

कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड महाराष्ट्र कंपनी 3 तल्ला, कोर-2, प्रेमिसेस-04-एमआर, प्लॉट-ए एफ-III, एक्शन एरिया-1A, न्यूटाउन, राजरहट, कोलकाता-700156 फोन 033-23246526, फैक्स-033-23246510 ईमेल: mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in वेबसाइट: www.coalindia.in		Coal India Limited A Maharatna Company (A Govt. of India Enterprise) Regd. Office: 3rd floor, Core-2 Premises no-04-MAR, Plot no-AF-III, Action Area-1A, Newtown, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156 PHONE: 033-2324-6526, FAX: 033-23246510 E-MAIL: mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in WEBSITE: www.coalindia.in CIN- L23109WB1973GOI028844

Ref.No. CIL:XI(D):4157/4156:2021:

Dated:16.08.2021

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

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

Sub: Notice of AGM, Record Date, Annual Report and Accounts 2020-21 of Coal India Limited, Sustainability Report for 2020-21 and Dividend payment

Dear Sir,

1. Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) of the SEBI (LoDR) Regulations 2015, we are enclosing Notice of AGM, Annual Report & Accounts 2020-21 and Sustainability Report for 2020-21. CIL AGM is scheduled to be held on **15th September' 2021 at 11.00 AM, IST through Video Conferencing("VC")/Other Audio Visual Means("OAVM")**.
2. The Annual Report for the Financial Year 2020-21, comprising of Notice of the AGM and the Standalone and Consolidated Audited Financial Statements, along with Board's Report, Auditors' Report, CAG comments and other documents which are required to be attached thereto, will be sent in electronic mode to all the Members of the Company whose email address is registered with the Company / Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent, M/s Alankit Assignments Limited / Depository Participant(s). The said Annual Report will also be available on the website of the Company, that is, www.coalindia.in.
- 3) The manner of (i) registering / updating - email address / bank account details, (ii) casting vote through e-voting and (iii) attending the AGM through VC / OAVM has been set out in the Notice of the AGM.
- 4) The Company has fixed **Friday, September 3, 2021** as the **"Record Date"** for the

M. K.

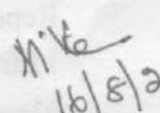
कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड महाराष्ट्र कंपनी 3 तल्ला, कोर-2, प्रेमिसेस-04-एमआर, प्लॉट-ए एफ-III, एक्शन एरिया-1A, न्यूटाउन, राजरहट, कोलकाता-700156 फोन 033-23246526, फैक्स-033-23246510 ईमेल: mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in वेबसाइट: www.coalindia.in		Coal India Limited A Maharatna Company (A Govt. of India Enterprise) Regd. Office: 3rd floor, Core-2 Premises no-04-MAR, Plot no-AF-III, Action Area-1A, Newtown, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156 PHONE: 033-2324-6526, FAX: 033-23246510 E-MAIL: mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in WEBSITE: www.coalindia.in CIN- L23109WB1973GOI028844

Purpose of determining the Members eligible to receive Final Dividend for the Financial Year 2020-21.

- 5) The Company has fixed Wednesday, **September 8, 2021** as the “Cut-off Date” for the purpose of determining the Members eligible to vote on the resolutions set out in the Notice of the AGM or to attend the AGM
- 6) The dividend, if declared at the AGM, will be paid on and from **September 23, 2021**.

This is for your information and records please.

Yours faithfully,


(M. Viswanathan/एम.विस्वनाथन)

Company Secretary/कंपनी सचिव

& Compliance Officer/कम्प्लायंस ऑफिसर

Encl: As above



Coal India Limited
A Maharatna Company

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

2020-2021



Digging Deeper

Aiming Higher





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GREEN INITIATIVE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Dear Shareholder,

In view of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") had vide its circular dated 13th January'2021 read with circular dated 5th May'2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted holding of Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") and MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM. Hence, as permitted, no physical copy of AGM Notice and Annual Report & Accounts 2020-21 will be sent to shareholders.

AGM Notice & Annual Report for 2020-21 was sent by mail to all shareholders who have registered their mail id with the depositories. They have been provided with a link (URL) to the website of COAL INDIA LIMITED for downloading the Annual Report 2020-21.

Members who have not registered their email addresses till date are requested to update their email id before AGM date to enable CIL to send AGM Notice and Annual report in electronic mode. We urge you to update your email id with respective depositories/Alankit Assignments Limited (R&T Agent of Coal India Ltd) at rta@alankit.com. Please ensure that you have indicated your Folio No/DP & Client ID No as well as your consent to receive future communications from Coal India Ltd including Annual Report etc through email at your registered email address.

Please help us to save the environment.

Sd/-
M.Viswanathan
Company Secretary

MISSION

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

VISION

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Shri P. Agrawal



Shri V K Tiwari



Smt. Nirupama Kotru



Shri B Dayal



Shri S N Tiwari



Shri Vinay Ranjan



**Shri Samiran Dutta
(Additional Charge)**

PERMANENT INVITEES



Shri P. K. Sinha



Shri P S Mishra



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

as on 9th August, 2021

Functional Directors:

Shri P.Agrawal	:	Chairman
Shri B Dayal	:	Technical
Shri S N Tiwary	:	Marketing
Shri Vinay Ranjan	:	Personnel
Shri Samiran Dutta	:	Finance (Addl.Charge)

Part-Time Official Directors:

Shri V. K. Tiwari	:	Addl. Secretary, MoC, New Delhi
Smt. Nirupama Kotru	:	JS & FA, MOC, New Delhi

Permanent Invitees:

Shri P K Sinha	:	Chairman-cum-Managing Director, NCL.
Shri P S Mishra	:	Chairman-cum-Managing Director, ECL

Company Secretary

Shri M.Viswanathan



Management during 2020-21

Shri Pramod Agrawal : Chairman (From 01.02.2020)

Functional Directors

Shri B. Dayal : Director (Technical) (From 11.10.2017)

Shri S. Soni : Director(Finance) [From 10.07.2019]

Shri S. N. Tiwari : Director (Marketing) (From 01.12.2019)
(Addl. Charge-Director (Personnel) from 01.02.2021)

Shri R P Srivastava : Director (Personnel) [From 31.01.2018 till 31.01.2021]

Part Time Official Directors

Shri V K Tiwari : Addl. Secretary, MoC (from 29.11.2019)

Smt. Yatinder Prasad : Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, MOC (From 24.08.2020)

Shri R. Sinha Puri : Joint Secretary, MoC (From 09.06.2017 till 28.05.2020)

Independent Directors

Shri V K Thakral : (From 06.09.17 till 05.09.2020)

Shri B L Gajipara : (From 22.09.17 till 05.09.2020)

Permanent Invitees

Shri S. Saran : CMD, CMPDI (From 01.01.2016)

Shri P K Sinha : CMD, NCL (From 21.01.2021)

Shri S K Mishra : Addl. Member (Traffic Transportation),
Railway Board (From 22.04.2020)

Shri R.R. Mishra : CMD, WCL (From 06.11.2015 till 31.12.2020)

Company Secretary:

Shri M.Viswanathan : (From 14.12.2011)



BANKERS, AUDITORS AND REGISTERED OFFICE

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

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A Maharatna Company

CIN: L23109WB1973GOI028844

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

Dated: 9th August, 2021

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

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of Coal India Limited that Forty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on **Wednesday, 15th September, 2021 at 11.00 A.M IST through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)** to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt:
 - a. the Standalone Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 including the Audited Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2021 and Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors, Statutory Auditor and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - b. the Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 including the Audited Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2021 and Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date and the Report of Statutory Auditor and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
2. To confirm 1st and 2nd Interim dividend paid @ ₹ 7.50 per share and ₹ 5/- per share respectively on equity shares for the Financial Year 2020-21 and to declare final dividend @ ₹ 3.50 per share (35%) on equity shares for the financial year 2020-21.
3. To appoint a director in place of Shri V K Tiwari [DIN- 03575641] who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Article 39(j) of Articles of Association of the Company and being eligible, offers himself for reappointment.

Special Business

ITEM No. 4

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and provisions of any other guidelines issued by relevant authorities, Smt. Nirupama Kotru [DIN: 09204338], who was appointed by the Board of Directors as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 15th June, 2021 and who holds office upto the date of this Annual General Meeting in terms of Section 161(1) of Companies Act, 2013 and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member under Section 160(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing her candidature for the office of the Director, be and is hereby appointed as an Official part time Director of the Company w.e.f 15th June, 2021 and until further orders, in terms of Ministry of Coal letter no-21/3/2011-ASO/BA/ESTT dated 15th June, 2021. She is liable to retire by rotation.

ITEM No. 5

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148(3) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any other statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) the remuneration of ₹ 4,00,000/-, out of pocket expenditures at actuals restricted to 50% of Audit fees and applicable taxes as set out in the explanatory statement to this Resolution and payable to M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Auditor (Registration Number '000001) who were appointed as Cost Auditor by the Board of Directors of the Company to conduct the audit of the cost records of CIL (Standalone) for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021 be and is hereby ratified."

**ITEM No 6**

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 152 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and provisions of any other guidelines issued by relevant authorities, Shri Vinay Ranjan [DIN: 03636743], who was appointed by the Board of Directors as an Additional Director to function as Director(Personnel & IR) of the Company with effect from 28th July, 2021 and who holds office upto the date of this Annual General Meeting in terms of Section 161(1) of Companies Act, 2013 and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member under Section 160(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing his candidature for the office of the Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Whole time Director to function as Director(Personnel & IR) of the Company w.e.f 28th July, 2021 or till date of his superannuation or until further orders, in terms of Ministry of Coal letter no 21/06/2020-BA/ESTABLISHMENT dated 26th July, 2021. He is liable to retire by rotation.

By order of the Board of Directors

For Coal India Limited

Sd/-

(M. VISWANATHAN)

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : 9th August, 2021

Registered Office:

CIN: L23109WB1973GOI028844

Coal Bhawan, Premises No.-04 MAR,

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

New town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156

Email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in

Website: www.coalindia.in



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

NOTES:-

1. In view of the continuing Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide its circular dated May 5, 2020 and January 13, 2021 read with circular dated April 8, 2020 and April 13, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") has permitted holding of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. Further the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its circulars dated May 12, 2020, January 15, 2021 and July 23, 2021 has permitted top 100 listed entities by market capitalisation to hold their AGM within September, 2021. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM. The registered office of the company shall be deemed to be the venue of the AGM.
2. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to MCA Circulars through VC / OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice. Members attending the AGM through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of quorum under Section 103 of the Act.
3. The Company is providing facility for voting by electronic means (e-voting) and the business set out in the notice will be transacted through such voting. Information and instructions relating to e-voting are given in this notice in Note no. 23.
4. The Final dividend on equity shares, as recommended by the Board of Directors, if declared at the Annual General Meeting, will be paid 'on and from' 23rd September, 2021 to the Members or their mandates whose names appear in the Company's Register of Members on 3rd September, 2021.
5. Members are advised to submit their Electronic Clearing System (ECS) mandates, to enable the Company to make remittance by means of ECS. Those holding shares in physical form may obtain and send ECS mandate form to M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA) of the Company. Those holding shares in Electronic Form may obtain and send ECS mandate form directly to their Depository Participant (DP). Those who have already furnished ECS Mandate Form to the Company/RTA/DP with complete details need not send it again.
6. Members holding shares in electronic mode may note that bank particulars registered against their respective depository accounts will be used by the Company for payment of dividend. The Company or M/s Alankit Assignments Ltd cannot act on any request received directly from members holding shares in electronic mode for any change of bank particulars or bank mandates. Such changes are to be made only to the Depository Participants (DPs) by the members.
7. Members may avail the facility of nomination in terms of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 by nominating any person to whom their shares in the Company shall vest on occurrence of events stated in Form-SH.13. Form-SH.13 is to be submitted in duplicate to M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, RTA of the Company. In case of shares held in dematerialized form, the nomination has to be lodged with the respective Depository Participant.
8. Members are requested to notify immediately any change of address and Bank Account:
 - i. to their DP in respect of shares held in dematerialized form, and
 - ii. to the Company at its Registered Office or to its RTA, M/s Alankit Assignments Ltd. in respect of their physical shares, if any, quoting their folio number.
9. Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e. other than individuals / HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of its Board or governing body Resolution/Authorization etc., authorizing its representative to attend the AGM through VC / OAVM on its behalf and to vote through remote e-voting. The said Resolution/Authorization shall be sent to the Scrutinizer by email through its registered email address to aditijhunjunwala23@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in.
10. Non-Resident Indian Members are requested to inform M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, immediately of:
 - i) Change in their residential status on return to India for permanent settlement
 - ii) Particulars of their bank account maintained in India with complete name, branch, account type, account number, IFSC code and address of the bank with pin code number, if not furnished earlier.
11. The Board of Directors of your company in its 414th & 419th meeting held on 11th November, 2020 and 5th March, 2021 had declared 1st Interim dividend @ 75% (₹ 7.50 per share) and 2nd Interim Dividend @ 50% (₹ 5/- per share) on the paid-up equity share capital of the company which was paid on and from 27th November, 2020 and 24th March, 2021 respectively. Members who have not received or not encashed their dividend warrants may approach M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, Registrar & Share Transfer Agent of the Company for obtaining Demand Draft.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified provisions relating to unclaimed dividend under Section 124 of Companies Act 2013, Transfer of unpaid Dividend amount to Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Investor Education and Protection Fund [Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund] Rules 2017. As per these Rules, dividend, which are not encashed/ claimed by the shareholder for a period of seven consecutive years shall be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPF). The Rules also mandates the companies to transfer the shares of shareholders whose dividends remain unpaid/ unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years to the Demat account of IEPF Authority. Hence, the company urges all the shareholders to encash/claim their respective dividend during the prescribed period. Company has uploaded the details of unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with the Company on the website of the Company (www.coalindia.in), as also on the website of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (www.mca.gov.in).



As per Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Investor Education and Protection Fund [Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund] Rules 2017, the Company had transferred ₹34,49,794/- of Final Dividend 2012-13 and ₹1,40,27,880/- of Interim Dividend 2013-14 to IEPF Authority on 19.10.2020 and 15.02.2021 respectively. The details are also available on CIL website. The Company has been sending reminders to those members having unclaimed dividends before transfer of such dividend(s) to IEPF as per IEPF Rules 2017. Details of the unclaimed dividend are also uploaded as per the requirements, on the Company's website www.coalindia.in. Members, who have not claimed their dividend pertaining to Interim Dividend 2014-15 and other dividends declared by the company thereafter, are advised to write to the Company immediately to claim dividends declared by the Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of IEPF Rules, all shares in respect of which dividend has not been claimed for seven consecutive years shall be transferred by the Company to the designated Demat Account of the IEPF Authority ('IEPF Account') within a period of thirty days of such shares becoming due to be transferred to the IEPF Account. Accordingly, the Company had transferred 17,238 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each pertaining to 280 shareholders to the IEPF Account on which Interim dividend 2013-14 remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years with reference to the due date of 13.02.21 after following the prescribed procedure.

Further, all the shareholders who have not claimed their dividends in the last seven consecutive years from Interim Dividend of 2014-15 are requested to claim the same at the earliest. In case valid claim is not received by the company within the scheduled date, the Company will proceed to transfer the respective shares to the IEPF Account in terms of the IEPF Rules. In this regard, the Company has individually informed the shareholders concerned and also published notice in the newspapers as per the IEPF Rules. The details of such shareholders and shares due for transfer are uploaded on the "Investors Section" of the website of the Company viz. www.coalindia.in

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

Particulars	Declared on	Due date of transfer
Interim Dividend 2014-15	27.02.2015	26.03.2022
Interim Dividend 2015-16	05.03.2016	04.04.2023
1st Interim Dividend 2016-17	06.03.2017	05.04.2024
2nd Interim Dividend 2016-17	26.03.2017	25.04.2024
Interim Dividend 2017-18	10.03.2018	09.04.2025
1st Interim Dividend 2018-19	20.12.2018	19.01.2026
2nd Interim Dividend 2018-19	14.03.2019	13.04.2026
Interim Dividend 2019-20	12.03.2020	11.04.2027
1st Interim Dividend 2020-21	11.11.2020	10.12.2027
2nd Interim Dividend 2020-21	05.03.2021	04.04.2028

12. Pursuant to Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Auditors of a Government Company are to be appointed or re-appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & AG) under Section 139(5) of Companies Act 2013 and in terms of sub-section(1) of Section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013. Their remuneration has to be fixed by the Company in the Annual General Meeting or in such manner as the Company in General Meeting may determine. The Members of your Company in its 27th Annual General Meeting held on 29th September, 2001 authorised the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of Statutory Auditors.
13. The Register of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection by the members electronically at the AGM.
14. The Register of Contracts or Arrangements, in which Directors are interested, maintained under section 189 of Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection by the members electronically at the AGM.
15. All documents referred to in the accompanying notice are open for inspection at the AGM and such documents will also be available for inspection in physical or in electronic form at the Registered office of the Company and copies thereof shall also be available for inspection at the Registered office of the Company during normal business hours on working days from 11.00 AM to 1.00 PM from 18th August, 2021 to 3rd September, 2021.
16. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars and SEBI Circular, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2020-2021 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2020-21 will also be available on the Company's website www.coalindia.in, websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively, and on the website of NSDL <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com>.
17. In terms of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 Sri V.K.Tiwari (DIN-03575641), Director, retires by rotation at the general meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. Details of Director seeking appointment or re-appointment as required to be provided pursuant to the provisions of (i) Regulation 36(3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and (ii) para 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard on General Meetings ("SS-2"), issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India. The Director has furnished the requisite consent/declaration for his re-appointment.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Name of Director	Sri V.K.Tiwari
DIN	03575641
Date of Birth	16.02.1963
Nationality	Indian
Date of appointment on the Board	29.11.2019
Qualification	Indian Forest Service
List of Directorships held in other companies	NLCIL
Chairman/Membership of other Committee in Coal India Ltd	Risk Management Committee

Profile of Sri V.K.Tiwari is given under "Brief profile of Directors" in Annual Report 2020-21.

18. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their Depository Participant with whom they are maintaining their Demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN to the Company/ M/s Alankit Assignments Limited.
19. The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Special businesses is annexed herewith.
20. Members who hold shares in physical form in multiple folios in identical names or joint holding in the same order of names are requested to send the share certificates to M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, for consolidation into a single folio. **SEBI has stipulated that securities of listed companies can be transferred only in dematerialized form from 1st April, 2019. In view of the above and to avail various benefits of dematerialization, members are advised to dematerialize the shares held by them in physical form.**
21. **Tax Deductible at Source /Withholding tax:** Pursuant to the requirements of Income Tax Act, 1961, the Company will be required to deduct taxes at the prescribed rates on the dividend paid to its shareholders. The deductible tax rate would vary depending on the residential status of the shareholder and documents submitted by shareholder with the Company/RTA.

Resident Shareholder:

Particulars	Applicable Rate	Documents required (if any)
With PAN	10.00%	Update/Verify the PAN, and the residential status as per Act, if not already done, with the depositories (in case equity shares are held in DEMAT mode) and with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agents (RTA) - Alankit Assignments Ltd., Alankit House 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055 (in case equity shares are held in physical mode).
Without PAN/ Invalid PAN	20%	N.A.
Submitting Form 15G/ Form 15H	NIL	Duly verified Form 15G or 15H (as may be applicable and in duplicate) is to be furnished along with self-attested copy of PAN card. (This form is to be submitted only in case the shareholder's tax on their estimated total income for FY 2020-21 is Nil). The Forms can be downloaded from the link https://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/pages/downloads/most-used-forms.aspx
Submitting Order under Section 197 of the Act	Rate provided in the Order	Lower/NIL withholding tax certificate obtained from tax authority. Tax will be deducted at the rate specified in the said certificate, subject to furnishing of a self-attested copy of the same. The certificate should be valid for the FY 2020-21 and should cover the dividend income.
An Insurance Company as specified under Sec 194 of the Act	NIL	Self-declaration that it has full beneficial interest with respect to the shares owned by it along with Self attested copy of PAN card and copy of registration certification issued by the IRDAI.
Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of Section 10 of the Act	NIL	Self-declaration that they are specified as in Section 10 (23D) of the Act along with self-attested copy of PAN card and registration certificate.
Any person for or on behalf of New Pension System - Trust under clause (44) of Section 10 of the Act	NIL	Self-declaration that they are specified as in Section 10 (44) of the Act.
Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) established in India	NIL	Self-declaration that they are specified in Section 10 (23FBA) of the Act and established as Category I or Category II AIF under the SEBI regulations along with self-attested copy of PAN card and registration certificate issued by SEBI.

