ii) From Statutory Authorities/Central Govt/ Govt Departments	842.83	107.74	122.40	828.17
(iii) From Statutory Authorities/State Govt/ Govt Departments	2,778.76	441.69	322.86	2,897.59
(iv) From CPSEs	-			0.00
(v) From Others	9,135.63	895.01	5,414.54	4,616.10
Sub-Total Claims not acknowledged as debt	12,757.22	1,444.43	5,859.80	8,341.86
2. Guarantees issued by Group	1,101.84	1,835.45	402.06	2,535.23
Sub-Total Contingencies (A)	13,859.07	3,279.89	6,261.86	10,877.09
B. Commitment				
(i) Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts not provided for	25,693.76	1,543.17	3,936.17	23,300.76
Sub-Total Commitments (B)	25,693.76	1,543.17	3,936.17	23,300.76
Total Contingencies and Commitments (A+ B)	39,552.83	4,823.05	10,198.03	34,177.85

The above Contingent liabilities do not include the guarantees /letter of comfort/credit given by NLCIL to its subsidiaries and letter issued to various authorities against tax /other demand which has been challenged by the Company

The group is in the process of evaluating value of contingent assets. Based on preliminary estimate the same found not material for separate disclosure.

NQ : Not Quantifiable



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 56: Disclosure as per Ind AS 12 'Income taxes'

(a) Income tax expense

i) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current tax expense		
Current year	970.30	744.07
Adjustment for earlier years	5.36	(38.48)
Pertaining to regulatory deferral account balances	214.71	406.05
Total current tax expense	1,190.37	1,111.64
Deferred tax expenses		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(64.05)	(46.26)
Less: MAT credit	(142.76)	(51.06)
Total deferred tax expense	(206.81)	(97.32)
Total income tax expense	983.56	1,014.32

ii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)		
	March 31, 2025		
	Before tax	Tax expense/ (benefit)	Net of tax
- Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(20.61)	(6.82)	(13.79)

iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Group's tax rate

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax (including OCI)	3,676.32	2,870.89
Tax using the Group tax @ 34.944% (PY - 34.944%)	1,371.30	1,040.83
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible tax expenses	778.29	855.99
Tax deductions/allowances	(720.99)	(647.99)
Tax on business loss	(393.15)	(153.90)
Previous year tax liability	5.35	(38.48)
Interest	-	0.10
Deferred Tax expenses/(income)	(206.75)	(97.27)
MAT credit entitlement	142.69	51.00
Total tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss	976.74	1,010.28

(b) Tax losses carried forward

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)			
	March 31, 2025	Expiry date	March 31, 2024	Expiry date
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	-	-	-	-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Dividend distribution tax on proposed dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting period

Since year end, the directors of NLCIL have recommended the payment of final dividend @15% amounting to ₹ 1.5 per share for FY 2024-25 (31March 2024:₹ 1.50 per share). As per IT act 1961 as amended by Finance Act 2020 dividend declared/distributed/ paid by the Company on or after 01.04.2020 shall be taxable in the hand of the share holder and the Company shall be required to deduct tax at source (TDS) at the rate prescribed under Income Tax Act from the dividend amount to be paid to the share holders at the time of distribution/payment of dividend.

Note 57: Information in respect of micro, small and medium enterprises as at 31 March 2025 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
Principal amount	202.60	57.30
Interest due thereon	-	-
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along-with the amount paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day.	-	-
c) Amount of 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 the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) Amount of 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 enterprises, for the purpose of disallowances as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act	-	-

The determination of the transactions with MSME vendors and balances thereof, have been done based on the certificate received from the respective parties as available in the system. Further, the Company is in the process to check the completeness of the data in this regard for appropriate disclosures in respect of MSME vendors, interest liability thereon as per MSME Act.

Note 58: Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 'Earnings per Share'

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended		
From operations including regulatory deferral account balances (a)	19.57	13.47
From regulatory deferral account balances (b)	(1.07)	4.81
From operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances (a)-(b)	20.64	8.66
Nominal value per share	10.00	10.00
(ii) Profit attributable to equity shareholders (used as numerator)		
From operations including regulatory deferral account balances (a)	2,713.61	1,867.57
From regulatory deferral account balances (b)	(148.47)	666.83
From operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances (a)-(b)	2,862.08	1,200.74
(iii) Weighted average number of equity shares (used as denominator)		
Opening balance of issued equity shares	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	1,38,66,36,609	1,38,66,36,609

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 59: Capital Employed

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital Employed	44,930.95	42,472.21

Note 60: Additional Disclosures: to the notification dated 24th March 2021, by Ministry of Corporate Affairs