**Non-Resident Shareholder:**

Particulars	Applicable Rate	Documents required (if any)
Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) / Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs)	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) under Section 195 or 196D of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Update/Verify the PAN and legal entity status as per the Act, if not already done, with the depositories (in case equity shares are held in DEMAT mode) or with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agents Alankit Assignments Ltd 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055, (in case equity shares are held in physical mode). Provide self declaration whether the investment in shares has been made under the general FDI route or under the FPI route.
Other Non-resident shareholders	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	Update/Verify the PAN, legal entity status and the residential status as per the Act, if not already done, with the depositories (in case of shares held in DEMAT mode) and with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agents - Alankit Assignments Ltd 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055 (in case of shares held in physical mode).
Lower rate prescribed under the tax treaty which applies to the non-resident shareholder (other than investments made under FPI route)	As per the provisions of Section 90 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the non-resident shareholder has an opportunity either to be taxed according to the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement or according to the normal provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, whichever is more favourable.	In order to apply the Tax Treaty rate, all the following documents would be required: 1. Self-Attested copy of Indian Tax Identification number (PAN). 2. Self-Attested copy of the Tax Residency Certificate (TRC) applicable for the period April 2020 to March 2021 obtained from the tax authorities of the country of which the shareholder is a resident. 3. Self-declaration in Form 10F duly filled and signed. The declaration format can be downloaded from the following link [https://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/forms/income-tax%20rules/10312000000007197.pdf] 4. Self-declaration from Non-resident, primarily covering the following: ● Non-resident is eligible to claim the benefit of respective tax treaty; ● Non-resident receiving the dividend income is the beneficial owner of such income; ● Dividend income is not attributable/effectively connected to any Permanent Establishment (PE) or Fixed Base in India; ● Non-resident complies with any other condition prescribed in the relevant Tax Treaty and provisions under the Multilateral Instrument ('MLI'); ● Non-resident does not have a place of effective management in India. Application of the beneficial rate of tax treaty for TDS is at the discretion of the company and shall depend upon completeness of the documentation and review of the same by the Company.
Submitting Order u/s 197 (i.e. lower or NIL withholding tax certificate)	Rate provided in the Order	Lower/NIL withholding tax certificate obtained from tax authority. Tax will be deducted at the rate specified in the said certificate, subject to furnishing a self-attested copy of the same. The certificate should be valid for the FY 2020-21 and should cover the dividend income.

** The Company is not obligated to apply the beneficial Tax Treaty rates at the time of tax deduction/withholding on dividend amounts. Application of beneficial Tax Treaty Rate shall depend upon the completeness of the documents submitted by the Non-Resident shareholder and review to the satisfaction of the Company.

Notes :

- In case tax on dividend is deducted at a higher rate in the absence of receipt of the aforementioned details / documents, the shareholders still have the option of claiming refund of the excess tax paid at the time of filing your income tax return. No claim shall lie against the Company for such taxes deducted.
To verify the tax deduction, the shareholders can also check their Form 26AS/ Annual Information Statement (AIS) from their e-filing account at <https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in>.
- The documents as applicable, are required to be sent to M/s Alankit Assignments Ltd., Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) along with a signed request letter on or before the record date in order to enable the Company to determine the appropriate TDS rates. It is requested to upload the relevant documents at <https://einward.alankit.com>, before the record date i.e. 3rd September, 2021.
- No communication relating to tax determination/deduction received after the record date i.e. 3rd September, 2021 shall be entertained for purpose of calculation of TDS for payment of the Final Dividend.
- In case the dividend income is assessable to tax in the hands of a person other than the registered shareholder as on the Record date, the registered shareholder is required to furnish a declaration containing the name, address, PAN of the person to whom TDS credit is to be given and reasons for giving credit to such person on or before 3rd September, 2021. No request in this regard would be accepted by the Company/RTA after the said date or payment of dividend.



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- (v) It is also requested to submit / update the bank account details with the Depository Participant, in case the shares are held in the electronic form. In case the shareholding is in the physical form, it is necessary to submit a scanned copy of a covering letter, duly signed by the first shareholder, along with a cancelled cheque leaf with the name and bank account details and a copy of PAN card, duly self-attested, to Alankit Assignments Ltd at 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055. This will facilitate receipt of dividend directly into bank account. In case the cancelled cheque leaf does not bear the name, a copy of the bank pass-book statement, duly self-attested is to be attached. The share holders are requested to register/update their email IDs and mobile numbers with Depositories / RTA at Alankit Assignments Ltd. 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi-110055.

For further clarification or query on tax related issues, mail may be sent to alankit_rta@alankit.com. It is requested to intimate the contact no. in the mail so that we can get back to you in case of any issues.

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

Registered Office	Local Address
M/s Alankit Assignments Limited 205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi-110055 Ph.no.- 011-4254-1234 / 2354-1234 Fax- 011-4154-3474 E-mail id- rta@alankit.com Website- www.alankit.com Toll free no.- 1860-121-2155	M/s Alankit Assignments Limited 3B, Ground floor, Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata- 700001 E-mail id- rta@alankit.com Ph. no.- 033-4401-4100 / 4200 Toll-free no.- 1860-121-2155

23. STEPS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING :

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

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

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

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

The remote e-voting period begins on 11th September, 2021 at 9:00 A.M. and ends 14th September, 2021 at 5:00 P.M. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. The Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members / Beneficial Owners as on the cut-off date i.e. 8th September, 2021 may cast their vote electronically. The voting right of shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, being 8th September, 2021.

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

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

Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system

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

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



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

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.	- Existing IDeAS user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section, this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. - If you are not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS Portal" or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp - Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL : https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. - Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App "NSDL Speede" facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience. NSDL Mobile App is available on  App Store   Google Play 
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	- Existing users who have opted for Easi / Easiest, they can login through their user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or www.cdslindia.com and click on New System Myeasi. - After successful login of Easi/Easiest the user will be also able to see the E Voting Menu. The Menu will have links of e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL. Click on NSDL to cast your vote. - If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration - Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP i.e. NSDL where the e-Voting is in progress.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

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



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

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

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

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

- Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
- Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section.
- A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.

Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at <https://eservices.nsdl.com/> with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL eservices after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.

- Your User ID details are given below :

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

- Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:

- If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote.
- If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the 'initial password' which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your 'initial password', you need to enter the 'initial password' and the system will force you to change your password.
- How to retrieve your 'initial password'?
 - If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your 'initial password' is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your 'User ID' and your 'initial password'.
 - If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.**

- If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the "Initial password" or have forgotten your password:

- Click on **"Forgot User Details/Password?"** (If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
- "Physical User Reset Password?"** (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
- If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address etc.
- Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.



7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to "Terms and Conditions" by selecting on the check box.
8. Now, you will have to click on "Login" button.
9. After you click on the "Login" button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

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

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

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

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. Any person holding shares in physical form and non-individual shareholders, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes member of the Company after the notice is sent through e-mail and holding shares as of the cut-off date i.e. 8th September, 2021 may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or Issuer/RTA. However, if you are already registered with NSDL for remote e-voting, then you can use your existing user ID and password for casting your vote. If you forgot your password, you can reset your password by using "Forgot User Details/Password" or "Physical User Reset Password" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no. **1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30**. In case of Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after sending of the Notice and holding shares as of the cut-off date i.e. 8th September, 2021 may follow steps mentioned in the Notice of the AGM under Step 1 : "Access to NSDL e-Voting system"(Above).
2. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the "Forgot User Details/Password?" or "Physical User Reset Password?" option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
3. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 or send a request to Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Manager at evoting@nsdl.co.in

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

1. In case shares are held in physical mode please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to (Company email id).
2. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to (Company email id). If you are an Individual shareholder holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at step 1 (A) i.e. **Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.**
3. Alternatively shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.

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

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
2. Only those Members/ shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote on such resolutions through e-Voting system during AGM.
3. Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
4. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the AGM shall be the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.



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INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the NSDL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for **Access to NSDL e-Voting system**. After successful login, you can see link of "VC/OAVM link" placed under **"Join General meeting"** menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join General Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.
2. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.
3. Further Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker may send their request mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in latest by 5 p.m. (IST) on 9th September, 2021.
6. Shareholders who would like to express their views/have questions may send their questions in advance mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at mviswanathan2.cil@coalindia.in latest by 5 p.m. (IST) on 9th September, 2021. The same will be replied by the company suitably.
7. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.
8. When a pre-registered speaker is invited to speak at the meeting but he / she does not respond, the next speaker will be invited to speak. Accordingly, all speakers are requested to get connected to a device with video/ camera along with good internet speed.
9. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of questions and number of speakers, as appropriate, for smooth conduct of the AGM.
10. Members who need assistance before or during the AGM, can contact Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Manager, NSDL at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call 1800 1020 990 / 1800 22 44 30.

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

Physical Holding	Send a request to the Registrar and Transfer Agents of the Company, M/s Alankit Assignments Limited at complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in/ rta@alankit.com/lalitap@alankit.com providing Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) for registering email address. Following additional details need to be provided in case of updating Bank Account Details: a) Name and Branch of the Bank in which you wish to receive the dividend, b) the Bank Account type, c) Bank Account Number allotted by their banks after implementation of Core Banking Solutions d) 9 digit MICR Code Number, and e) 11 digit IFSC Code f) a scanned copy of the cancelled Cheque bearing the name of the first shareholder.
Demat Holding	Please contact your Depository Participant (DP) and register your email address and bank account details in your demat account, as per the process advised by your DP.

Alternatively member may send an e-mail request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for obtaining User ID and Password by proving the details mentioned above.

General Instructions:

- a) In case of any query, members are requested to contact:
 Name: Ms. Pallavi Mhatre,
 Designation: -Manager, NSDL,
 E-mail id evoting@nsdl.co.in
 Address: Trade World, "A" Wing, 4th Floor, Kamala Mills Compound, Lower Parel,
 Mumbai 400 013
 Contact details: 022 - 24994545 or toll free no. 1800222990.



- b) CS Aditi Jhunjunwala, Practicing Company Secretary, 219 CR Avenue, Kolkata- 700006, email-id- aditijhunjunwala23@gmail.com has been appointed as Scrutinizer to scrutinize the remote e-voting process and e-voting at the AGM in a fair and transparent manner.
- c) The voting rights of shareholders shall be in proportion to their shares of the paid up equity share capital of the Company as on 8th September, 2021.
- d) The scrutinizer shall, immediately after the conclusion of the voting through electronic voting at General Meeting, first unblock and count the votes cast at during meeting vide electronic voting, and the votes cast through remote e-voting and make, not later than two working days from conclusion of the meeting, a consolidated Scrutinizer's Report of the total votes cast in favor or against, to Chairman and in case if he is not available to Director (F).
- e) The results of voting along with details of the number of votes cast for and against the Resolution, invalid votes will be declared within two working days from the conclusion of the AGM. The results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the company's website www.coalindia.in and on the website of M/s NSDL. Further, the results shall be displayed on the Notice Board of the Company at its Registered Office. It shall also be communicated to BSE & NSE.

By order of the Board of Directors
For Coal India Limited

Sd/-

(M. VISWANATHAN)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : 9th August, 2021

Registered Office:

CIN: L23109WB1973GOI028844

Coal Bhawan, Premises No-04 MAR,

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

New town, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156

Email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in

Website: www.coalindia.in



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

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

Item No. 4:

The Board of Directors in its 425th meeting held on 25th June, 2021 had appointed Smt. Nirupama Kotru [DIN: 09204338] as an Additional Director and passed the following resolution.

'RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Article 39(C) of Articles of Association of the company, Section 161(1) of Companies Act 2013 and in terms of Ministry of Coal letter no-21/3/2011-ASO/BA/ESTT dated 15th June, 2021 from Ministry of Coal, Board hereby 'takes on record' appointment of Smt. Nirupama Kotru as an Additional Director on the Board of Coal India Limited from 15th June, 2021 until further orders. She will hold office upto the date of next AGM or the last date on which AGM should have been held whichever is earlier".

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

The Company has received a notice in writing under the provisions of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended, from a member proposing the candidature of Smt. Nirupama Kotru as a director, to be appointed as such under the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has received from her(i) consent in writing to act as director in Form DIR 2 pursuant to Rule 8 of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules 2014, (ii) intimation in Form DIR 8 in terms of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, to the effect that she is not disqualified under sub section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that she is not debarred by SEBI or any other authority from being appointed or continuing as a Director of a company. The approval of members is further sought for the appointment of Smt. Nirupama Kotru as a Director of the Company from 15th June, 2021 and until further orders in terms of Ministry of Coal letter no. 21/3/2011-ASO/BA/ESTT dated 15th June, 2021. She is liable to retire by rotation.

Nirupama Kotru is an officer of the Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) of the 1992 batch. Born on 28th January, 1969, Nirupama Kotru has done her BA in Economics (Hons.) from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University, and MA in Politics & International Relations from School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. She has also done an MA in Public Policy & Sustainable Development from TERI University, Delhi. Ms. Kotru has served in the Income Tax Department at Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Pune in various assignments and was involved in setting up of International Taxation Directorate of the Income Tax Deptt. As Director(E Governance) in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, she administered the award-winning MCA21 corporate filing system. She was also instrumental in setting up the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs at Manesar. As Director(Films) in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,, she looked after the administration of media units such as NFDC, Films Division, National Film Archive and the Directorate of Film Festivals, and all policy matters relating to films. Until recently she was posted as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Culture, Govt of India, where she looked prestigious akademies such as Sahitya Akademi, National School of Drama, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi as well as renowned museums such as National Museum, Delhi, Victoria Memorial Museum and Indian Museum, Kolkata, among others. She brings with her varied experience in different fields of administration as well as taxation. She does not hold any shares in coal India limited.

No Director, Key managerial personnel or their relatives, except Smt. Nirupama Kotru to whom the resolution relates, is interested or concerned financially or otherwise in the resolution. The Board recommends the resolution set forth in Item no 4 for the approval of the members.

Item No. 5

The Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, had approved the appointment and remuneration of the Cost Auditor to conduct the audit of the cost records of CIL (Standalone) for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 in its 409th meeting held on 25th August, 2020 and passed the following resolution as per the following details

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

Audit Fees-

- (a) Cost Audit for 2020-21: ₹4,00,000/-
- (b) Out of pocket expenses will be reimbursed at actuals restricted to 50% of audit fees.
- (c) Applicable taxes shall be paid extra.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Act read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, remuneration payable to M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Auditor has to be ratified by the shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, consent of the shareholders is sought for passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No.5 of the Notice for ratification of remuneration payable to M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Auditor for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.

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

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

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

Item No. 6:

The Board of Directors in its 427th meeting held on 28th July, 2021 had appointed Shri Vinay Ranjan [DIN: 03636743], as an Additional Director to function as Director (Personnel & IR) and passed the following resolution.

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Article 39(C) of Articles of Association of the company, Section 161 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of Ministry of Coal letter 21/06/2020-BA/ESTABLISHMENT dated 26th July, 2021 and Office Order No. CIL:CIL/C5A(iv)/Dir(P&IR)CIL/VRanjan/B-583 dated 26.07.2021 of GM (Personnel), CIL, Board hereby 'takes on record' appointment of Shri Vinay Ranjan as an Additional Director on the Board of Coal India Limited from 28th July, 2021. He will hold office upto the date of next AGM or the last date on which AGM should have been held whichever is earlier.

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

The Company has received a notice in writing under the provisions of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended, from a member proposing the candidature of Shri Vinay Ranjan as a director, to be appointed as such under the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has received from him (i) consent in writing to act as director in Form DIR 2 pursuant to Rule 8 of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules 2014, (ii) intimation in Form DIR 8 in terms of Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, to the effect that he is not disqualified under sub section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 and that he is not debarred by SEBI or any other authority from being appointed or continuing as a Director of a company. The approval of members is further sought for the appointment of Shri Vinay Ranjan as a Director to function as Director(Personnel & IR) of the Company from 28th July, 2021 or till date of his superannuation or until further orders in terms of Ministry of Coal letter no 21/06/2020-BA/ESTABLISHMENT dated 26th July, 2021. He is liable to retire by rotation.

Shri Vinay Ranjan assumed the charge as Director (Personnel & Industrial Relations) of Coal India Ltd. on 28.7.2021. Prior to taking over the charge, Mr. Ranjan was Director (Personnel) of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. since August 2018. Before joining Coal Industry, Shri Vinay Ranjan was holding the position of Corporate Vice President & Head HR of DB Power Ltd., a Dainik Bhaskar Group Company based at Mumbai. Shri Vinay Ranjan has extensive exposure of working in both Public and Private sectors. After initial years in Navratna PSU Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd, he witnessed the transition of VSNL into Tata Group Company consequent to disinvestment process. He also has had good stints in large Corporate houses of Reliance and JSW group in corporate roles. Shri Ranjan has 26 years of broad work experience in Talent Acquisition, Talent Management, Performance Management, Employer Branding, Compensation Management, Enterprise Resource planning, Change Management, Employee Engagement, Industrial relations and Training & Development. He has also successfully extended HR support to overseas entities at different geographies. He led the team for two full life cycle SAP HR implementation, first at TATA Communication, erstwhile VSNL, with implementation partners TCS and thereafter deputed for another cycle at Tata Teleservices Ltd. owing to his expertise. He is an impactful leader with ability to develop and has led efficient and highly productive workforce. He is known for his excellent stakeholder management skills and empathy with high level of service delivery and execution with high integrity. Shri Ranjan is an Alumni of prestigious INSEAD Business School and passed out from Fontainebleau, France, with a general management programme. He is an Honours graduate in Physics and holds full time PG Diploma in Personnel Management & Industrial Relations.

Shri Ranjan has the distinction of speaking at different HR forums and most of the leading B school Campuses across India. He is currently Chairman of NIPM, Asansol Chapter and life member of National HRD Network, Mumbai Chapter. Shri Ranjan has been recognised at various forums for his remarkable contributions like, Asia's Best Employer Branding Award for his stint at DB Power, CHRO of the Year and Pride of HR Professionals (PSU). As Director (Personnel), ECL his contribution towards handling long pending legal cases is remarkable and under his leadership company reduced significant numbers of court cases. He ensures proper implementation of statutory norms / guidelines issued by legislative bodies. His focus towards welfare of employees and society is quite admirable. He emphasis on implementation of high impact CSR activities and try to reach out for every single stakeholder.

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

By order of the Board of Directors
For Coal India Limited

Sd/-

(M. VISWANATHAN)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : 9th August, 2021

Registered Office:

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

I am delighted to welcome you all to 47th Annual General Meeting of your company, Coal India Limited. The Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 together with the report of Statutory Auditors and report and review of Comptroller & Auditor General of India are already with you. I am sure you are fully aware of physical & financial health of your company.

1. Importance of Coal and Coal India Limited

1.1 Coal

- 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.
- The country's planners are alternatively laying impetus on greener and renewable energy forms in a bid to migrate from largely fossil driven energy economy to one that is powered by cleaner sources. From an environmental perspective, this is a welcome move.
- The entry of renewable energy sources, however, would not destabilize coal in immediate future. It would continue its lead role in India's electricity generation as indicated by the consumption pattern.
- Of the country's total power generation of 1378.525 Billion Units (BU) during 2020-21, including renewable energy sources, coal based generation was 950.751 BU which is around 69% highlighting coal's importance.
- Additionally, coal continues to stoke many non-power industries as well viz. cement, fertilizers, sponge iron, aluminium and a host of other industries.
- The world over many countries are moving away from coal but the Indian context is different. In India, what makes coal a preferred energy fuel is its abundance, availability and affordability. Till alternative energy sources start making significant contribution, there is no replacement for coal as the country's irreplaceable prime energy source.

1.2 Coal India Limited

- With coal commanding such prominence in the Indian energy sector, CIL is at the forefront of the nation's coal production. CIL alone produces around 83% of country's entire coal output. Your company is committed to increase its production and supplies to the mandated levels.
- In a country where 69% of the total electricity generation is coal based, your company virtually empowers the nation's power sector. Around 80% of CIL's total supplies are catered to power sector.
- CIL is also one of the largest contributors to the government ex-chequer - both Central and State - and also plays a crucial role in country's social fabric touching the lives of the countrymen in more ways than one.