- a) **Title deeds/Assignment Deeds/Govt.Orders of Immovable Property not held in name of the Company:** As on the date of financials all the immovable properties are held in the name of the company by way of Title deed /Assignment deed/ Government Order. In certain cases the company is in the process of updation of name in the revenue records.
- b) **Loans and Advances to Directors, KMPs, & Related Parties:** The Group has a policy of loans and advances given to its employees including loans and advances given to Directors, KMPs and the related parties. All these loans are paid as in accordance with the Policy adopted by the Group and Repayments and interests to be charged accordingly. No loans paid to Directors, KMPs and Related parties are repayable on demand or without specifying the terms of repayment. Hence the additional disclosure as specified in the notification no.GSR 207 (e) dated 24th March 2021 to the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Group.
- c) **Details of benami Properties:** There is no benami properties held by the Group as on date of financials . Hence the additional disclosure as specified in the said notification to the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Group.
- d) **Wilful Defaulter:** As on date of financials or any of the previous years , the Group has not defaulted any of its loans paid to any Banks or Financial Institutions.
- e) **Relationship with Struck off Companies:**

Company	Nature of Transactions with Group	Balance Outstanding (₹ In Crore)	Relationship with the Group, if any
INIT SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	Receivables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Customer for supply of Goods and Service
BENTRON ELECTRONICS PRIVATE LIMITED	Receivables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Customer for supply of Goods and Service
SONAR COMMUNICATIONS PVT. LTD.,	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
GEO MINERAL WATERS PVT. LTD.,	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
BERN ENGG PVT LTD	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.03	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
READY ENGINEERING PVT LTD	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
SKYNET TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service
MANAVEA TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD.	Payables towards Goods and Services	0.00	Vendor for supply of Goods and Service

- f) **Compliance with number of layers of companies:** Clause (87) of Section 2, Section 450 read with sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Section 2 Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017, government companies are exempt from requirements of disclosing the number of layers of its holding in subsidiaries . Hence the additional disclosure as specified in the notification no. GSR 207 (e) dated 24th March March, 2021 to the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Group.
- g) **Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:**
- 1) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall. (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 2) The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, the Group shall disclose the following.
- Hence both the above additional disclosure as specified in the notification no.GSR 207 (e) dated 24th March 2021 to Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the Group.
- h) There were no scheme of arrangements approved by the competent authority during the year in terms of Sections 230 to 237 of the Companies act 2013.
- i) **Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency :** The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year or any of the previous financial years.
- j) **Borrowings secured against current assets**

The group has availed working capital facility of ₹ 5,000 Crore (₹ 4,000 Crore Fund based and ₹ 1,000 Crore non fund based.) agreed with SBI and is secured by Hypothecation of entire current assets of the company i.e. raw Materials, Stock in progress, Consumable stores, Spares and charge on receivables. The outstanding Working Capital loan as on 31.03.2025 is NIL (PY: ₹ NIL) in the form of T-bill linked WCL.

NTPL (Subsidiary company) availed working capital loan and cash credit facility agreed with Bank of India with Fund based Limit of ₹ 1,300.00 Crore and Non-Fund based Limit of ₹ 200.00 Crore is subject to the availability of drawing power. The loan bears an interest rate of 6.70% p.a. (on the basis of Repo Rate + Mark Up 2.85% - BSD 2.15%) on Working capital demand loan and 8.65% p.a. (on the basis of 1 month MCLR plus 0.20% fixed spread) on Cash Credit. The loan is secured by pari passu charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, all other current assets, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising present & future relating to the project.

In addition to the above NTPL(Subsidiary Company) has also availed State Bank of India Working Capital loan with Fund based Limit of ₹ 1,000 Crore and Non-Fund based Limit of ₹ 10 Crore (sub-limit of Fund based Limit of ₹ 1,000 Crore) is subject to the availability of drawing power. This loan was secured by pari passu first charge over the entire current assets of the Group i.e., hypothecation of raw materials, stock in process, finished goods, consumable stores, spares and charge on the receivables. The outstanding Working Capital loan as on 31.03.2025 is in the form of T-bill linked WCL. NUPPL signed an agreement of ₹1,000 Crore (₹ 900 Crore Fund Based & ₹ 100 Crore Non-Fund Based) with SBI, CAG Branch for its requirement of working capital. The agreed interest rate for Cash Credit limit is 9.05% (3 months SBI MCLR+0.5% Spread) and for WCDL interest rate at mutually agreed rate at the time of availment, which is at present 8.70% (1 Month SBI MCLR+0.5%). The working capital loan is secured by exclusive Hypothecation Charge over the entire current assets of the Company (both present and future). NLCIL has also issued a letter of comfort in favour of State Bank of India for the working capital loan.