2. 2020-21: A Challenging Year

Financial Year 2020-21 posed a never-witnessed-before challenge in the form of Covid-19 pandemic. It was a difficult situation to cope up not only for your company but for the country as well. In fact, it was a global phenomenon of unprecedented daunting proportions.

But, your company never ceased its operations even for a day, continuing excavation, production and off-take even in the face of such hardship.

The courage and resilience exhibited by your company's energy soldiers was exemplary. Notwithstanding the adversity, employees at all levels kept up their spirit in the service of the country braving the odds. What was important was to keep up the morale of the officers and the staff. So, officials at all hierarchy levels right from CMDs of CIL's subsidiary companies down to GMs, Area Managers have donned leadership role in keeping the spirit up in continuing the mining activities resolutely.

Health and well-being of the employees was immediate uncompromising priority. Setting up of beds has been stepped up as a frontline medical support. Health infrastructure facilities have been created on war footing under CSR banner. Extending curative care was not limited to the employees and their dependants but was also extended to community within the proximity of command areas. Containing the spread of the pandemic in the mining areas was taken up with all seriousness it deserved.

With the lockdown in place, the resultant reduced coal demand was a big challenge to increase off-take. To step up coal supplies your company has proactively rolled out a set of consumer friendly measures which have yielded positive results.

Over Burden Removal (OBR) was consistently high throughout the year with large strips of OB excavated, despite Covid posed slowdown.

Even under hardships your company had achieved new highs and accomplishments during 2020-21.

3. Production & Off-take

- CIL's production at 596.22 Million Tonnes (MTs) was 90.34% achievement of the MoU target.
- Despite lukewarm demand for coal, your company could supply 574.48 MTs which is 87.04% of the target achievement during the year.



- CIL came back strongly in the second quarter of FY'21, in the face of inclement monsoon and pandemic difficulties, striking a positive 11 MTs and 11.90 MTs increase in production and off-take, respectively, clocking growth of 10.6% and 10%.
- The performance momentum was sustained in the third quarter of the year as well, (October-December 20) with 6.3% production growth and 9% off-take growth.
- In what is now turning out to be an established practice Northern Coalfields Limited, for the sixth successive year has achieved its annual production target. During 2020-21 NCL achieved its target of 113 MTs six days before the closure of the fiscal, recording 6.47% growth.
- South Eastern Coalfields Limited maintaining its production tempo breached the 150 MT mark for the third year in a row. It had surpassed 1 MT coal production per day on four occasions in FY21.
- Brushing aside the pandemic challenge, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited registered 5.45% production growth and a robust 9.47% growth in coal off-take.
- 9 Mining Projects having a capacity of 27.60 Mty have been completed during the year FY 2020-21.

3.1 Over Burden Removal

- Your company maintained a consistent growth trajectory in OBR throughout FY'21 posting 16.49% growth over preceding year. CIL has excavated 1344.68 Million Cubic Metres (M.Cu.M) of OB during FY'21 compared to 1154.33 M.Cu.M of the preceding year.
- OBR during 2020-21 was the highest ever in volume terms and second highest in growth percentage terms over a decade. OBR facilitates faster coal production in future.
- Composite excavation, which is extraction of coal and OB in OC mines, was 1699 M.Cu.M during the year registering a growth of 12.39% compared to 1512 MCu.M of FY'20.

4. Measures to boost Supplies

Your company has proactively planned a set of measures to boost coal off-take and keep up the supply momentum. It was vital in view of the declining demand. The measures were:-

- (a) Waiver of Performance Incentive for additional quantities of coal supplied under FSA to Power Sector for the entire FY'21.
- (b) Usance LC facility was introduced for Power Sector and Non-Regulated Sector Consumers (NRS) for special forward e-auction and exclusive e-auction.
- (c) Reserve price under all e-auction windows was kept at par with notified price during the first Six months of FY'21, encouraging coal consumers to lift additional quantities.
- (d) Flexible lifting option was allowed throughout the fiscal for NRS consumers irrespective of Monthly Scheduled Quantity.
- (e) Flexibility for change of mode of coal transport from road to rail and vice-versa was allowed.

5. Initiatives to curb coal imports under 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat'

To reduce import dependency, to the extent possible, and push up indigenous coal supply, CIL undertook a series of concessions and benefits for its customers. These include:

- (a) Opening a new e-auction window exclusively for coal importers in October'20.
- (b) To substitute coal imports with domestic coal, for blending purpose, allowed subsidiary coal companies to sign MoUs with 17 power plants linked to them.
- (c) Allocation of additional coal to Central and State Gencos, under flexi-utilization enabling them to avert coal imports.
- (d) Enhancement of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) for power plants to 100% of normative requirement from 90%.
- (e) Offering increased quantities of coal to non-regulated sectors against FSAs up to 100% of ACQ.
- (f) Elevation of Trigger level under specific FSAs for power sector from 75% to 80%.

The cumulative effort of the set of initiatives resulted in curbing coal imports to the tune of 90 MTs. Had your company not adapted this inventiveness, the customers would have had no alternative than to source coal from imports.

6. All time high e-auction booking

- Creating an all-time high record, CIL has booked 124 MTs of coal under five e-auction windows in FY'21 eclipsing the previous record of 113.6 MTs achieved in 2016-17.
- This reflects a strong 88% growth compared to 66 MTs booked in 2019-20. In volume terms the increase was 58 MTs.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

7. Coal Quality Improvement

- CIL's commitment for supply of better quality coal reflected a positive jump as the grade conformity improved to 63% during FY'21 from 59% over preceding year, as per the third-party sample analysis.
- The average quality of coal supplied during the year was better than the declared grade of coal, netting CIL quality bonus.
- To further strengthen the sampling and analysis of coal supplied, your company has engaged two globally reputed Third Party Sampling & Testing agencies COTECNA Inspection India Private Limited and SGS India Private Limited. Their engagement is in addition to the existing agencies CSIR-CIMFR and Quality Council of India.
- To ascertain the quality of supplied, in FY'21, 487 MTs of coal was sampled and analysed compared to 448 MTs in FY'20 registering 8.7% sampling growth despite the pandemic constraints.
- Production through Surface Miners, deployed in OC mines, which entail blast free selective mining leading to better quality coal output and consistent sized coal was stepped up during 2020-21.
- Surface miners produced 279.92 MTs during FY'21 which is 49% of the company's total OC production of 569.77 MTs. Production growth through Surface Miners compared to FY'20 was 4%.

8. Strategies for Growth

- In a new record for a single year, the highest ever 36 mining projects were cleared by your company in FY'21 with sanctioned capacity of 332.77 MTs and incremental capacity of 220.12 MTs. These projects would add substantially in future production growth.
- Your company has devised a transformational plan for operationalizing 15 mines through engagement of Mine Developer cum Operators, having an ultimate capacity of 160 MTs per annum which would contribute towards production in the coming years.
- CIL constantly monitors the progress of 35 high yielding mining projects, for enhanced output, which between them contribute 70% of the company's total annual coal output.
- During 2020-21, these top 35 mines have contributed 450 MTs which is 75% of the year's total production of 596.22 MTs. The growth is 3.69% compared to the production of 434 MTs through these mines in FY'20.
- 2,675.43 Hectares of land was possessed during the year.

9. Financial Performance

- Your company achieved Profit Before Tax (PBT) of ₹ 18,009.24 Crores, Profit After Tax (PAT) of ₹ 12,702.17 Crores.
- CIL achieved gross sales of ₹ 1,26,786.13 Crores and net sales of ₹ 82,710.32 Crores.
- Your Company and its Subsidiaries paid/adjusted ₹ 41,987.79 crores towards Royalty, GST, GST Compensation Cess, Cess, District Mineral Foundation (DMF), National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) and other levies.

9.1 Record Capex

- CIL has more than doubled its capital expenditure to an unprecedented high of ₹ 13,283.83 Crores in FY'21 compared ₹ 6,269.65 Crores in FY'20 registering 111.88% growth even amid the Covid slump.
- This is 102.18% achievement of the target. The accomplishment comes at a time when Govt. of India had advised CPSEs of the country to scale up their expenditure to boost the economy.
- CIL's original sanctioned capex budget was ₹10,000 Crores for FY'21. However, the government assigned your company a challenging 130% achievement of the budgeted target to be evaluated as 'Excellent' under Capex parameter in MoU rating. CIL stood up to the challenge and surpassed even the revised target of ₹ 13,000 Crores.
- Impetus on accelerated HEMM procurement process, land acquisition, coal evacuation initiatives, rail infrastructure strengthening, timely contract finalizations and execution, joint ventures etc. has driven up the capital expenditure which was fully funded through internal resources.
- The year's record capex will yield positive results to the company in ensuing years in terms of production and coal transportation

10. Enhancing the Equipment

- Fast tracking the equipment procurement process to strengthen Heavy Earth Moving Machinery fleet, your company has formally closed deals for purchase of 96 Dumpers of 240 Tonne capacity at an investment of ₹ 2,900.30 Crores. These dumpers are of the highest capacity currently operational in the country which play a critical role in CIL's opencast mines for production and OBR.
- 66 similar capacity Dumpers are already operational in SECL and once the 96 are added to the existing fleet the total would swell up to 162.



- Contract for 5 Electric Draglines of 24M3 /88 R , that is, 24 Cu.M bucket capacity, 88.8 metres operating radius and 95 metres boom length, was successfully sealed at a cost of ₹ 2,405.14 Crores. Such high number of machines were never purchased at a single go at any point of time before.
- CIL has also signed two purchase pacts totaling nearly ₹ 400 Crores with BEML Limited for procurement of Seven 150 Tonne Dumpers and Eight 190 Tonne Dumpers.
- 10 Surface Miners were deployed departmentally during the year. Of these, MCL accounted for 5, SECL 4 and NCL 1.
- Your company has commissioned 2 Continuous Miners with total capacity of 0.91 MTs/annum, one each at SECL and ECL.

11. Strengthening evacuation infrastructure

- CIL is enhancing its evacuation infrastructure to have sufficient coal transportation outlets in place commensurate with its production in future.
- Your company's rail infrastructure projects include laying railway lines, constructing rail sidings and coal handling plants (CHP) at mines with Rapid Loading Systems (RLS) under First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects.
- CIL has successfully issued tenders for all the 35 FMC projects by September'20 as was planned.
- Under FMC, CIL has issued LoA/work order for all the 35 FMC projects which comprise CHP-SILOs with RLS and its rail connectivity with the Indian Railway network. To come up at an estimated capital of ₹ 11,500 Crores, these projects will have a capacity to evacuate 414.5 MTs of coal per annum.
- The engine trial run between Korichapar- Dharamjaigarh section (45-74 Km) of the Kharsia -Dharamjaigarh (0-74 Km) rail line was completed during the year.
- Achieved the financial closure of Chattisgarh East West Railway Limited rail project for Gevra Road - Pendra Road sector.
- The doubling of the Jharsuguda- Barpali rail line along with 7 loading bulbs at Barpali has been approved during the year. This will enhance evacuation capacity to 65 MTPA from its present 34 MTPA.
- In yet another development, the tripling of the Tori- Shivpur rail line has been approved during the year. This shall enhance coal carrying capacity from 32 MTPA to 100 MTPA.
- The dovetailing of existing and new rail sidings with rapid loading system/silos of FMC projects will help improve loading quantity in future when production expands.
- CIL has identified a new rail link connecting the buffer-ends of 32 Km between Sardega- Pelma for implementation. This link will facilitate coal traffic movement from Basundhara and Mand Raigarh coalfields to North and Western parts of India, bypassing the already congested Howrah- Mumbai and Bilaspur- Pendra Road Trunk lines.

12. Enriching the Environment

- To balance the carbon-di-oxide emission CIL has taken up large scale plantation in its mining areas achieving 861.81 Hectares of green cover in FY'21. This represents 116% achievement of the targeted 739.5 hectares for the year. A total of 19.89 Lakh saplings have been planted during the year.
- Compared to plantation area of 813 hectares in 2019-20, the company has registered 6% growth in 2020-21.
- Community use of mine water discharged from mines of different subsidiaries of CIL had increased by 40% over the preceding year benefitting 10,91,583 populace in 703 villages.
- 51 opencast projects, each producing more than 5 Million Cubic Metres of coal and overburden combined per annum, monitored through satellite surveillance revealed reclamation of 63.73% of total excavated area.
- In a first, CIL's Environment Social Governance (ESG) Report was prepared by a Third Party reinforcing improved transparency. ESG Report is far more detailed in scope than the earlier Sustainability Report. The disclosures help in assessing the company's impact on business environment.
- To conduct scientific studies related to environmental aspects of mining CIL has engaged the services of NEERI (National Environmental Engineering Research Institute) and ICFRE (Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education). In FY'21 CIL has extended its Memorandum of Understanding with NEERI for another 5 years.
- During FY'21 Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) finalized the methodology for index rating of environmental conditions and performance evaluation as per environmental clearance conditions in 35 CIL mines, each producing 5 M.Cu.m of Coal and OB mined. The Environment Performance Rating Index (EPRI) has been finalized. This is a crucial evaluation process that will map CIL's environmental progress.
- CIL in its first ever participation in competitive bidding of solar power auction had won 100 MW solar power project in reverse e-auction conducted by Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited. This is a move towards CIL's foray into greener energy production.



13. Green Clearances

- CIL's subsidiaries have secured Environmental Clearance for 31 mining projects and 2 washeries having incremental capacity of 27.80 MTY and 3 MTY respectively.
- Stage-II Forestry Clearance (FC) was secured for 8 proposals totaling 1,387.06 Hectares of forest land and Stage-I FC for 1 proposal of 277.15 Hectares.

14. CSR: Concern for Community

Your Company is fully conscious and sensitive of its corporate citizenry role and reaches out to the marginalized sections of the society through a well-structured Corporate Social Responsibility policy. CIL is one of the largest CSR spending entities in the country. In its battle to contain the spread of Covid-19 in its mining areas and to step up medical facilities, CIL has created a massive health care infrastructure.

- (a) CIL and its subsidiaries have spent ₹ 553.85 Crores on CSR activities exceeding the statutory requirement of ₹ 434.51 Crores by ₹ 119.34 Crores.
- (b) Of the total CSR spent of the year, 48.57% that is ₹ 269 Crores, was exclusively spent on Covid relief measures to the benefit of the community within the proximity of mining areas.
- (c) Among the major activities undertaken during the year, your company has set up more around 1,500 beds making it one of the largest mobilizers among Indian corporates.
- (d) CSR efforts continued unceasingly during the second wave of the pandemic as well with total number of beds more than doubling to 3,900. Your company has also taken a decision to set up 29 Oxygen generating plants across 27 hospitals including its own and government hospitals.
- (e) MCL has set up 525 bedded hospital at Bhubaneswar and 150 bedded hospital at Lakhanpur.
- (f) CIL has converted government hospitals in Ambikapur, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh under SECL and another hospital in Dharwad, Karnataka into 100 bedded Covid treatment centers.
- (g) NCL has provided 50 Ambulances to Government of Uttar Pradesh.
- (h) Distributed more than 3 lakhs free food packets, more than 17.56 lakh masks and over 80,800 liters of hand sanitizer to the needy community.
- (i) The health care efforts initiated during the first wave of Covid are being actively pursued further expanding the medical facilities and infrastructure.
- (j) Commenced the second phase of Thalassemia 'Bal Sewa Yojana' for treatment of Thalassemia and Aplastic anemia Children. The step is expected to benefit more than 200 underprivileged patients at a grant of ₹ 20 Crores.
- (k) Initiated the infrastructure improvement facilities in 1,804 government primary schools and 9 government Inter colleges. NCL has taken up distributing 14,298 numbers of furniture in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh.

15. Safety - The Priority Concern

For your company safety, health and well-being of employees has an overriding importance over other factors. CIL lays as much importance on safety aspects as it does on its performance parameters. The primary concern of CIL is to safeguard its prime assets - Men, Mines and Machines. In CIL, safety norms are viewed holistically to make all mining operations safe and hazard free.

- (a) Safety parameters have significantly improved in 2020 compared to 2019. Fatalities have dropped to 30 during the year compared to 34 of preceding year. Serious injuries have also reduced to 80 from that of 90 in 2019. In percentage terms the improvement factor is the highest since the inception of the Company.
- (b) CIL concluded Safety Audit in 315 producing mines by Inter Area multi-disciplinary safety audit teams. The audit measures suggested are being implemented.

16. Star Rating of Operational Mines

- CIL, as approved by Ministry of Coal, has begun implementing Star Rating Policy where all operational coal mines are rated through a system of self-evaluation broadly under seven modules. Subsequent validation is done by Coal controller's Organization (CCO). All the mines will be given an official certificate by CCO mentioning their star rating and the particular reporting year.
- Post completion of the validation, the highest scoring mines under each module across the country will be presented an award in a public ceremony.
- Hon'ble Minister of Coal had launched a Star Rating Portal prepared by NIC team.

**17. Corporate Governance**

Your company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance, as stipulated in the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India and Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 with the Stock Exchanges. As required under SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, a separate section on Corporate Governance has been added to Directors' Report and a Certificate for compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance has been obtained from a peer reviewed practising Company Secretary.

Your company has conducted Secretarial Audit for 2020-21, as required under Companies Act 2013 and obtained an 'Unqualified Report' except for appointment of required number of Independent Directors and woman Independent Director and non re-constitution of various sub-committees of the Board as required under SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 and Companies Act' 13 and the same is enclosed as a part of Director's Report. As stipulated by SEBI, your company had also conducted Secretarial Audit by a peer reviewed practising Company Secretary for compliance of SEBI Regulations and circulars/guidelines during 2020-21 and received an 'Unqualified Report' except for those observations mentioned in Secretarial Audit Report 2020-21.

18. Vision

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

19. Acknowledgement

On behalf of your Company's Board of Directors, I wish to convey my deep gratitude to you, our valued shareholders, for your continued support and trust. This motivates us to excel in all our pursuits and constantly create value for you as well as for the nation.

I appreciate the unstinted support and valuable guidance received from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. I also express my sincere thanks to other Central Government Ministries and Departments, State Governments, all employees, Trade Unions, Auditors, Consumers, Suppliers and all other stakeholders for their continuous co-operation.

Sd/-

Pramod Agrawal

Chairman-cum-Managing Director

(DIN- 00279727)

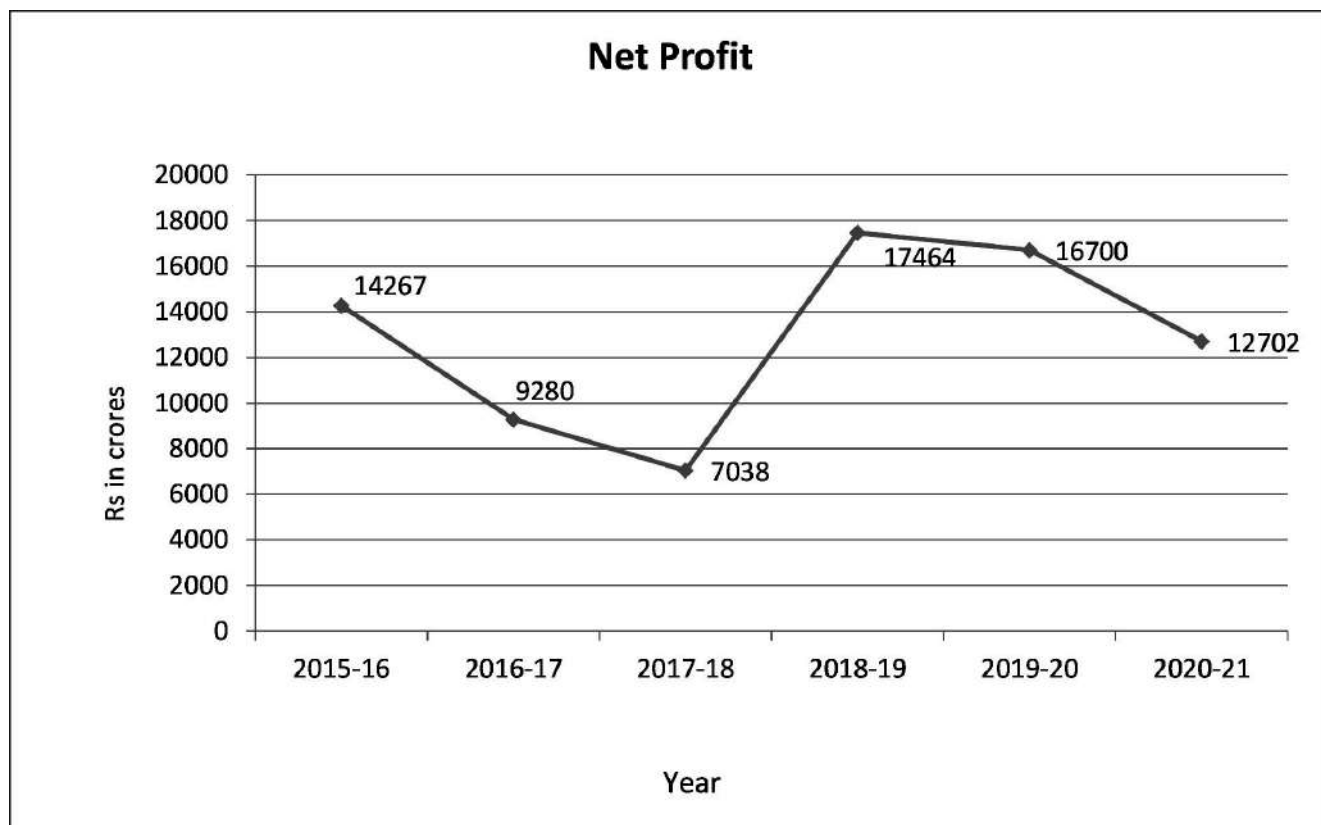
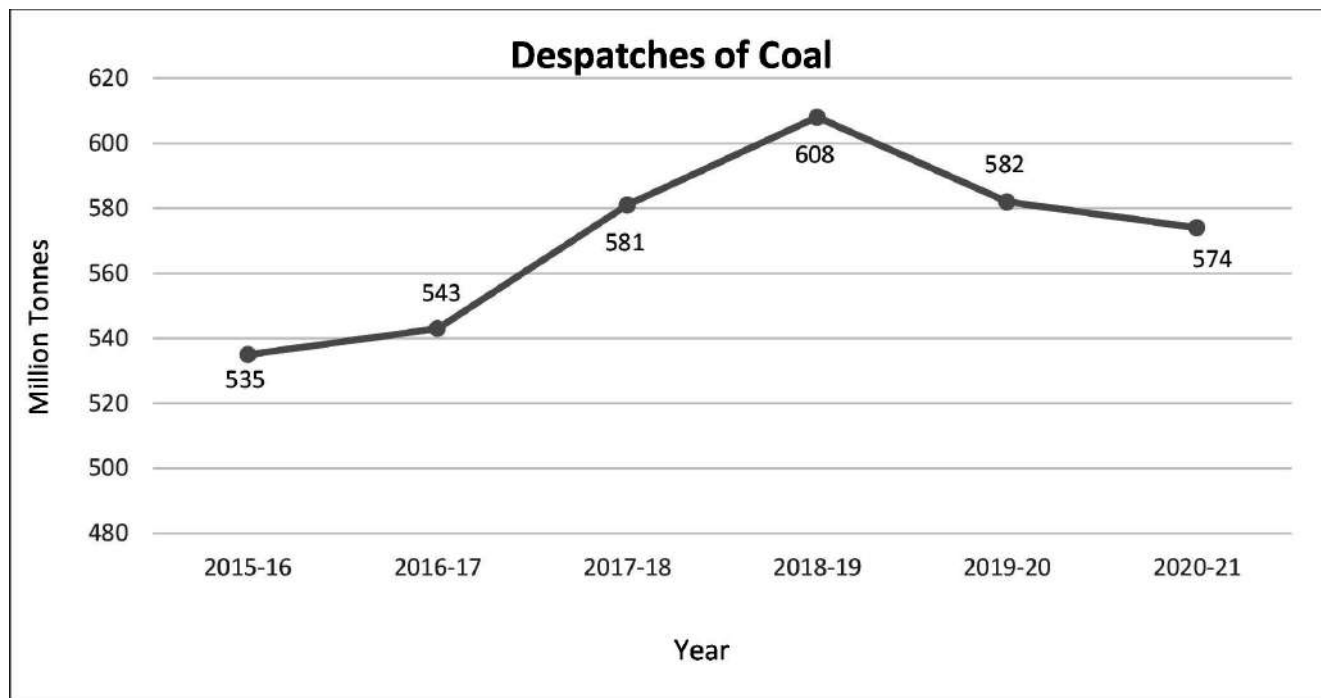
Dated : 20th July, 2021

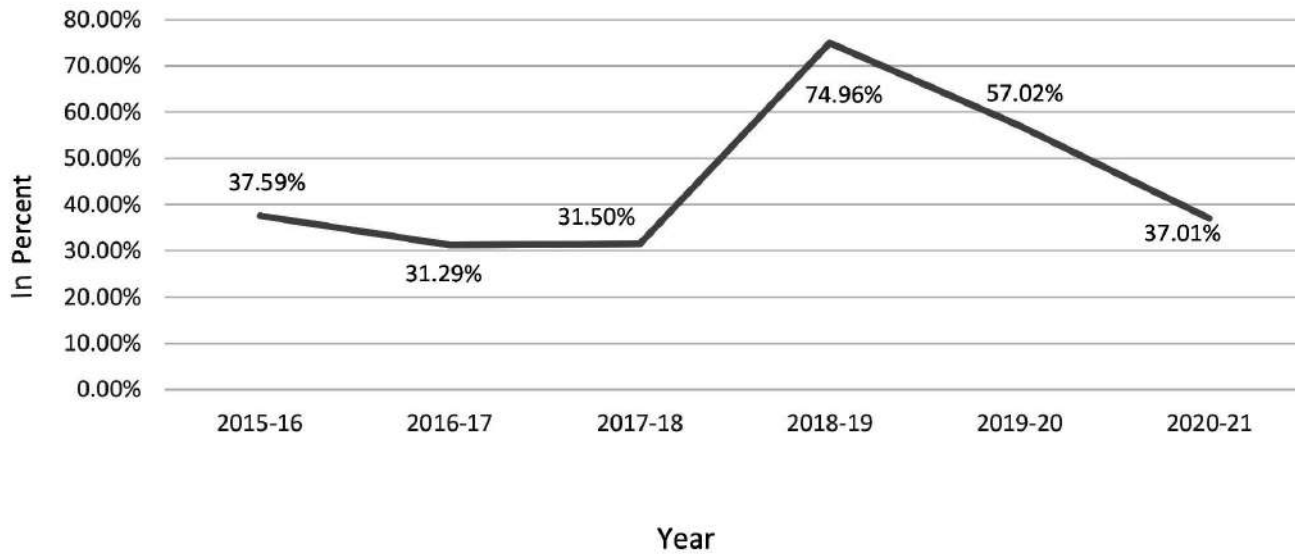
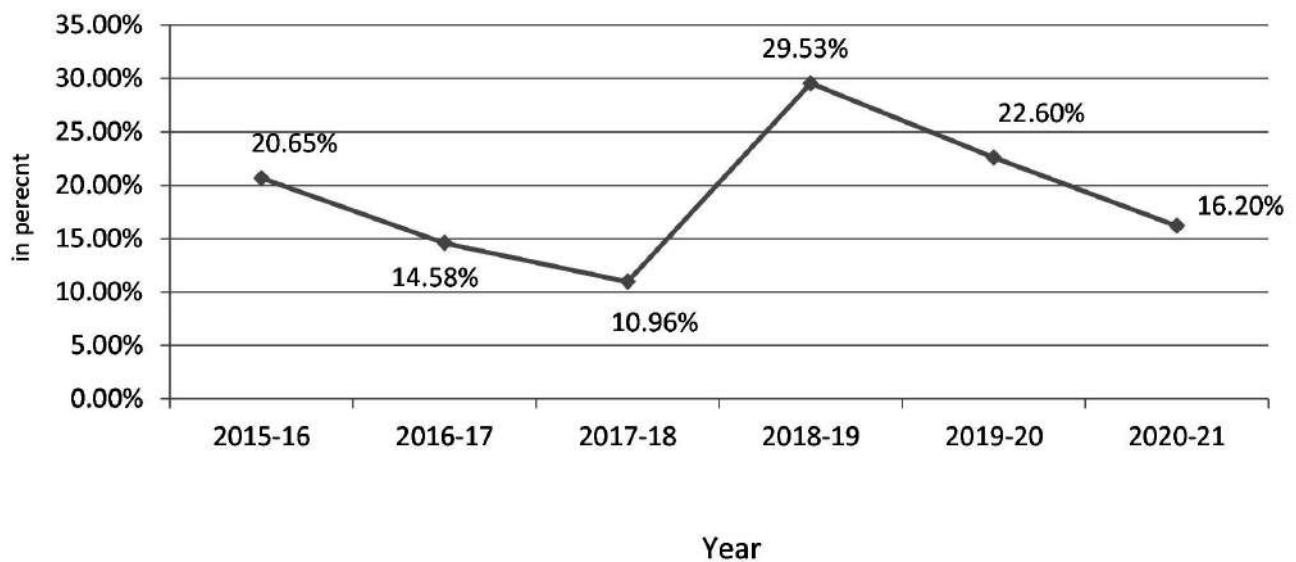
Place : Kolkata

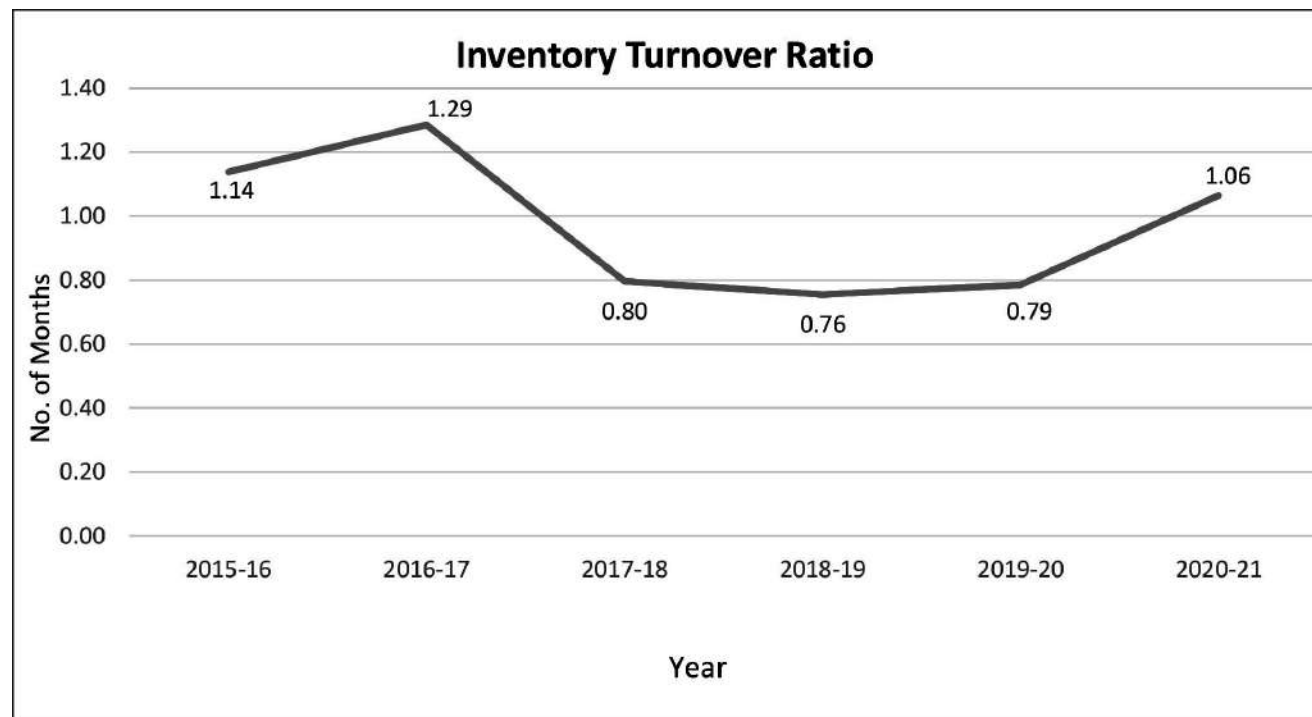
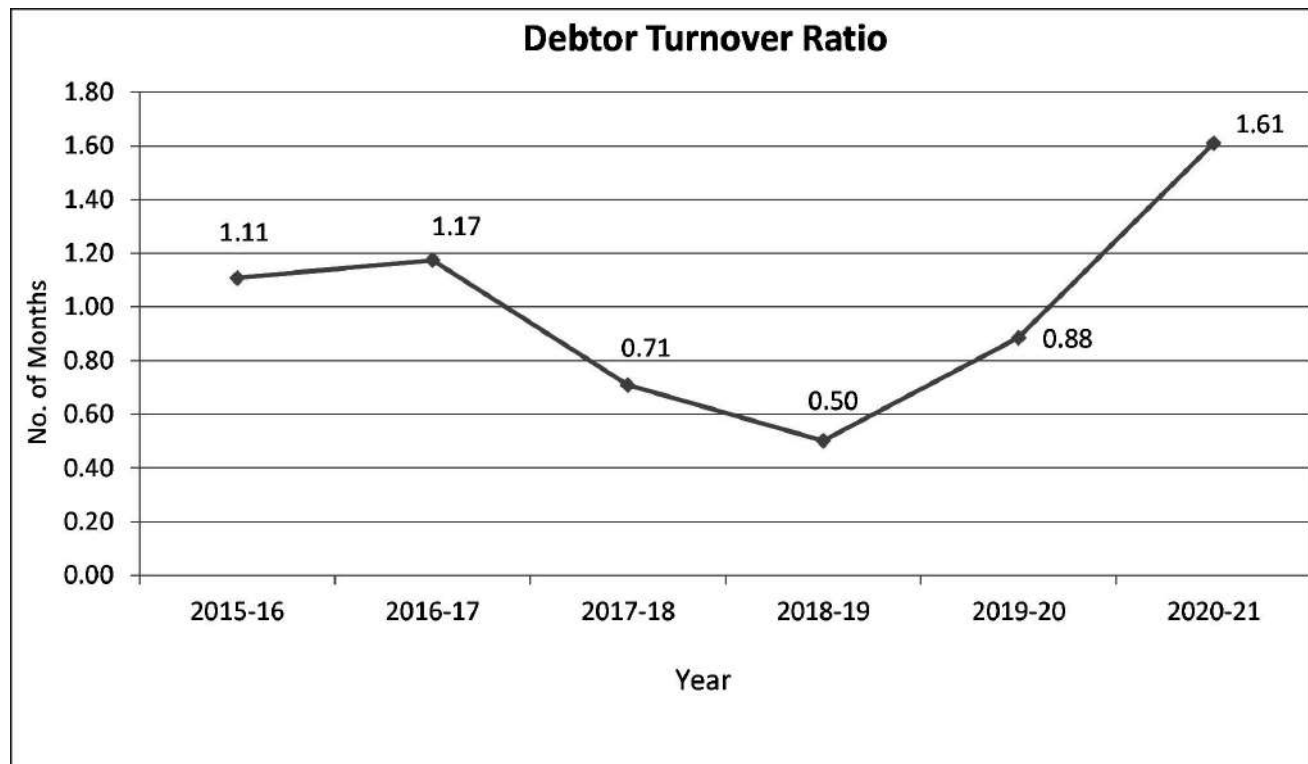


COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

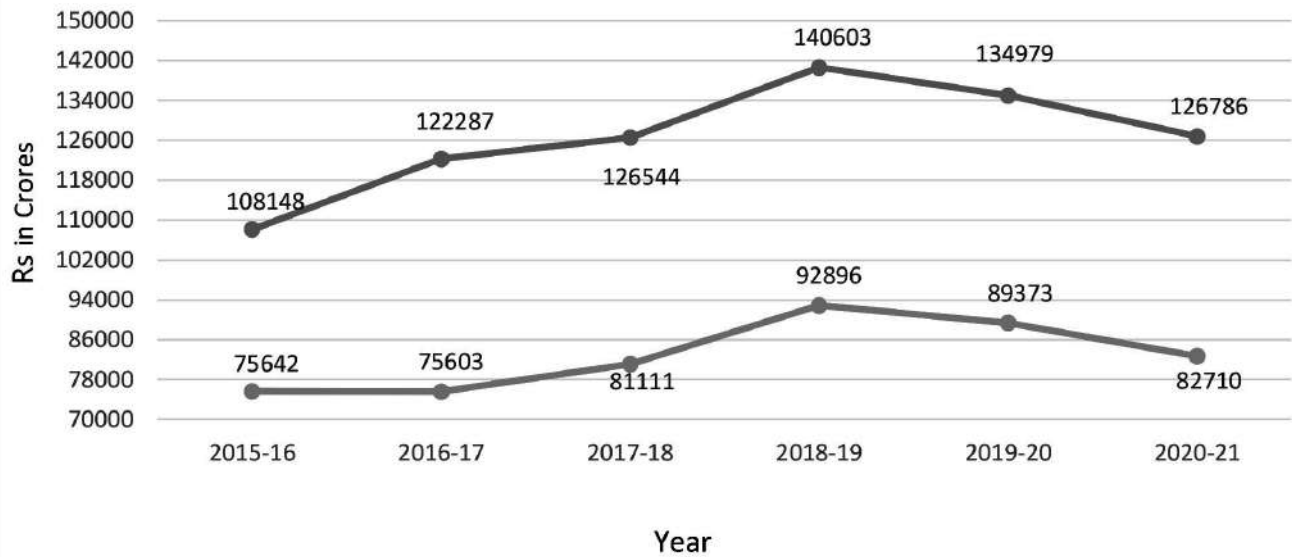


**Return on Average Net Worth (%)****Return on Average Capital Employed (%)**

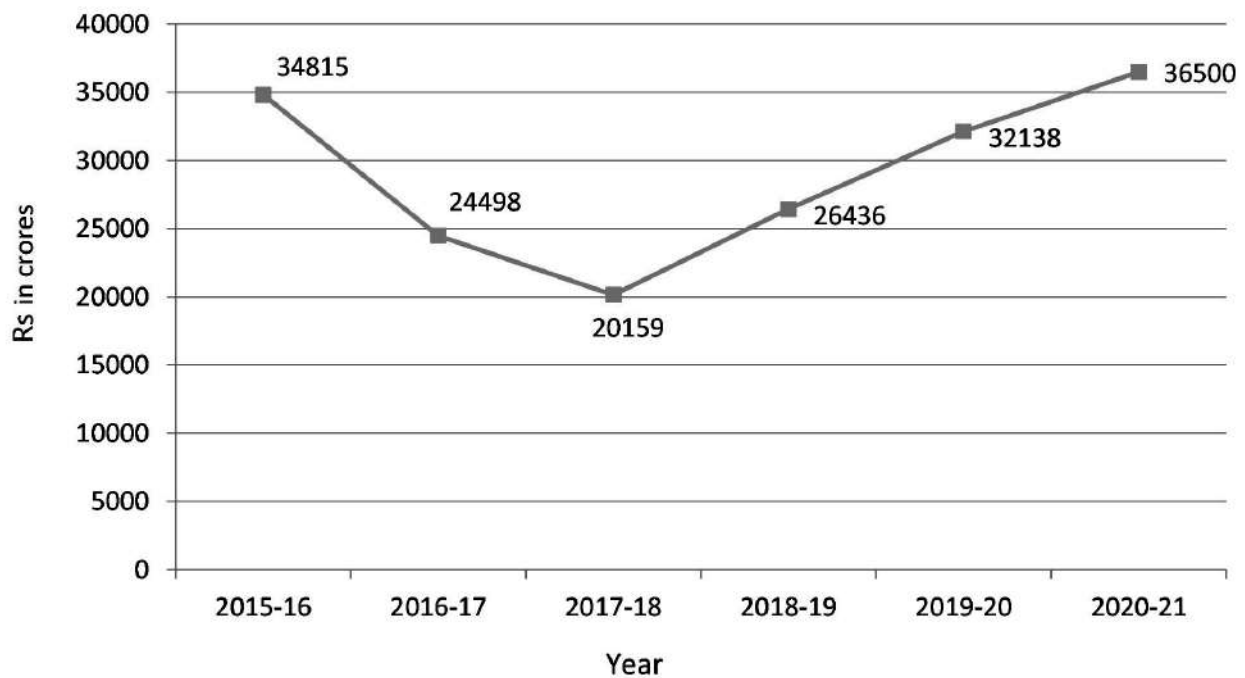




Gross Sales and Net Sales



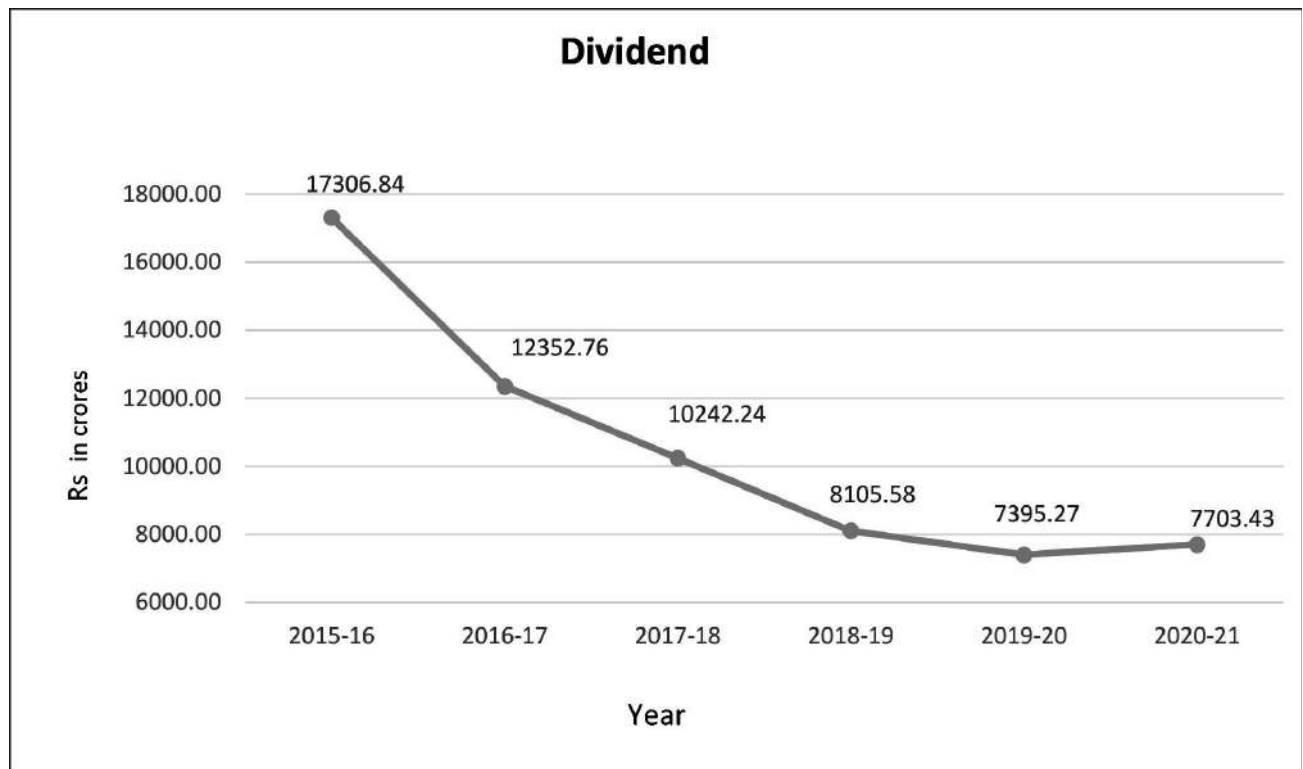
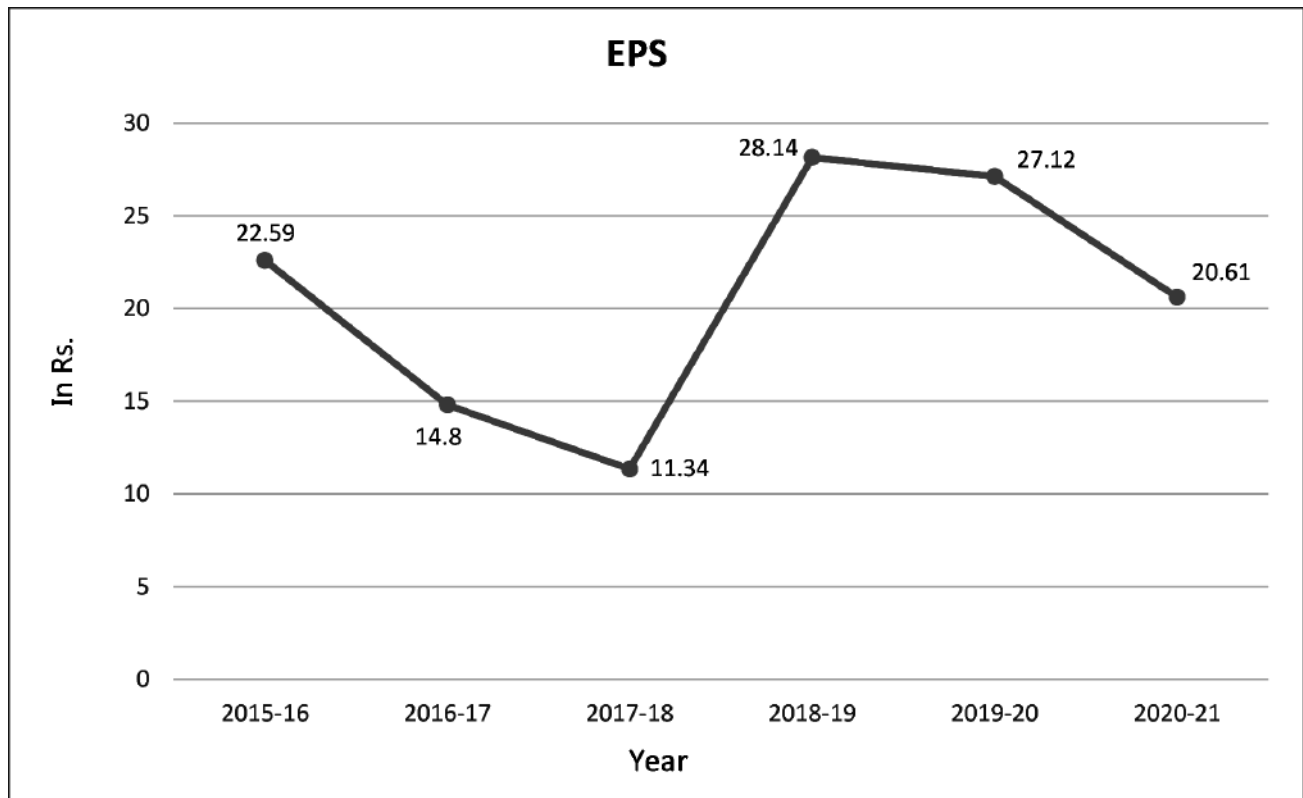
Net Worth





COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY





OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Year Ending 31st March	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
1.a) Production of Raw Coal (MillionTonnes)									
Underground	26.454	30.037	30.480	30.542	31.477	33.786	35.042	36.113	37.776
Opencast	569.766	572.101	576.40	536.823	522.663	504.968	459.196	426.31	414.435
Total	596.22	602.138	606.89	567.365	554.140	538.754	494.238	462.42	452.211
b) Overburden Removal (million Cum)	1344.683	1154.33	1161.99	1178.12	1156.377	1148.908	886.528	806.54	746.702
2. Off take (Raw Coal) (MillionTonnes)									
Power	444.97	465.678	491.247	453.473	426.294	407.648	385.852	354.62	345.32
Steel/Hard Coke	5.691	5.394	5.372	5.835	6.759	7.668	6.994	6.75	8.04
Others	123.814	110.854	111.517	120.976	110.266	119.180	96.531	110.211	111.818
TOTAL	574.480	581.926	608.137	580.284	543.319	534.496	489.377	471.581	465.178
3. Average Manpower	265730	278962	292118	304386	316210	327750	339867	352282	364736
4. Year-end Manpower	259016	272445	285479	298757	310016	322404	333097	346638	357926
5 Productivity									
A) Average per Man per Year (tonnes)	2302	2210	2126	1899	1787	1671	1484	1334	1263
B) Output per manshift (OMS)									
i) Under Ground (Tonnes)	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.86	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.77
ii) Open Cast (Tonnes)	15.09	14.25	14.68	14.10	15.26	14.35	13.13	12.18	11.48
iii) Overall (Tonnes)	9.02	8.53	8.51	7.71	7.53	6.95	6.20	5.62	5.32



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
A	Earned From						
1	Gross Sales (Coal)	126786.13	1,34,979.13	1,40,603.00	1,26,543.97	1,22,286.96	1,08,147.54
	Less: Excise Duty & Other Levies	44075.81	45,605.79	47,706.92	45,432.71	46,684.10	32,505.76
2	Net Sales	82,710.32	89,373.34	92,896.08	81,111.26	75,602.86	75,641.78
3.i	Facilitation charges for coal import					0.00	0.38
3.ii	Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	8.31	0.76	6.82	80.79	126.84	126.85
3.iii	Recovery of Transportation & Loading Cost (Net of Excise Duty)	4442.95	3,832.02	3,853.99	2,980.60	2,490.91	2,238.62
3.iv	Evacuation facilitating Charges (Net of Levies)	2321.65	2,392.91	2,520.65	743.57		
3.v	Revenue from Services (Net of Levies)	542.78	481.31	308.07	328.02	190.60	
3	Other Operating Revenue (Net of Excise Duty)	7,315.69	6,707.00	6,689.53	4,132.98	2,808.35	2,365.85
4.i	Interest on Deposits & Investments	1527.41	3,309.66	3,167.04	2,770.90	3,536.11	4,747.97
4.ii	Dividend from Mutual Funds	3.94	157.44	243.36	180.85	194.49	265.09
4.iii	Other non-operating Income	2261.03	2,977.86	2,426.66	2,023.13	1,593.61	927.52
4	Other Income	3,792.38	6,444.96	5,837.06	4,974.88	5,324.21	5,940.58
	TOTAL (A)	93,818.39	1,02,525.30	1,05,422.67	90,219.12	83,735.42	83,948.21
B	Paid to / Provided for						
1.i	Salary, Wages, Allowances, Bonus etc.	28,605.10	28,812.51	28,542.12	28,008.89	25,995.43	23,675.76
1.ii	Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	7,922.68	8,271.56	8,080.78	12,035.02	5,045.79	4,301.95
1.iii	Others	2,169.94	2,320.11	2,149.95	2,577.93	2,481.66	2,149.07
1	Employee Benefits Expenses	38,697.72	39,404.18	38,772.85	42,621.84	33,522.88	30,126.78
2	Cost of Materials Consumed	7585.35	7,065.46	7,331.43	6,813.33	6,968.52	7,039.76
3	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	282.34	60.80				
4	Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	(2,351.26)	(1,042.50)	856.24	1,679.46	(1,238.38)	(1,444.22)
5	Power & Fuel	2538.19	2,467.22	2,443.08	2,516.42	2,546.45	2,490.54
6	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	449.31	587.84	416.47	483.78	489.67	1,082.16
7	Repairs	1418.80	1,410.93	1,486.56	1,439.01	1,285.92	1,241.67
8	Contractual Expenses	16023.08	13,911.55	13,337.84	12,757.28	12,303.03	11,128.42
9	Finance Costs						
	Unwinding of discounts	446.46	434.29	251.33	393.59	378.55	365.51
	Other finance costs	198.23	68.63	12.35	36.51	30.63	20.65
10	Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment	3708.92	3,450.83	3,450.36	3,062.70	2,906.75	2,825.91
11	Stripping Activity Adjustment	1450.37	5,541.87	5071.19	3,358.25	2,672.21	2,811.42
12	Provisions & Write Off	1042.13	486.41	111.61	82.61	2,331.95	884.57
13	Other Expenses	4316.54	4,605.30	4,752.49	4,204.03	5,090.91	3,935.24
	TOTAL (B)	75,806.18	78,452.81	78,293.80	79,448.81	69,289.09	62,508.41
14	Profit before Share of Joint Venture/Associate's profit/(loss) (A-B)	18,012.21	24,072.49	27,128.87	10,770.31	14,446.33	21,439.80
15	Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)	(2.97)	(1.17)	(2.00)	0.44	(1.76)	(1.14)
16	Profit Before Tax	18,009.24	24,071.32	27,126.87	10,770.75	14,444.57	21,438.66
17	Less: Tax Expenses	(5,307.07)	(7,370.98)	(9,662.45)	(3,732.31)	(5,164.79)	(7,171.87)
18	Profit for the period from continuing operations	12,702.17	16,700.34	17,464.42	7,038.44	9,279.78	14,266.79
19	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after Tax)					(0.01)	(0.01)
21	Profit For the Period	12,702.17	16,700.34	17,464.42	7,038.44	9,279.77	14,266.78



(₹ in Crores)

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

FINANCIAL POSITION

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	As at 31 st March	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Particulars						
	ASSETS						
A	Non-Current Assets						
	(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	37753.65	32302.35	28546.43	24059.98	22035.99	20662.55
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	10403.66	8271.09	9618.98	10272.70	8585.22	4553.22
	(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	4605.81	4443.12	4036.71	3484.58	1717.73	1351.13
	(d) Intangible assets (including under development)	131.93	95.30	73.88	29.53	57.65	68.81
	(h) Financial Assets						
	(i) Investments	2317.64	1873.17	1419.84	1303.06	969.39	966.11
	(ii) Loans	136.27	638.59	1141.73	1020.08	23.29	80.60
	(iii) Other Financial Assets	13020.45	12293.05	12098.95	11315.98	9534.29	8883.05
	(i) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	4059.43	3618.01	4269.16	5355.05	2732.76	2044.54
	(j) Other non-current assets	4625.99	3105.25	2144.39	2514.08	2238.99	1891.67
	Total Non-Current Assets (A)	77054.83	66639.93	63350.07	59355.04	47895.31	40501.68
B	Current Assets						
	(a) Inventories	8947.47	6617.98	5583.93	6443.85	8945.27	7569.17
	(b) Financial Assets						
	(i) Investments	3632.59	99.70	1749.96	400.57	513.47	1939.96
	(ii) Trade Receivables	19623.12	14408.22	5498.55	6257.80	12476.27	11447.61
	(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	5234.54	2791.10	2302.36	3997.67	4193.91	4876.40
	(iv) Other Bank Balances	12075.76	25657.86	28821.87	27282.31	26955.28	33138.51
	(v) Loans	501.28	502.65	502.33	3.69	12.48	21.80
	(vi) Other Financial Assets	2344.77	2779.28	3522.09	3383.68	2829.83	2491.07
	(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	9398.38	8950.27	9202.53	7996.58	7467.97	4397.87
	(d) Other Current Assets	22966.95	21880.49	12487.76	10349.48	6525.43	6444.13
	Total Current Assets (B)	84724.86	83687.55	69671.38	66115.63	69919.91	72326.52
	Total Assets (A + B)	161779.69	150327.48	133021.45	125470.67	117815.22	112828.20
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
A	Equity						
1	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Equity Share Capital	6162.73	6162.73	6162.73	6207.41	6207.41	6316.36
2	Capital Redemption Reserve						
	Balance at opening	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,013.13	2,064.51	1,808.36	1808.36
	Addition during the year			189.83	-		
	Buyback of Equity Shares					256.15	0.00
	Issue of Bonus Shares				(1,051.38)		
	Balance at Closing	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,202.96	1,013.13	2,064.51	1,808.36
3	Capital Reserve						
	Balance at opening	1,461.52	1,461.82	1,567.66	19.81	18.18	18.18
	Addition during the year	0.19	0.60	1.00	0.39	2.32	
	Adjustment during the year	(0.98)	(0.90)	(1.33)	(0.99)	(0.69)	
	Issue of Bonus Shares	104.72			1,548.45		
	Buyback of Equity Shares			(105.51)			
	Balance at Closing	1,565.45	1,461.52	1,461.82	1,567.66	19.81	18.18



(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	As at 31 st March	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Particulars						
4	General Reserve						
	Balance at opening	16,080.17	15,321.42	15,737.15	15,676.06	23,139.53	21511.02
	Adjustments					(3,914.17)	
	Transfer to/from General reserve	721.38	758.75	791.17	544.89	510.75	1628.51
	Buyback of Equity Shares			(1,065.00)		(3,797.20)	
	Tax on Buyback			(141.90)		(262.85)	
	Issue of Bonus Shares	(22.37)			(483.80)		
	Balance at Closing	16,779.18	16,080.17	15,321.42	15,737.15	15,676.06	23,139.53
5	Retained Earnings						
	Balance at opening	7,547.95	1,269.89	(5,365.55)	174.18	3,256.61	11455.93
	Adjustments	0.29	(0.03)		303.68	3,891.65	(7.77)
	Profit for the period	12699.89	16,714.19	17,463.07	7,038.56	9,280.02	14267.11
	Appropriations						
	Transfer to/from General reserve	(721.38)	(758.75)	(791.17)	(544.89)	(510.75)	(1628.51)
	Transfer to other reserves					-	
	Interim Dividend	(7,703.44)	(7,395.27)	(8,105.58)	(10,242.24)	(12,352.76)	(17306.84)
	Final Dividend					-	
	Corporate Dividend Tax		(2,282.08)	(1,833.86)	(2,081.57)	(2,750.36)	(3523.31)
	Buyback of Equity Shares			(24.64)			
	Tax on Buyback			(72.38)		(640.23)	
	Issue of Bonus Shares	(82.35)			(13.27)		
	Balance at Closing	11740.96	7547.95	1269.89	(5365.55)	174.18	3256.61
6	Other Comprehensive Income						
	Balance at opening	(298.41)	1,036.32	1,018.94	376.12	294.12	0.00
	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	(635.51)	(1,334.73)	17.38	642.82	82.00	294.12
	Balance at Closing	(933.92)	(298.41)	1036.32	1018.94	376.12	294.12
7	Other Equity	30,354.63	25,994.19	20,292.41	13,971.33	18,310.68	28,516.80
8	Equity Attributable to Equityholders of the company	36,517.36	32,156.92	26,455.14	20,178.74	24,518.09	34833.16
9	Non-controlling Interest	441.08	394.08	407.80	362.45	345.92	104.78
10	TOTAL EQUITY (A)	36,958.44	32,551.00	26,862.94	20,541.19	24,864.01	34937.94
	Liabilities						
B	Non-Current Liabilities						
	(a) Financial Liabilities						
	(i) Borrowings	2688.10	1993.38	1472.27	1054.40	294.80	263.06
	(ii) Trade Payables						
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	942.30	802.51	1354.56	1164.92	1042.76	1219.41
	(b) Provisions	63178.61	60223.45	52380.16	50024.48	43778.11	41542.71
	(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	722.07	307.04				
	(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	5647.30	5381.81	4853.72	4366.58	3819.71	3510.92
	Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)	73178.38	68708.19	60060.71	56610.38	48935.38	46536.10
C	Current Liabilities						
	(a) Financial Liabilities						
	(i) Borrowings	3187.20	4432.61	730.47	476.54	2712.97	929.03
	(ii) Trade payables	7637.63	7250.96	9417.97	6974.40	3884.31	3297.15
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	9925.30	8446.80	4156.19	4470.61	4747.97	3988.14
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	24426.84	22156.48	24966.55	24364.36	21524.07	15092.01
	(c) Provisions	6465.90	6781.44	6826.62	12033.19	11146.51	8047.83
	Total Current Liabilities (C)	51642.87	49068.29	46097.80	48319.10	44015.83	31354.16
	Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)	161779.69	150327.48	133021.45	125470.67	117815.22	112828.20