The Group has filed quarterly/monthly returns with the banks and financial institutions as per the terms of loans. These returns are in agreement with books of accounts of the Group. There are no material discrepancies in the returns filed by the Group during the FY 2024-25 or any of previous financial years.

k) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC) : Not Applicable

l) Trade Payable Ageing - FY 2024-25

							(₹ in Crore)
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 Years	
a) MSME	81.86	1.11	104.99	1.75	1.83	11.06	202.60
b) Other	168.03	125.47	1,309.99	47.45	4.88	39.58	1,695.40
c) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	249.89	126.58	1,414.98	49.20	6.71	50.64	1,898.00

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Trade Payable Ageing - FY 2023-24							(₹ in Crore)
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 Years	
a) MSME	25.83	1.02	28.94	0.13	0.63	0.76	57.30
b) Other	188.17	101.18	945.48	27.41	18.11	37.78	1,318.14
c) Disputed Dues- MSME			-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed Dues- Others			-	-	-	-	-
Total	214.00	102.20	974.42	27.54	18.74	38.54	1,375.44

m) Analytical Ratios :

Name of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	Variation(%)	Reason for Variation
1.) Current Ratio*	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.75	1.17	(35.84)	Reduction of current assets and increase of current liabilities when compared with previous year
2.) Debt - equity ratio	Total debt/ (current + non-current)	Share holders Equity (Equity + retained earnings - Preliminary project expenditure)	1.20	1.35	(11.66)	
3.) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning Available for debt Service (EBDIT)	Interest + Principal Repayments	2.63	2.37	10.77	
4.) Return on Equity	Profit for the period	Average Shareholders equity	15.39	11.78	30.68	Increases mainly due to increase of PAT when compared to previous year.
5.) Inventory Turnover Ratio	COGS or Sales (revenue from operation)	Average Inventory	9.00	9.75	(7.72)	
6.) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit Sales (Revenue from operation)	Average Trade Receivables	4.21	2.93	43.66	Increases mainly due to increase of Revenue and reduction of average trade receivable when compared to previous year
7.) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio*	Total Other Expenses excluding provisions	Average Trade Payables	2.91	3.84	(24.20)	
8.) Net Capital Turn over ratio*	Net Sales (Revenue from operation)	Working Capital + current maturities on non-current borrowings	58.23	4.75	1,126.30	The variation is mainly on account of increase in turnover, decrease in working capital and increase in current maturities of long term borrowings when compared with the previous year.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	Variation(%)	Reason for Variation
9.) Net Profit Ratio	Profit for the period	Net Sales (revenue from operation)	17.76	14.36	23.61	
10.) Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and Taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed (tangible net worth+ total debt+ deferred tax liability)	10.30	8.78	17.27	

* Ratio of previous year has been restated

Note 61: (A) Recent Pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued a notification on May 7, 2025, enacting the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025. These rules amend the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, primarily focusing on Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 21, which deals with the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The amendments introduce detailed guidance on assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, estimating the spot exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable, and the required disclosures in such circumstances. Definitions and application guidance are added to clarify terms and processes related to exchangeability for different purposes, such as reporting foreign currency transactions or translating foreign operations.

These amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025, with specific transitional provisions outlined.

(b) Rounding off & Regrouping in Financials

Amount in the financial statements are presented in ₹ in Crore (up to two decimals) except for per share data and as other-wise stated. Certain amounts, which do not appear due to rounding off, are disclosed separately. Figures of previous year has been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

C) Disclosures as per IND AS - 8 , Accounting policies, Change in Estimates and Errors

During the year the Company has modified its accounting policy with respect to the following so as to align with the industry practice, Ind AS compliance and for better understanding.

- 1) Basis of Preparation
- 2) Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Recognition and Measurement

b) Subsequent Capitalisation

c) Depreciation and Amortisation
- 3) Revenue Recognition - Unbilled Revenue
- 4) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

There is no financial impact on account of the above modification/update in accounting policies.



Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 62

- a) The Group has a system of obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks and other parties. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings from banks & financial institutions. With regard to receivables for sale of energy, the Company sends demand intimations to the beneficiaries with details of amount paid and balance outstanding which can be said to be automatically confirmed on receipt of subsequent payment from such beneficiaries. In addition, reconciliation with beneficiaries for sale of power and lignite is generally done on periodical basis. So far as trade/other payables and loans and advances are concerned, the balance confirmation letters with the negative assertion as referred in the Standard on Auditing (SA) 505 (Revised) ‘External Confirmations’, were sent to the parties. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material impact. Loan outstanding balances of employees are also reconciled periodically.
- b) In the opinion of the management, the value of assets, other than property, plant and equipment and non-current investments, on realisation in the ordinary course of business, will not be less than the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet.
- c) The Company is facing with deficit in availability of land at Neyveli for lignite mining, which is impacting its operations, However, the Company is confident of overcoming the challenges on land acquisition at Neyveli mines with sustained efforts, in the near future. In order to ensure availability of lignite, the company has undertaken contingency mining with additional cost and resources.
- d) Due to Slow progress in Balance of Plant (BoP) package of Ghatampur Thermal Power Project, the Commissioning of the plant is delayed and may have corresponding impact on the project Cost. Government of India has approved the Revised cost estimate-II of ₹ 21,780.94 Crore on 12th November 2024. Unit-1 COD has been declared on 12-12-2024. The tentative revised scheduled date of commissioning is 15-07-2025 & 31-10-2025 for Unit-2 & Unit-3 respectively.
- e) As per the requirements of Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has used SAP for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account. This feature of recording audit trail has operated throughout the year and was not tampered with during the year.
- In respect of 7 external applications that are integrated with SAP software, in connection with Auction & tender system, Integrated Weighment Tracking System, employees advance and reimbursement claims, GST Central Invoicing System & House Allotment, Rent Accounting & other Township related Management System, Audit trail was enabled since 06.08.2024.
- f) Minimum annual dividend as per DIPAM guidelines shall be 30% of PAT or 4% of Net-worth, whichever is higher. NLCIL has paid/proposed to pay 30% of dividend on face value of share which is 2.38% of networth and the differential amount as per DIPAM Guidelines is Rs. 282.62 Crore for FY 2024-25. NLCIL has requested for exemption to MoC for the year which is awaited.
- g) NTPL has paid the dividend for the FY 2024-25, which is less than the minimum dividend criteria prescribed under the guidelines issued by Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM). However, NTPL is in the process of seeking exemption from payment of minimum dividend for the FY 2024-25 as prescribed under the DIPAM guidelines.

Form AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statements of Subsidiaries/Associates/Joint Ventures for the Year 2024-25

Part “A”: Subsidiaries

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-Section (3) of Section 129 read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(₹ in Crore)					
Sl.no	Name of the Subsidiary	1	2	3	4
		NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited	NLC India Renewables Limited	NLC India Green Energy Limited
1	Reporting Period	2024-25	2024-25	2024-25	2024-25
2	Reporting Currency	₹	₹	₹	₹
3	Share Capital	2,188.04	5,821.82	119.75	50.00
4	Reserves and Surplus	1,456.37	(64.97)	(2.63)	(2.53)
5	Total Assets	6,278.96	20,839.49	307.50	148.27
6	Total Liabilities	2,634.55	15,082.63	190.37	100.79
7	Investments	-	-	-	-
8	Total Income	5,091.95	703.66	0.00	4.10
9	Profit before taxation	1,086.43	(49.87)	(2.60)	(2.35)
10	Provision for taxation	25.74	0.00	(0.03)	0.01
11	Profit for the period	1,060.69	(49.87)	(2.56)	(2.37)
12	Total comprehensive income	1,060.24	(50.48)	(2.56)	(2.37)
13	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-
14	% of Shareholding	89%	51%	100%	100%
	Remarks	NTPL has declared dividend of 10% per share at par value for FY 2024-25		-	-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No. 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M. No. 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M. No. 318210



Part “B”: Associate and Joint Venture

Pursuant to first proviso to sub-Section (3) of Section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 related to Associate/Joint Venture

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited	MNH Shakti Limited
		FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
1	Status	Joint Venture	Associate
2	Share of the JV/Associate held by the Company on the year end	10000	5265000
3	Amount of investment in JV/Associate (₹ in Crore)	0.01	5.27
4	Extent of holding	50%	15%
5	Description of how there is significant influence	Joint Management control	By way of representation on Board
6	Reason why the Joint Venture/Associate is not consolidated	NA	NA
7	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet (₹ in Crore)	1.52	6.56
8	Profit /(Loss) for the year :		
	i) Considered for consolidation (₹ in Crore)	0.13	0.11
	ii) Not Considered for consolidation	NA	NA
9	Remarks	-	-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Vinay Kaushik
COMPANY SECRETARY
ACS: 54929

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Acharya
DIRECTOR (FINANCE) & CFO
DIN: 09625170

Prasanna Kumar Motupalli
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 08456692