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Sl. No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
A	Related to Assets & Liabilities						
1.i	No. of Equity Shares (CIL) of Rs. 10 each	6162728327	6162728327	6162728327	6207409177	6207409177	6316364400
1.ii	Equity						
1.ii.a	Equity Share Capital	6162.73	6162.73	6162.73	6207.41	6207.41	6316.36
1.ii.b	Other Equity	30,354.63	25,994.19	20,292.41	13,971.33	18,310.68	28,516.80
1.ii.c	Equity (1.ii.a + 1.ii.b)	36,517.36	32,156.92	26,455.14	20,178.74	24,518.09	34,833.16
1.ii.d	Capital Reserve (excluding issue of bonus shares)	17.78	18.57	18.88	19.21	19.81	18.18
1.ii.e	Net Worth (1.ii.c - 1.ii.d)	36,499.58	32,138.35	26,436.26	20,159.53	24,498.28	34,814.98
2.i	Long Term Borrowings excl. Current Maturities	2688.10	1993.38	1472.27	1054.40	294.80	263.06
2.ii	Current Maturities of Long term Borrowings	7.59	7.78	7.20	6.78	115.89	6.70
2.iii.	Long Term Borrowings incl. Current Maturities (2.i. + 2.ii.)	2695.69	2001.16	1479.47	1061.18	410.69	269.76
2.iv.	Short Term Borrowings	3187.20	4432.61	730.47	476.54	2712.97	929.03
2.v.	Total Borrowings (incl. current maturity) (2.iii. + 2.iv.)	5,882.89	6,433.77	2,209.94	1,537.72	3,123.66	1,198.79
3.i	Gross Property Plant & Equipment	55361.11	46826.33	40085.35	32499.12	27630.94	23341.40
3.ii.	Accumulated Depreciation/Impairment	17607.46	14523.98	11538.92	8439.14	5594.95	2678.85
3.iii.	Net Property Plant & Equipment (3.i. - 3.ii.)	37753.65	32302.35	28546.43	24059.98	22035.99	20662.55
3.iv.	Net Other Fixed Assets	15141.40	12809.51	13729.57	13786.81	10360.60	5973.16
3.v.	Other Non Current Assets	24159.78	21528.07	21074.07	21508.25	15498.72	13865.97
3.vi.	Current Assets	84724.86	83687.55	69671.38	66115.63	69919.91	72326.52
3.vii.	Total Assets (3.i. to 3.vi.)	1,61,779.69	1,50,327.48	1,33,021.45	1,25,470.67	1,17,815.22	1,12,828.20
3.viii.	Current Liabilities	51642.87	49068.29	46097.80	48319.10	44015.83	31354.16
3.ix.	Capital Employed (3.vii - 3.viii.)	1,10,136.82	1,01,259.19	86,923.65	77,151.57	73,799.39	81,474.04
4.i	Trade Receivables	19623.12	14408.22	5498.55	6257.80	12476.27	11447.61
4.ii	Cash & Cash Equivalents	5234.54	2791.10	2302.36	3997.67	4193.91	4876.40
4.iii	Other Bank Balances	12075.76	25657.86	28821.87	27282.31	26955.28	33138.51
5.i	Closing Stock of Coal (Net)	7619.11	5199.51	4138.24	4979.09	7412.79	6162.54
5.ii	Closing Stock of Stores & Spares (Net)	1125.27	1183.75	1209.19	1231.92	1316.73	1212.69
5.iii	Closing Stock Others (Net)	203.09	234.72	236.50	232.84	215.75	193.94
B	Related to Profit/Loss						
1.i	Profit before Share of Joint Venture/Associate's profit/(loss)	18012.21	24072.49	27128.87	10770.31	14446.33	21439.80
1.ii	Profit Before Tax	18009.24	24071.32	27126.87	10770.75	14444.57	21438.66
1.iii	Profit After Tax/Profit for the period	12702.17	16700.34	17464.42	7038.44	9279.77	14266.78
1.iv	Other Comprehensive Income	(635.51)	(1334.73)	17.38	642.82	82.00	294.41
1.v	Total Comprehensive Income (1.iii. + 1.iv.)	12066.66	15365.61	17481.80	7681.26	9361.77	14561.19
2.i	Gross Sales of Coal	126786.13	134979.13	140603.00	126543.97	122286.96	108147.54
2.ii	Net Sales	82710.32	89373.34	92896.08	81111.26	75602.86	75641.78
2.iii.	Other Operating Income	7315.69	6707.00	6689.53	4132.98	2808.35	2365.85
2.iv	Revenue from Operations (net) (2.ii. + 2.iii.)	90026.01	96080.34	99585.61	85244.24	78411.21	78007.63
3.i.	Interest on Deposits & Investments (Interest Income)	1527.41	3309.66	3167.04	2770.90	3536.11	4747.97
3.ii.	Dividend from Mutual Funds	3.94	157.44	243.36	180.85	194.49	265.09
3.iii.	Other non-operating Income	2261.03	2977.86	2426.66	2023.13	1593.61	927.52
3.iv.	Total Other Income (3.i. + 3.ii. + 3.iii.)	3792.38	6444.96	5837.06	4974.88	5324.21	5940.58
3	Total Income (2.iv. + 3.iv.)	93818.39	102525.30	105422.67	90219.12	83735.42	83948.21
4	Total Expenditure	75806.18	78452.81	78293.80	79448.81	69289.09	62508.41
4.i	Employee Benefits Expenses	38697.72	39404.18	38772.85	42621.84	33522.88	30126.78
4.ii	Cost of Materials Consumed	7585.35	7065.46	7331.43	6813.33	6968.52	7039.76
4.iii	Power & Fuel	2538.19	2467.22	2443.08	2516.42	2546.45	2490.54
4.iv	Finance Cost	644.69	502.92	263.68	430.10	409.18	386.16
4.v	Depreciations & Amortisation	3708.92	3450.83	3450.36	3062.70	2906.75	2825.91
4.vi.	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	449.31	587.84	416.47	483.78	489.67	1082.16
4.vii.	Stripping Activity Adjustment	1450.37	5541.87	5071.19	3358.25	2672.21	2811.42
4.viii.	Provisions & Write Off	1042.13	486.41	111.61	82.61	2331.95	884.57
5	Cost of Goods Sold (4 - 4.i. - 4.ii. - 4.v. - 4.vii. - 4.viii.)	72219.68	71333.77	72430.85	75094.07	63386.08	57344.10
6	EBIT (1.ii. + 4.iv. - 3.i.)	17126.52	21264.58	24223.51	8429.95	11317.64	17076.85
7	EBITDA (6 + 4.v.)	20835.44	24715.41	27673.87	11492.65	14224.39	19902.76
8	Value added (1.ii. + 4.iv. + 4.v. + 4.i.)	61060.57	67429.25	69613.76	56885.39	51283.38	54777.51



OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL RELATIVE RATIOS

Sl No	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
1	Debt Equity Ratio						
1.i	-Total Debt to Equity	0.16	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.03
1.ii	- Long Term Debt to Equity	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01
2	Current Ratio	1.64	1.71	1.51	1.37	1.59	2.31
3	Return on Average Net Worth	37.01%	57.02%	74.96%	31.50%	31.29%	37.59%
4	Return on Average Capital Employed	16.20%	22.60%	29.53%	10.96%	14.58%	20.65%
5	Debtor Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Gross Sales	1.61	0.88	0.50	0.71	1.17	1.11
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Cost of Goods Sold	1.06	0.79	0.76	0.80	1.29	1.14
7	EBITDA Margin on Net Sales	25.19%	27.65%	29.79%	14.17%	18.81%	26.31%
8	Net Profit Margin on Net Sales	15.36%	18.69%	18.80%	8.68%	12.27%	18.86%
9	Earning Per Share (Rs.)	20.61	27.12	28.14	11.34	14.80	22.59
10	Book Value Per Share (Rs.)	59.26	52.18	42.93	32.51	39.50	55.15
11	Market Price Per Share (NSE) (Rs.)	130.55	140.05	237.20	283.30	292.65	291.95
12	Price Earning Ratio (P/E Ratio)	6.33	5.16	8.43	24.98	19.77	12.92
13	Dividend per Share (Rs.)	12.50	12.00	13.10	16.50	19.90	27.40
14	Dividend Payout Ratio	60.65%	44.25%	46.56%	145.50%	134.46%	121.29%
15	Market Capitalisation (Rs. Crore)	80454.42	86309.01	146179.92	175855.90	181659.83	184406.26

Formulas

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - COAL INDIA LTD. (CONSOLIDATED)

FINANCIAL POSITION

(₹ in Crores)

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

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As



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

(₹ in Crores)

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

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

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

(₹ in Crores)

Sl.No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
A	Related to Assets & Liabilities					
1.i	No. of Equity Shares (CIL) of Rs. 10 each	6316364400	6316364400	6316364400	6316364400	6316364400
1.ii	Equity					
1.ii.a	Equity Share Capital	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36	6316.36
1.ii.b	Reserve & Surplus	34,026.97	36,075.50	42,144.45	34,124.40	26,988.97
1.ii.c	Equity (1.ii.a + 1.ii.b)	40,343.33	42,391.86	48,460.81	40,440.76	33,305.33
1.ii.d	Capital Reserve (excluding issue of bonus shares)	9.74	12.60	11.18	12.26	8.87
1.ii.e	Net Worth (1.ii.c - 1.ii.d)	40,333.59	42,379.26	48,449.63	40,428.50	33,296.46
2.i	Long Term Borrowings excl. Current Maturities	201.83	171.46	1077.79	1305.35	1333.76
2.ii	Current Maturities of Long term Borrowings	6.38	6.36	227.51	222.03	187.21
2.iii.	Long Term Borrowings incl. Current Maturities (2.i. + 2.ii.)	208.21	177.82	1305.30	1527.38	1520.97
2.iv.	Short Term Borrowings	200.11	0.32	0.00	0.00	32.60
2.v.	Total Borrowings (incl. current maturity) (2.iii. + 2.iv.)	408.32	178.14	1,305.30	1,527.38	1,553.57
3.i	Gross Fixed Assets	44807.98	41479.46	39010.67	38096.41	36714.12
3.ii.	Accumulated Depreciation/Impairment	28692.94	26695.07	25544.91	24656.12	23870.81
3.iii.	Net Property Plant & Equipmt (3.i. - 3.ii.)	16115.04	14784.39	13465.76	13440.29	12843.31
3.iv.	Net Other Fixed Assets	5159.37	4315.81	3495.95	2903.38	2057.16
3.v.	Other Non Current Assets	11387.54	9582.53	6954.68	5158.51	4070.31
3.vi.	Current Assets	77879.51	75559.62	86379.42	85484.08	66943.21
3.vii.	Total Assets (3.i. to 3.vi.)	1,10,541.46	1,04,242.35	1,10,295.81	1,06,986.26	85,913.99
3.viii.	Current Liabilities	29409.50	25176.40	26984.41	34700.45	27036.42
3.ix.	Capital Employed (3.vii - 3.viii.)	81,131.96	79,065.95	83,311.40	72,285.81	58,877.57
4.i	Trade Receivables	14408.22	5498.55	6257.80	8689.16	12476.27
4.ii	Cash & Bank Balances	47268.89	47722.60	60192.17	56271.86	44382.00
5.i	Closing Stock of Coal (Net)	4712.16	4154.61	4301.16	4801.14	4439.82
5.ii	Closing Stock of Stores & Spares (Net)	1245.17	1167.16	1117.9	1126.45	1038.17
5.iii	Closing Stock Others (Net)	226.49	246.3	198.77	143.69	107.62
B	Related to Profit/Loss					
1.i	Profit Before Tax	21583.92	22879.54	24979.04	21272.66	16463.24
1.ii	Profit After Tax	13726.70	15111.67	17356.36	14788.20	10867.35
2.i	Gross Sales of Coal	95434.76	89216.86	88281.32	78410.38	60240.90
2.ii	Net Sales	72014.62	68810.02	68302.74	62415.43	50229.28
2.iii.	Other Operating Income	2105.45	1797.50	1548.53	1443.52	1295.71
2.iv	Revenue from Operations (net) (2.ii. + 2.iii.)	74120.07	70607.52	69851.27	63858.95	51524.99
3.i.	Interest on Deposits & Investments (Interest Income)	5297.89	5566.77	6216.71	5317.77	2964.34
3.ii.	Dividend from Mutual Funds	279.60	241.63	140.49	27.97	0.33
3.iii.	Other non-operating Income	993.15	1363.48	840.96	747.64	611.76
3.iv.	Other Income (3.i + 3.ii. + 3.iii.)	6570.64	7171.88	7198.16	6093.38	3576.43
3.v.	Total Income (2.iv. + 3.iv.)	80690.71	77779.40	77049.43	69952.33	55101.42
4	Total Expenditure	59106.79	54899.86	52070.39	48679.67	38638.18
4.i	Employee Benefits Expenses	29874.12	27914.40	27606.00	26416.50	19869.20
4.ii	Cost of Materials Consumed	7256.44	7022.05	6062.11	5504.07	5272.82
4.iii	Power & Fuel	2347.28	2282.23	2333.48	2012.52	1749.48
4.iv	Finance Cost	7.32	58.00	45.17	53.98	73.70
4.v	Depreciations & Amortisation	2319.80	1996.41	1812.97	1969.22	1765.40
4.vi.	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	298.10	409.37	140.13	104.12	94.70
4.vii.	Overburden Removal Adjustment	3826.70	3286.56	3201.74	3693.89	2618.47
4.viii.	Provisions & Write Off	993.80	1154.53	927.10	1469.84	578.84
5	Cost of Goods Sold (4 - 4.iv.-4.vi.-4.vii.-4.viii.)	53980.87	49991.40	47756.25	43357.84	35272.47
6	EBIT (1.ii. + 4.iv.- 3.i.)	16293.35	17370.77	18807.50	16008.87	13572.60
7	EBITDA (6 + 4.v.)	18613.15	19367.18	20620.47	17978.09	15338.00
8	Value added (1.ii. + 4.iv. + 4.v. + 4.i.)	53785.16	52848.35	54443.18	49712.36	38171.54

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As



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

Sl.No.	For The Year Ending 31 st March	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
1	Debt Equity Ratio					
1.i	-Total Debt to Equity	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05
1.ii	- Long Term Debt to Equity	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05
2	Current Ratio	2.65	3.00	3.20	2.46	2.48
3	Return on Average Net Worth	33.19%	33.28%	39.06%	40.12%	36.79%
4	Return on Average Capital Employed	20.34%	21.40%	24.17%	24.41%	30.80%
5	Debtor Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Gross Sales	1.25	0.79	1.02	1.62	1.46
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio (as no. of months) of Cost of Goods Sold	0.99	1.01	1.14	1.28	1.30
7	EBITDA Margin on Net Sales	25.85%	28.15%	30.19%	28.80%	30.54%
8	Net Profit Margin on Net Sales	19.06%	21.96%	25.41%	23.69%	21.64%
9	Earning Per Share (Rs.)	21.73	23.92	27.63	23.47	17.19
10	Book Value Per Share (Rs.)	63.87	67.11	76.72	64.03	52.73
11	Market Price Per Share (NSE) (Rs.)	362.90	288.75	309.10	343.90	346.50
12	Price Earning Ratio (P/E Ratio)	16.70	12.07	11.19	14.65	20.16
13	Dividend per Share (Rs.)	20.70	29.00	14.00	10.00	3.90
14	Dividend Payout Ratio	95.26%	121.24%	50.67%	42.61%	22.69%
15	Market Capitalisation (Rs. Crore)	229220.86	182385.02	195238.82	217219.77	218862.03

* The above financials are prior to implementation of Ind As

Formulas

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



BRIEF PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

Sri Pramod Agrawal, [58] [DIN-00279727] an Indian Administrative Service Officer of 1991 batch of Madhya Pradesh Cadre took over as Chairman, Coal India Limited (CIL), the world's largest coal producing company, on and from 1st February 2020. Prior to the assumption of the top post of the Maharatna coal mining behemoth, he was Principal Secretary, Department of Technical Education, Skill Development & Employment and Department of Labour, Government of Madhya Pradesh. A Graduate (B.Tech) in Civil Engineering from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mumbai (1986), Shri. Agrawal completed his Post-Graduation in Design Engineering (M.Tech) from IIT, Delhi (1988). On assuming the charge of the company that produces over 83% of the country's entire coal output, Sri Agrawal underlined his priority "to make Coal India a competitive, economically viable business entity, in the changing scenario, with greater emphasis on operational efficiency and lowering the cost of production. Coal imports to be curtailed to the extent possible with higher coal output". Sri Agrawal has 28 years of administrative acumen under his belt in varied fields of Public Administration, as Principal Secretary in the State of Madhya Pradesh, which included Urban Development & Housing Department; Public Health Engineering Department; Public Works Department and Transport Department. He was also Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh Finance Corporation. He served as Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company, and as Chief Executive Officer of Madhya Pradesh Rural Development Authority. He was the Collector of Morena and Mahasamund Districts of Madhya Pradesh. He brings with him rich repertoire of managerial experience to Coal India Limited. He also served as Joint Secretary, then Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and as Director in Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports Government of India. He received professional training in Project Appraisal and Risk Management from Duke University, Raleigh, USA; Management of Technical Cooperation Projects from ILOTC Turin; Programme on Infrastructure Development and Financing from IIM, Ahmedabad; Infrastructure Planning and Management from IIM, Bangalore; Study on Road Management Policies and Practices from Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne. Sri Agrawal has several papers published to his credit like "implementing Rural Roads Project in Madhya Pradesh" and "Procurement Reforms under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh". He is the recipient of "Award for Infrastructure Development by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for exceptional work done for PMGSY Project", "Red Cross Special Award for Improvement of Medical Infrastructure while working as Collector of Morena District". He does not hold any shares of CIL.

Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari [58] [DIN- 03575641] Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal (April, 2019) a 1986 batch Indian Forest Service officer of HP Cadre, holds double masters in Geology and in Forestry besides certificate in German language. In his career spanning over three decades, he served in various positions (HRD, IT, Legal, Personnel, Environment, Social and RR and M&E) before his appointment (April, 2017) as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. He has served State Power Sector in various capacities for a decade including directorship in HP State PSU engaged in Power generation. He has been instrumental in registration of major CDM projects of hydro power sector under UNFCCC mechanism and also done WCD compliance besides various due diligences for carbon trading. He has streamlined NGO grants process while making it an end-to-end online solution during his stint in Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. He was instrumental in bringing Eklavya Model Residential Schools for Tribal Students under Centre's umbrella with enhanced and assured support not only for education but also for the overall development of students. He has voluntarily done two year's stint in climatically harsh, remote and difficult tribal area (Pangi Sub-Division, Chamba district) of H.P. He has been pivotal in the development of several important policies in State Power Sector, State's Environment and Forest Sector; besides CDM Project, WCD Compliance, EIA, EMP preparation and compliance monitoring etc. for Environment Management and on the tribal welfare and tribal development. He has travelled far and wide and is trained in various subjects in India and abroad. He has been a visiting faculty in the training academies of various services. He has been contributing articles to newspapers and magazines. He is a Government Nominee Director in NLCIL. He does not hold any shares of Coal India Limited.

Smt. Nirupama Kotru [52] [DIN-09204338] Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, MOC, is an officer of the Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) of the 1992 batch. Born on 28 January, 1969, Nirupama Kotru has done her BA in Economics (Hons.) from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University, and MA in Politics & International Relations from School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. She has also done MA in Public Policy & Sustainable Development from



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

Shri Binay Dayal (59) [DIN- 07367625] has assumed the charge of Director Technical on 11th Oct'17. Shri Dayal graduated in Mining Engineering in 1983 from Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad. He also obtained 1st Class Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency from DGMS, Dhanbad. He joined as Junior Executive (Trainee) in Coal India and was posted at Central Saunda Colliery, Barkakana Area of Central Coalfields Limited in the year 1983. He worked in various capacities such as Head of Technical Services and Public Relations in CMPDI (HQ), Regional Director, CMPDI, Regional Institute – V, Bilaspur, General Manager (Projects & Planning Services) in South Eastern Coalfields Limited. He took over the charge of Director Technical (Engineering Services), CMPDI on 1.12.2015. Shri Dayal has vast experience in Corporate Planning and Public Relations activities. He has to his credit the Planning and Implementation of Mega Projects of South Eastern Coalfields Limited and enhancement of productivity of hi-tech drills deployed for detailed exploration in Korba and Mand Raigarh coalfields. As General Manager (Project & Planning Services), South Eastern Coalfields Limited, he prepared the road map for coal production in respect of South Eastern Coalfields Limited as a part of 1 Billion tonne coal production exercise carried out by Coal India Limited. He was nominated as Nodal Officer on behalf of South Eastern Coalfields Limited for Rail Corridors for evacuation of coal from Mand Raigarh and Korba Coalfields. and represented South Eastern Coalfields Limited in the Board of Joint Venture Cos. viz. Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited (comprising of SECL, IRL and Chhattisgarh State Government). Shri Dayal attended the 5th Meeting of 'India-Australia Joint Working Group on Energy and Minerals' as a member of Indian Contingent in Australia during the year 2007. He visited Chinese Coal Industry as participant of Advanced Management Training Programme in September 2010. He was Administrative Head on behalf of CMPDI for EU Research Project on Green House Gas Recovery from mines of abandoned coal seam to conversion to energy (GHG2E) in 2011 & 2012. He participated in 22nd World Mining Congress & Expo 2011 organised in Istanbul, Turkey in 2011 and contributed technical paper. He was part of Indian Delegation to attend 'Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) 2018' Convention organised in Toronto, Canada in 2018. He has presented numerous technical papers related to coal industry. He is a Life Member of MGMI & Computer Society of India (CSI). He holds Directorship in BCCL, CMPDI, HURL, SECL, CCL and Chairman of TFL. He is the CMD of CIAL. He holds 300 shares of Coal India Limited

Shri Satyendra Nath Tiwary [59] [DIN- 07911040] took over the charge of Director (Marketing), Coal India Limited on and from 1st December'2019. From 1st February'2021 he has taken over additional charge of Director (Personnel & Industrial Relations). Prior to assumption of charge, Shri Tiwary was General Manager (Marketing & Sales) in CIL's Corporate Office. Graduating B.Sc. Engineering from Birla Institute of Technology MESRA with Distinction, Shri Tiwary was ranked 3rd in his batch. He also holds MBA Degree from the same Institute. Shri Tiwari began his professional career in Coal India in 1986 after a short stint as Test Engineer in Hindustan Motors. With a career spanning over 33 years in Coal India he has garnered wide exposure in the entire gamut of Marketing & Sales operations having worked in various capacities of M&S Division in Eastern Coalfields Limited., Central Coalfields Limited and Northern Coalfields Limited. Backed by over three decades of professional experience in the intricacies of Coal Marketing and Sales, Shri Tiwary has set the supply of increased Quantity of Coal with improved Quality as his priority objectives. He does not hold any shares of Coal India Limited. He holds Directorship in NCL, MCL, WCL and ECL.



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Shri Vinay Ranjan [50] [DIN: 03636743] assumed the charge as Director (Personnel & Industrial Relations) of Coal India Ltd. on 28.7.2021. Prior to taking over the charge, Mr. Ranjan was Director (Personnel) of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. since August 2018. Before joining Coal Industry, Shri Vinay Ranjan was holding the position of Corporate Vice President & Head HR of DB Power Ltd., a Dainik Bhaskar Group Company based at Mumbai. Shri Vinay Ranjan has extensive exposure of working in both Public and Private sectors. After initial years in Navratna PSU Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd, he witnessed the transition of VSNL into Tata Group Company consequent to disinvestment process. He also has had good stints in large Corporate houses of Reliance and JSW group in corporate roles. Shri Ranjan has 26 years of broad work experience in Talent Acquisition, Talent Management, Performance Management, Employer Branding, Compensation Management, Enterprise Resource planning, Change Management, Employee Engagement, Industrial relations and Training & Development. He has also successfully extended HR support to overseas entities at different geographies. He led the team for two full life cycle SAP HR implementation, first at TATA Communication, erstwhile VSNL, with implementation partners TCS and thereafter deputed for another cycle at Tata Teleservices Ltd. owing to his expertise. He is an impactful leader with ability to develop and has led efficient and highly productive workforce. He is known for his excellent stakeholder management skills and empathy with high level of service delivery and execution with high integrity. Shri Ranjan is an Alumni of prestigious INSEAD Business School and passed out from Fontainebleau, France, with a general management programme. He is an Honours graduate in Physics and holds full time PG Diploma in Personnel Management & Industrial Relations. Shri Ranjan has the distinction of speaking at different HR forums and most of the leading B school Campuses across India. He is currently Chairman of NIPM, Asansol Chapter and life member of National HRD Network, Mumbai Chapter. Shri Ranjan has been recognised at various forums for his remarkable contributions like, Asia's Best Employer Branding Award for his stint at DB Power, CHRO of the Year and Pride of HR Professionals (PSU). As Director (Personnel), ECL his contribution towards handling long pending legal cases is remarkable and under his leadership company reduced significant numbers of court cases. He ensures proper implementation of statutory norms / guidelines issued by legislative bodies. His focus towards welfare of employees and society is quite admirable. He emphasis on implementation of high impact CSR activities and try to reach out for every single stakeholder.

Shri Samiran Dutta (55) [DIN- 08519303] - He has been appointed as Director (Finance) Additional Charges of Coal India Limited from 1st July' 2021. Shri Samiran Dutta is an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He joined Coal Industry in August, 1988 in Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad and then transferred to Coal India Limited, Kolkata, in April, 1990 and thereafter served there in different capacities. He was promoted to the post of General Manager (Finance) in January, 2018. He took over the charge of Director (Finance) in BCCL w.e.f. 18.07.2019. In addition, he also took over the additional charge of Director (Finance) in Eastern Coalfields Limited, sanctoria w.e.f. 16.08.2019.

Shri P K Sinha [59] (DIN- 07599781) has been appointed as Permanent Invitee in CIL Board w.e.f 21st Jan'21. He joined as Chairman cum Managing Director, NCL on 22nd Dec 2017, and is functioning with ultimate responsibility of the company's performance, people and ventures, including development and execution of company's business strategies. Born in January 1962, Shri Sinha graduated in Mining Engineering from Raipur Engineering College – Raipur in the year 1982. He completed his post graduation in "Mine Planning & Design" from ISM – Dhanbad in the year 1988. Shri Sinha is a seasoned professional with 36 years of experience in Opencast and Underground mining activities encompassing Operational, Man, Material & Project Managements of Coal India Ltd. Shri Sinha has worked as head of production unit in opencast and underground mines of SECL, WCL and NCL, with achievement record more than 100% Target in consecutive years. He has also worked in science and technology department of CMPDIL – HQ. He has added a no. of colors in his career, during his tenure as Project manager and project head at NCL from the year 2007 to 2016, he has motivated his team to produce highest production of 2.05 L. Tes. on a single day, and also the highest ever annual production of 15.5 MT in the year 2010-11, which is a record in the history of Jayant Project(10MTY). He spearheaded an aggressive process-reengineering program at Jayant and Amlohri OCP of NCL, that improved its productivity at reduced cost. Shri Sinha was appointed as Director (P&P), SECL on 3rd Aug. 2016 and during his tenure of One year and four months, he has achieved physical possession of 752.459 Ha land, Secured TOR for 08 mines and EC for one mine from MoEF&CC, Secured Stage II clearance of 383 Ha of Forest Land and introduced Slope Stability Radars for monitoring of dump slopes in SECL. Shri



Sinha has represented Indian Coal Industry in the World Mining Congress at Poland in the year 2008 and at Istanbul (Turkey) during the year 2011. He also visited Sweden, Switzerland and Germany for training in Advanced Management Development Programme during the year 2014. He was a part of International MinExpo-2016 at Las Vegas, USA during September 2016. He also has the honor of representing the Technology Mission, under the MOU between CIL/CMPDI and CISRO, Australia, during the period 16-25 June, 2017. His competence is also expressed in his technical paper entitled "Dump Slope monitoring at Jayant - the new perspective" presented at 4th Asian Mining Congress, held at Kolkata in the year 2012, technical paper entitled "Effect of production blast on dump stability in open pit mines" presented in the "FRAGBLAST-10" held in November 2012 at New Delhi and technical paper entitled "Environmental Sustainability Analysis in SECL" – presented at NxGnMiFu2017 Conference - New Delhi during 15-17 Feb` 17. He is honoured with many prestigious awards viz. Excellence in Environment Management, as Project head, from MPCCB-Bhopal for the year 2010-11 and Best Mines Manager at HB Ghosh memorial award hosted by MGMI at Kolkata for 2 consecutive yrs (2012, 2013). He has a professional affiliation with Mining, Geological and metallurgical institute (MGMI) and Indian Mine Manager's Association (IMMA). Shri Sinha uses his multi-fold experience in the work to become an able strategist for steering the organization in the most profitable direction and for succeeding in crisis management. He executes his leadership skills through open communication, teamwork and a positive moral in the organization.

Shri Prem Sagar Mishra (55) (DIN-07379202) has been appointed as "Permanent Invitee" on the Board of directors of Coal India Limited from 10th May'2021. He is holding charge of Chairman-Cum-Managing Director of Eastern Coalfields Limited w.e.f 20th August, 2018. He completed his B. Tech (Mining) from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad in the year 1987 and obtained First Class Certificate of Competency in the year 1990. He has obtained a Post Graduate Diploma in Business Law from the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS), Kolkata. Presently he is pursuing Cost and Management Accountancy (CMA) from the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. He is also pursuing PhD in Management Study from IIT (ISM) Dhanbad on the topic of research "Impact assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives - A case study of Coal Mining Industry in India." He joined SECL in the year 1987 and worked in different managerial capacities in several mines of SECL for more than sixteen years. He also worked as Deputy Chief Mining Engineer/Project Officer in various open cast mines of Central Coalfields Limited for about five years. On being posted at BCCL in June, 2008, he worked inter alias GM of Block II Area and GM of Barora Area. He was appointed as Director (Production & Planning) of Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited in November, 2015. Shri Mishra has attended Advanced Management Programme held at IIM, Calcutta, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland and Essec Business School Paris, France in 2014. He was also a part of CIL delegation to Istanbul (Turkey) for attending World Mining Congress 2011. He has also attended Management Training Programme at Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad and Advanced Management Programmes conducted by IICM at LBSNAA, Mussoorie. He has attended different training programmes, workshops on Leadership, Decision Making, Project Management and other Managerial and Technical subjects. Shri Mishra is also an active member of National Institute of Personnel Management (NIPM), Indian Institute of Material Management (IIMM), Indian Mines Manager Associations (IMMA), Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), Indian Mining and Engineering Forum and Fellow of Institution of Engineers (FIE). He had been General Secretary of ISM Alumni Association from 2010 to 2014 and General Secretary of MGMI, Dhanbad branch from 2011 to 2015. He has convened and organised several conferences and seminars at different levels. Shri Mishra has been a leader par excellence and he has won several Awards for over-all performance, Production, Safety, Profit, Stock liquidation, Overburden removal and for Ecological Restoration. He had conceptualized and implemented Coal Tourism at Barora Area, BCCL. He has been a resources person for delivering lectures on invitation by different academic and other institutions. Shri Mishra has won several prizes in debate, extempore, elocution, essay writing, athletics and other extra-curricular activities. He has been conferred with the prestigious "CEO with HR Orientation" award by the World HRD Congress in February, 2019. He has been conferred with Indian Mine Managers Association (IMMA) "Excellence Award" in January, 2020. In recent past, the "INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC STUDIES" has conferred upon Shri Mishra with the most prestigious Award in "Leadership Innovation Excellence Award 2020 & Udyog Rattan Award" in March, 2020.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members,
Coal India Limited

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I have great pleasure in presenting to you, the 47th Annual Report of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2021 together with the reports of Statutory Auditors and Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a 'Maharatna' company under the Ministry of Coal, Government of India with headquarter at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world and one of the largest corporate employers with manpower of 259016 (as on 1st April, 2021). CIL operates through 85 mining areas spread over eight (8) provincial states of India. Coal India Limited has 345 mines (as on 1st April, 2021) of which 151 are underground, 172 opencast and 22 mixed mines.

CIL has eight fully owned Indian subsidiary companies viz. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). In addition, CIL has a foreign subsidiary in Mozambique namely Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL). CIL has incorporated two new subsidiaries i.e. CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited for development of non-conventional/clean & renewable energy and CIL Solar PV Limited for development of solar photovoltaic module.

The mines in Assam i.e. North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) is managed directly by CIL. The operations are temporarily suspended at NEC with effect from 3rd Jun'2020 due to non-availability of forest and other statutory clearances.

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

1. STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

1. CIL produced 596.22 MT during 2020-21 under very challenging conditions.
2. SECL achieved over 150 MT production for the third successive year, NCL joined SECL & MCL to achieve more than 100 MT for the third successive year, WCL joined CCL to achieve more than 50 MT for the third successive year.
3. ERP became live in CIL, MCL & WCL w.e.f. 21.01.2021

2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2.1 Financial Results (CIL Consolidated)

For the year, 2020-21, CIL has achieved an aggregate Pre-Tax Profit of ₹ 18,009.24 Crores and post-tax profit of ₹ 12,702.17 crores as against pre-tax profit of ₹ 24,071.32 crores and post-tax profit of ₹ 16,700.34 crores in 2019-20. The subsidiary wise details of Pre-tax Profit are given in **Annexure 1**.

Highlights of performance

The performance of Coal India Limited (Consolidated) for the year 2020-21 compared to the previous year are shown in the table below:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Production of Coal (in million tonnes)	596.22	602.14
Off-take of Coal (in million tonnes)	574.48	581.92
Sales (Gross) (₹/Crores)	126786.13	134979.13
Capital Employed (₹/Crores)	110136.82	101259.19
Net Worth (₹/Crores)	36499.58	32138.35
Profit Before Tax (₹/Crores)	18009.24	24071.32
Profit for the Period (₹/Crores)	12702.17	16700.34
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (₹/Crores)	12066.66	15365.61
Return on Average Capital Employed (%)	16.20	22.60
Return on Average Net Worth (%)	37.01	57.02
Earning Per Share (₹)(Considering Face Value of ₹10 per share)	20.61	27.12
Dividend per Share (₹)(Considering Face Value of ₹10 per share)	12.50	12.00
Inventory Turnover Ratio (as no. of months)	1.06	0.79
Debtor Turnover Ratio (as no. of months)	1.61	0.88



Transfer to Reserves

General Reserves:

During the year 2020-21, a sum of ₹ 721.38 crore (previous year ₹ 758.75 crores) was transferred to General Reserves out of CIL Consolidated profits.

Capital Reserves:

Grant / Funds received under S&T, PRE, EMSC, CCDA etc. as an implementing agency and used for creation of assets are treated as Capital Reserves and depreciation thereon is debited to Capital Reserves Account. The ownership of the asset created through grants lies with the authority from whom the grant is received. The balance of grants as on 31st March'21 and 31st March' 20 was ₹ 17.78 crores and ₹ 18.57 crores respectively.

2.2 Dividend Income and Pay Outs (CIL Standalone)

While the financial statements of both CIL (Standalone and Consolidated) are presented separately, only CIL Standalone is listed and relevant for dividend payment to its shareholders. The dividend to its shareholders are paid out of CIL's Standalone income, the major part of which constitutes the dividend income received during 2020-21 from its three profit making subsidiaries i.e. NCL, MCL and CMPDIL. The breakup of such dividend received and accounted for during the year from different subsidiaries are given in **Annexure 2**.

Holding of Government of India in CIL stands at 66.13% of Total Equity share capital as at 31st March, 2021.

During the year 2020-21, CIL Standalone had paid two interim dividends of ₹ 7703.43 crores @ ₹ 12.50 per share of ₹10/- each fully paid up. Out of above total dividend, the share of Govt. of India was ₹ 5094.55 crores and for other shareholders, ₹ 2608.88 crores. (previous year – Total Dividend ₹ 7395.27 Crores; Govt of India - ₹ 4890.76 crores and Other shareholders - ₹ 2504.51 crores)

Further, Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of ₹3.50 per equity share for the financial year 2020-21 on 14th June, 2021 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held for the financial year 2020-21.

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

There are no comments issued by the office of the C&AG either on Standalone or Consolidated Financial Statements of the company for the year 2020-2021 on supplementary audit conducted under section 143(6)(a) [and also read with Sec 129(4)] of the Companies Act, 2013. The comments on supplementary audit of Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements are enclosed as **Annexure 3 and Annexure 4 respectively**.

2.4 Management Explanation on Statutory Auditor's Report

The statutory auditors of the company have given an unqualified report [**Annexure 3(A) and Annexure 4(A)**] on the Standalone Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements respectively of the company for the financial year 2020-21. However, they have drawn attention to certain matters under "Emphasis of Matters".

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

In point b), c) and d) of audit report of standalone financial statements and in point 1), 2) and 3) of audit report of consolidated financial statements; regarding temporary suspension of mining operations at Tikak, Tipong and Tirap mines at NEC including impairment of assets of these mines including lekhapani, the matter has been adequately explained in point no. 37(5)(m) and 38(7)(t) of additional notes to Standalone and Consolidation Financial statements respectively.

In point e) of audit report of standalone financial statements and point 12) of audit report on consolidated financial statement regarding non recognition of actuarial liability for CPRMSNE for which the amount is not ascertainable.

Related to CCL; In point 4) of audit report on consolidated financial statement, regarding pending fixation of price mechanism of washed medium coking coal supplied, in point 5) regarding contingent liability towards penalty for mining of coal in excess of the environmental clearance limit in respect of certain mines at CCL; these matters have been adequately explained in the note no. 38 (7) (l)(vi) and note no. 38.5(a)(l) of the Consolidated Financial Statements respectively. In point 8), regarding contaminated clean coal, the grade analysis is still pending for the contaminated clean coal lying at Kathara Washeries. In point 9) regarding compensation of land; the matter has been explained under note 38 (7) (l) (vii) of the consolidated financial statements.

Related to NCL; In point 6) of audit report on consolidated financial statement, regarding contingent liabilities; the interest on disputed demand of statutory levies has been considered till the date of demand notice issued by concerned authorities. In point 7) regarding mine closure provision of closed and abandoned mines, the final recommendation of CMPDIL is under consideration for final approval by management. Until the final approval, status quo is being maintained.

In point 10) of audit report on consolidated financial statement, regarding emphasis matter of capitalization of GST on capital goods of WCL and SECL; the group has decided to capitalize the input tax on GST paid for capital goods during 2020-21.

In point 11) of audit report on consolidated financial statement, regarding balance confirmations of certain assets and liabilities; the letters for balance confirmations have been issued by subsidiaries.

3. COAL MARKETING

3.1 Sale of Coal

- The raw coal offtake during 2020-21 was 574.48 Mill Tes [including 1.8 Mill Tes of coal purchased from Odisha Coal and Power Limited (OCPL) and resold by MCL in terms of the provisions for sale of excess coal by OCPL to CIL as per the Coal Mine



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Development and Production Agreement entered between Government of India and OCPL and 0.7 MT of coal which was sold from Talabira mines through e-auction as per guidelines of Ministry of Coal] compared to 581.92 Mill Tes during 2019-20. Although there was a decline of 21% in offtake in the first quarter, due to Covid pandemic induced lockdown, company, with its efforts, reversed the trend and achieved a growth of 6% in the remaining period of the year, restricting the decline in offtake only by 1.3% during 2020-21 compared to 2019-20.

Company-wise target vis-à-vis actual off-take for 2020-21 compared to 2019-20 are shown in **Annexure-5**.