FOR M/S. SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No. 004207S

P. MENAKSHI SUNDARAM
PARTNER
M. No. 217914

Place: Chennai
Date: 19.05.2025

FOR M/S. CHATURVEDI & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn No: 302137E/E300286

AMIT KUMAR
PARTNER
M. No. 318210

Information on Subsidiary and Associate

Statement pursuant to Section 129, Companies Act,2013 (Schedule III)

	Net Assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities as at		Share in profit or loss for the year ended		Share in other comprehensive income for the year ended		Share in total comprehensive income for the year ended	
	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 % total comprehensive Income	Amount (₹ in Crore)
(A) Parent								
NLC India Limited								
31 st March 2025	93.27%	17,462.29	62.92%	1,707.48	92.39%	(12.74)	62.77%	1,694.74
31 st March 2024	96.72%	15,988.79	93.16%	1,739.85	92.40%	(6.20)	93.16%	1,733.65
(B) Subsidiaries								
1. NTPL								
31 st March 2025	6.92%	1,296.17	39.09%	1,060.69	3.29%	(0.45)	39.27%	1,060.24
31 st March 2024	3.31%	547.30	6.92%	129.17	3.60%	(0.24)	6.93%	128.93
2. NUPPL								
31 st March 2025	-0.18%	(33.13)	-1.84%	(49.87)	4.37%	(0.60)	-1.87%	(50.48)
31 st March 2024	-0.04%	(7.39)	-0.08%	(1.48)	4.00%	(0.27)	-0.09%	(1.75)
3. NIRL								
31 st March 2025	-0.01%	(2.63)	-0.09%	(2.56)		-	-0.09%	(2.56)
31 st March 2024	(0.00)	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.06)		-	(0.00)	(0.06)
4. NIGEL								
31 st March 2025	-0.01%	(2.53)	-0.09%	(2.37)		-	-0.09%	(2.37)
31 st March 2024	(0.00)	(0.16)	(0.00)	(0.16)		-	(0.00)	(0.16)
(C) Joint Venture (Indian)								
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas (P) ltd.								
31 st March 2025	0.01%	1.51	0.00%	0.13	-	-	0.00%	0.13
31 st March 2024	0.01%	1.39	0.00%	0.06	-	-	0.00%	0.06
(D) Associate (Indian)								
MNH Shakti Limited								
31 st March 2025	0.01%	1.30	0.00%	0.11	-	-	0.00%	0.11
31 st March 2024	0.01%	1.19	0.01%	0.19	-	-	0.01%	0.19
Total								
31 st March 2025	100.00%	18,722.97	100.00%	2,713.61	100.00%	(13.79)	100.00%	2,699.82
31 st March 2024	100.00%	16,531.05	100.00%	1,867.57	100.00%	(6.71)	100.00%	1,860.86

Initial Disclosure to be made by an entity identified as a Large Corporate

Ref: Annexure XII-A of SEBI's Operational Circular SEBI/HO/DDHS/P/CIR/2021/613 dt. August 10, 2021 updated as on April 13, 2022 read with Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-RACPOD1/P/CIR/2023/049 dt. March 31, 2023 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-RACPOD1/P/CIR/2023/172 dated October 19, 2023.

In accordance with above referred SEBI Circular, we submit the following:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details	
1.	Name of the Company	NLC India Limited	
2.	CIN	L93090TN1956GOI003507	
3.	Outstanding borrowing of company as on 31 st March, 2025 (₹ Crore)	7155.84	
4.	Highest Credit Rating During the previous FY along with name of the Credit Rating Agency	Credit Rating Agency	Highest Rating
		ICRA	AAA
		CRISIL	AAA
		CARE	AAA / A1+
		INDIA RATINGS	AAA / A1+
		Infomerics Ratings	AAA
5.	Name of Stock Exchange in which the fine shall be paid, in case of shortfall in the required borrowing under the framework	BSE	

We confirm that we are a Large Corporate as per the applicability criteria given under the Chapter XII of SEBI Operational Circular dated August 10, 2021, as amended from time to time.

(Sd/-)

Company Secretary

Date: 29th April, 2025

(Sd/-)

Chief Financial Officer

Notes

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CREATING WEALTH
FOR WELLBEING

NLC India Limited

'Navratna - Govt. of India Enterprise



044-28360027



www.nlcindia.in



CIN L93090TN1956GO1003507



Registered Office:

No.135, EVR Periyar High Road,
Kilpauk, Chennai - 600 010,
Tamil Nadu, India.



Corporate Office:

Block-1, Neyveli - 607 801,
Cuddalore District,
Tamil Nadu.