- Some of the causes that attributed to the dip in coal offtake during 2020-21 compared to last year are as under:
 - a) In spite of the demand projection of 526 MT projection given by MOP for the Power sector on CIL during the fiscal 2020-21, only 444.97 MT of coal had been lifted by the sector and which is even below the last year intake by 4%
 - b) Negative growth of -21% in the first quarter due to country wide lockdown because of covid-19 pandemic.
 - c) Dispatch through road mode dropped by around 28% primarily due to the impact of nation-wide lockdown imposed during Covid-19 pandemic.
 - d) Due to amendments in MOEF guidelines, loading through Private Washeries was also affected. Only 8.1 rakes/day were loaded from Pvt. Washeries during the fiscal as against 23.6 rakes/day last year.
 - e) Strike at Taparia by villagers since 19th Jan' 21 till the end of the financial year in protest of poor condition of Bankibahal to Taparia Road affected road dispatch to the extent of 2.5 million Tonnes (approx 35000 tes/day) from Kulda OCP & Garjanbahal OCP at MCL.
 - f) Some unforeseen constraints in sizing, crushing and transportation of coal also hindered the coal dispatches in SECL and WCL.
- Despatch of coal and coal products during 2020-21 was at 573.60 MT. 444.97 Mill Tes of CIL coal was despatched to the major consumers of coal, i.e., the power sector consumers. Sector-wise break-up of dispatch of coal & coal products for 2020-21 against the target and last year's actual is given in **Annexure-6**.
- Auction of coal through Spot e-Auction, Special Spot e-Auction, Special Forward e-Auction for Power and Exclusive e-Auction for Non-Power schemes had continued during 2020-21. In addition, a new e-Auction scheme was introduced during 2020-21 i.e. Special Spot e-auction scheme for Import Substitution (SSEA-IMS) with the aim to substitute imported coal with domestic coal in consonance with the spirit of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat".
- In the backdrop of the depressed market scenario arising out of lockdown, CIL took series of measures to stimulate demand. Some of them are as under:
 - a) The Reserve price of different e-auction was pegged at par with the notified price for the period Apr-Sep'20.
 - b) The Performance Incentive for Power FSAs had been waived for entire Financial Year (FY) of 2020-21.
 - c) The Force majeure relief was extended to FSA Consumers for the period between April'20 & May'20, following the GOI guidelines.
 - d) The Non-power sector FSA consumers were allowed to book unlifted/unbooked quantity in the subsequent months within FY' 2020-21.
 - e) The facility of conversion of mode of supply from Road to Rail and vice versa was also provided to customers/consumers.
 - f) Additional payment mode option of IRLC/Usance LC was provided to the consumers.
 - g) Power sector was allowed to book up to 120% of their ACQ.
 - h) Power sector was also given option to increase the trigger level from 75% to 80%
 - i) In case of the hinterland plants linkages were granted by SLC(LT) at 90% of the normative requirement of Power Plant. Thereafter, to enable the power plants to run their plants with 100% domestic supplies, SLC(LT) enhanced the linkage by the remaining 10% of the normative requirement.
- In spite of the subdued demand scenario due to Covid-19, CIL achieved a major milestone during FY 2020-21 by successfully booking 124 MT of coal under E-auction channel. This is the highest booking of coal under E-auction since its inception, surpassing the previous highest booking of 113.6 MT achieved in FY 2016-17. The quantity booked under E-auction during 2019-20 was around 66 MT.

3.2 Long term demand creation

- Additional long-term demands are created through linkages allotted through the below mentioned schemes formulated by the government:
 - A. Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI), for Power Sector notified by the government on 22nd May' 2017.
 - B. Auction of coal linkages to Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) notified by the government on 15th Feb' 2016.



A. SHAKTI:

Until 2020-21, MoC has recommended for signing of FSA with 9 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) under the provisions of Para A(i) of SHAKTI for an Annual Contracted Quantity of 22.513 MT and FSAs have been signed with 8 TPPs for the ACQ of 21.413 MT. Also, on the recommendation of SLC(LT), FSAs have been signed under the provisions of Para B(i) of SHAKTI with 6 Central/State Gencos for an ACQ of 18.809 MT as on 31.3.2021

Three rounds of auction have been conducted under Para B (ii) of SHAKTI wherein linkages of 32.95 MTPA has been booked by the power plants, out of which FSAs for 31.32 MTPA had been executed until 2020-21. The levelized discounts in tariff offered by the power plants in the three rounds of the auctions was in the range of 1p/kWh to 10 p/kWh.

Under Para B (iii) of SHAKTI, linkage of 6.48 MTPA had been booked by the power plants, out of which FSAs for 4.84 MTPA had been executed until 2020-21.

Further, auctions under para B (viii-a) covering para B (iii) of SHAKTI policy were also conducted during 2020-21 for all the four quarters of the financial year wherein 2.97 MT was booked by the power plants. Out of this, FSAs for 2.73 MT was executed by the power plants.

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

Fresh linkages to consumers in Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) are granted through auction linkages conducted in terms of the policy formulated by the government on 15th Feb' 2016. The coal against the linkages secured in the linkage auctions are supplied under FSAs to be executed for a period of 5 years, the tenure of which can be extended further for 5 years upon mutual consent. In case of Steel Sector, the FSA tenure has been increased to 15 years, with a provision of mutual extension by another 15 years.

Tranche V of NRS Linkage auction commenced with Steel (coking) subsector auction in October 2019 where 1.30 MTPA coal was booked at the notified price. Subsequently, auction of Sponge Iron subsector conducted during December 2019 where 4.19 MTPA coal was booked with a premium of 19.2% over the notified price.

Thereafter, NRS Linkage auction of the remaining subsector of Tranche -V was put on hold, initially due to certain changes in the normative calculation methodology in the scheme/system, as per direction of MoC, and subsequently due to volatile market arising out of lockdown.

Once the market stabilizes, CIL will commence linkage auction for the remaining subsector of tranche V.

Cumulatively, in all the four tranches and fifth tranche (ongoing), linkages of 86.04 MTPA have been booked by the NRS consumers at weighted average premium of 19.37% over the Notified Price. The additional premium shall be applicable throughout the tenure of these FSAs over the notified price applicable from time to time for the supplies.

3.3 Long term demand committed through FSAs:

Considering the FSAs executed earlier with the power plants under the provisions of NCDP and FSAs executed under various provisions of SHAKTI, the operative linkage for a total quantity of about 582 MTPA exists with the Power Sector as on 31st Mar' 2021, which is bound by a long term supply commitments through FSAs.

The total commitments with Non-Power consumers, including the ACQ against the operative FSAs executed under the earlier linkage regime under NCDP, linkages secured under the linkage auction policy for Non-Regulated Sector notified by the government on 15th Feb' 2016 and the FSAs executed with State Nominated Agencies, stands at 86 MT as on 31st Mar' 2021.

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

3.4 Consumer satisfaction

• 3.4.1 Quality Management

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

Now, all the consumers of CIL have the option for quality assessment of the supplies through independent third-party sampling agencies. In order to ensure supply of good quality/sized coal, two reputed global quality assurance service providers namely COTECNA Inspection India Private Limited and SGS India Private Limited have been engaged in addition to the existing third-party agencies for undertaking the job of sampling and analysis of coal samples at loading end in CIL subsidiaries.

In order to monitor coal quality, a portal 'UTTAM' (Unlocking Transparency by Third Party Assessment of Mined Coal) has been launched by CIL to capture the entire cycle of sample. With the help of this portal, information of coal quality on regular basis is accessible to Consumers. The coal companies and CIL can monitor the same through web based 'Coal Quality Monitoring Portal'.

Out of 58 coal testing laboratories across the subsidiary companies of CIL, 50 laboratories are now NABL accredited and accreditation process is underway for the balance 08 laboratories.

As the result of conscious and continuous measures taken towards quality maintenance, the gap between the weighted average of declared and analyzed GCV of coal reduced remarkably to 23 Kcal/Kg in 2020-21 from 61 Kcal/Kg in 2019-20, narrowing down the variation well within one GCV band.

• 3.4.2 Linkage Rationalization

Linkage rationalization initiatives to reduce the cost of transportation of coal and cost of generation of power were continued during the year



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2020-21 also. Under the ambit of the linkage rationalization policy notified by the government on 15th May' 2018, sources of linkage for 11 MTPA for the State / Central Gencos was rationalized in 2020-21, yielding a potential savings in transportation cost by about ₹1167 crs. Rationalization in respect of IPPs is in the process.

3.5 Coal Beneficiation:

CIL is presently operating 13 Coal Washeries with a total washing capacity of 35.38 MTY. Out of these, 11 are coking coal washeries and balance 2 are non-coking, with capacities of 24.38 MTY and 11 MTY respectively. The total washed coal production including middlings from these existing washeries during 2020- 21 was about 12.29 MT.

CIL had commissioned Patherdih 1 (5 MTY) which is under commercial operation since July 2020. To enhance the beneficiation capacity of coking coal, CIL is setting up further 4 new Washeries in BCCL having total throughput capacity of 12 MTY. Out of these, 3 are under construction (9.5 MTY) and 1 (2.5 MTY) under tendering. 2 coking coal washeries are also being set up in CCL with a total capacity of 7 MTY. These washeries are expected to be operational between 2021 and 2023. More washeries are being explored to wash the surplus coking coal to minimize import of coking coal for Steel Sector.

CIL also has plans for setting up non-coking coal washeries in MCL. One is under construction and if more demand is there for beneficiated coal at value added prices, 2 more washeries may be set up.

3.6 Stock of Coal

The stock of coal (net of provisions) at the close of the year 2020-21 was ₹ 7619.11 Crores (previous year ₹5199.51 crores), which was equivalent to 1.11 months value of net sales (previous year 0.70 months). The company-wise position of stock held on 31st March 2021 & on 31st March 2020 are given in **Annexure 7**.

3.7 Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables i.e. net coal sales dues outstanding as on 31st Mar, 2021, after providing ₹ 2542.73 crores (previous year ₹ 1887.90 crores) for bad and doubtful debts, was ₹ 19623.12 crores (previous year ₹ 14408.22 crores) which is equivalent to 1.86 months Gross Sales of CIL as a whole (previous year 1.28 months). Subsidiary-wise break-up of Trade Receivables outstanding as on 31st March 2021 as against 31st March 2020 are shown in **Annexure 8**.

3.8 Payment of Royalty, Cess, Sales Tax, Stowing Excise Duty, Central Excise Duty, Clean Energy Cess, Entry Tax & Others

During the year 2020-21, CIL and its Subsidiaries paid/adjusted ₹ 41987.79 crores (previous year ₹ 43058.72 crores) towards Royalty, GST, GST Compensation Cess, Cess, Sales Tax and other levies as detailed as per details given in **Annexure 9**.

4. COAL PRODUCTION & FUTURE OUTLOOK

Raw coal production and production from underground and opencast mines.

Production of raw coal was 596.22 Mill Te during 2020-21 against 602.14 Million Tonne during 2019-20. Production from Opencast mines during 2020-21 was 95.56% of total raw coal production.

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

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

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

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Based on the demand projection in 'Vision 2024' for coal sector in the country and subsequent demand projection on CIL, a roadmap has been prepared to project production plan in medium term wherein CIL has envisaged 1 Billion Tonne (Bt) coal production in the year 2023-24 to meet the coal demand of the country. To achieve this target, CIL has identified major projects and assessed their related issues.

The capital expenditure for the year 2021-22 has been set at ₹17000 Crores. Further, as per the investment plan, CIL has planned to invest substantial amount in diversification projects viz. Solar Power, Thermal Power Plant, Revival of Fertilizer Plants, Surface Coal Gasification (SCG), CBM, Rail Wagon procurement etc. during 2021-22.

5. POPULATION OF EQUIPMENT

The Population of Major Opencast Equipment (Heavy Earth Moving Machinery) as on 1st April, 21 and as on 1st April, 20 along with their Performance in terms of Availability and Utilization expressed as percentage of CIL norm is mentioned in **Annexure 11**.

About 200 nos. of old and outlived major HEMM have been surveyed-off in 2020-21 while Purchase Orders for 5 nos. 24/96 Dragline amounting to ₹ 2400 Crores and 96 nos. 240T dumpers amounting to ₹ 3200 Crores have been placed.

In the Financial year 2021-22, CIL is planning to procure High Capacity Equipment of more than ₹ 9000 Crores viz, 1 no. Dragline, 35 nos. Shovels, 112 nos. Dumpers and 43 nos. of Dozers for enhanced coal production target in the coming years.

6. CAPACITY UTILIZATION

During 2020-21, total volume of coal and overburden handled by CIL was about 1717 M. Cum. The overall system capacity utilisation of CIL thus worked out to be 80.57 %.



Overall capacity utilisation of CIL was affected mainly due to outbreak of pandemic and to delay in physical possession of land, R&R and related law & order issues, encroachment, diversion of forest land, heavy rain and contractual issues.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and imposition of subsequent lockdown resulted in subdued demand of coal by power and non-power sector during FY21 which adversely affected coal production & offtake of CIL. Coal production was regulated due to high pit head coal stock, sufficient coal stock at power houses end and less offtake.

Subsidiary wise Capacity utilisation given in Annexure 12.

7 PROJECT FORMULATION

7.1 Project Implementation:

a) Projects Completed During the year 2020-21:

9 coal projects, with a sanctioned capacity of 27.60 MTY and sanctioned capital of ₹ 1976.59 Crores were completed with a total completion capital of ₹ 1958.89 Crs. during the year 2020-21. Details are given in **Annexure 14**.

b) Project started Production during the Year 2020-21:

1 Project with a sanctioned capacity of 1.4 MTY and sanctioned capital of ₹ 143.63 Crs. had started coal production during the year 2020-21. Details are given in **Annexure 14**.

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

114 coal projects with a sanctioned capacity of 836.48 Mty and a sanctioned capital of ₹ 119580.62 Crores. are in different stages of implementation out of which 75 Projects are on schedule and 39 Projects are delayed. The major reasons for delay in implementation of these projects are delay in FC and possession of land and issues related to R&R.

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

a) PR/UCR/RPR/RCE sanctioned by CIL Board & Subsidiary Board during 2020-21:

36 Mining Projects with sanctioned capacity of 332.77 MTY and sanctioned capital of ₹ 59227.03 Crores were approved by CIL and Subsidiary Company Boards during 2020-21. Details are given in **Annexure 14**.

b) Non-Mining Projects sanctioned by CIL & Subsidiary Board during 2020-21:

5 non-mining projects with a Sanctioned capital of ₹ 6843.09 Crores were approved during 2020-21. Details are given in **Annexure 14**.

7.3 Key Strategies:

Strategies for Coal Evacuation:

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

First Mile Connectivity (FMC) Projects:

CIL is implementing 35 FMC Projects for eliminating road transportation of coal in mines having capacity of 4 Mty and above. This entails capacity creation of mechanized conveyor system and computerized loading system (SILOs) in such a way that, wharf wall loading by pay loaders is eliminated by year 2023-24 (FY 24). This shall provide various benefits including but not limited to savings in diesel costs, demurrage charges and transportation charges, health benefits etc.

35 FMC projects with 414.5 Mty capacity, with an awarded value of ₹ 10500 Crores. has been identified for implementation.

Three projects of 30 MTA capacity viz. Kusmunda PH-I (10MTPA), Lingaraj (16 MTPA) and Krishnashila (4 MTPA) had been commissioned.

8 Projects of 107 MTPA are under construction and LOA/WO has been issued for 22 FMC Projects of 258 MTPA. NIT for 2 projects of 19.5 MTPA capacity were floated.

Status of Rail Projects:

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

Funded by CIL on Deposit Basis:

- 1) Tori-Shivpur New BG Double line (43.70 KM) - Commissioned. Tripling of this rail line has been sanctioned with an additional capital of ₹ 894 Crs. which shall increase its capacity from 32 MTPA to 100 MTPA.
- 2) Jharsuguda –Barpali- Sardega New BG single line (52.41 KM) - Commissioned. Doubling of this Rail line from Jharsuguda to Sardega along with seven coal loading bulbs at Barpali and double line Fly-over at Jharsuguda and along with Augmentation works of Jharsuguda Railway Station has been planned to be constructed at an estimated capital of ₹ 3769.12 Crs., thereby enhancing its capacity from 34 MTPA to 65 MTPA.
- 3) Rail Connectivity of Lingaraj SILO with Deulbeda siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL – Work in progress (90%). Likely to be commissioned by August, 2021



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Funded through JVs/ SPVs by CIL:

- 1) Mahanadi Coal Rail Ltd (MCRL) - Angul- Balram rail link, 13 Km in Talcher coalfield of Odisha – Work is in progress in 0-8.6 Km track length. The overall work progress is 40%.
- 2) Jharkhand Coal Rail Ltd (JCRL) - Shivpur-Kathautia Railway Line, 49 Km in North Karanpura Coalfield of Jharkhand – Land acquisition is in progress.
- 3) Chhattisgarh East Rail Ltd (CERL) - East Rail Corridor in the state of Chhattisgarh – Phase – I – Kharsia to Korichhapar (0-44 Km) commissioned on 12th Oct' 2019. Engine trial run completed in the Korichhapar to Dharamjaigarh (44-74 Km) section on 30th Dec' 2020. Commissioning expected by 30th June, 2021.
Construction Works of doubling between Kharsia- Korichhapar and the first block section of the spur line from Gharghoda to Bhalumuda (0-14 Km) are in progress.
- 4) Chhattisgarh East West Rail Ltd (CEWRL) – East West Rail Corridor in the state of Chhattisgarh. Financial Closure achieved in Sep'20. Two big value Civil Tender were floated in September, 2020 and discharged/cancelled in April, 2021. Tenders re-floated on 7th April' 2021 and 17th April' 2021. Expected to be awarded by August, 2021. Physical Progress is about 22% as on 31st March 2021.

7.4 Achievement in Acquisition and Possession of land:

In all the subsidiaries of Coal India, the major portion of land is possessed which were acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957. During 2020-21, notification U/S-9 (1) has been issued for 1978.99 Ha and notification U/S-11 (1) has been issued for 2027.46 Ha of land.

During 2020-21, 2675.43 Ha of land had been taken physical possession in different Subsidiaries of Coal India.

7.5 System Improvement in Project Monitoring:

CIL had developed WEB Based Online Monitoring System for monitoring implementation of coal projects. The portal has all important information related to salient features, Land, R&R, EC, Production, financial information, Milestones etc. which is updated regularly. The progress of projects are reviewed based on the information uploaded on the portal.

Apart from this portal, the progress of implementation of all the ongoing projects costing more than ₹ 20 Crores. are being monitored through Master Control Networks (MCNs), developed in MS project software and uploaded in project server.

These networks are updated regularly online. The important information of these MCNs are fetched on Dashboard created on Power BI for decision making at higher level.

Crucial issues are also being uploaded by CIL and its Subsidiary Companies on the e-CPMP Portal of MOC and MOC is vigorously following up with the State Governments and other associated ministries by holding meetings with concerned officials to expedite EC & FC clearances.

7.6 One Billion Coal Production Programme

Based on the assessment of demand projection in the country and consequent share of CIL, CIL had prepared a road map for 1 Bt. coal production by the year 2023-24. The 1Bt coal production plan was conceived on Best-Effort-Basis by the subsidiaries, maximizing their production projections, indicating the associated enabling conditions, e.g. green clearances, land & R&R, and other required development activities like development of evacuation infrastructure.

However, COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a trend of subdued demand across all segments of the economy due to which the demand for coal has taken a severe beating during FY21. This has resulted into low offtake and high pit head stock. Deployment of resources by Contractors especially in various infrastructure projects was affected resulting in slow progress. It was further envisaged that this trend is likely to continue as long as the pandemic and its effects persist.

In view of the above scenario, the pace of implementation of 1 Bt programme shall definitely be governed by coal demand scenario. Though CIL is all set for implementing the proposed programme on Best-Effort basis for achieving the targets, yet in view of the projections of low demand from power sector and accumulated pithead stock, the review of the programme will be taken up with MoC to avoid lot of wastage of resources and further addition to already huge idle inventory of coal which shall prevent losses due to quality deterioration, incipient fire and pilferage. The review shall also prevent further addition to already accumulated large amount of Trade receivables.

8. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

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

8.1 Energy Consumption scenario

Coal Production has decreased by 0.95% in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20 however there is overall increase in excavation of combined coal & OB. Electricity consumption in CIL as a whole in 2020-21 was 4689.67 million units. Total amount paid for energy Bill in 2020-21 was ₹ 3518.77 crores against ₹ 3409.63 Crores in 2019-20, an increase of 3.2%.

- In terms of total coal production, specific energy Consumption, for CIL as a whole, during 2020-21 was 7.86 kWh/T
- In terms of composite production (in m³), Specific Energy Consumption during 2020-21, for CIL as a whole, was 2.72 kWh/m³ vis-à-vis 2.91 kWh/m³ during 2019-20 with an overall decrease of 6.53% as CIL registered 17.34% growth in OBR in 2020-21 as compared to 2019-20.



8.2 Electrical Energy Audits conducted in 2020-21

- (i) 7 electrical energy audits were conducted by CMPDIL for different subsidiaries of CIL. (CCL-5 nos., NCL-1 no., BCCL-1 no.) It has been done for 05 mines in CCL during 2020-21 namely Churi UG, Sayal-D UG, Topa OCP, Kargali OCP & Piparwar OCP. In NCL energy audit was undertaken in Kakri OCP. In BCCL it was taken up in New Akashkinaree Colliery, Govindpur Area. Estimated saving from energy conservation measures in above mines shall be around ₹ 48.39 lakh kWh per year with an estimated reduction of ₹ 272.2 lakhs per year in power bill.
- (ii) Energy audit has been conducted departmentally through certified energy manager of ECL in two of its mines, Bonjemihari OCP, Salanpur Area & in Parascole West UG, Kajora Area in 2020-21. Net Saving of ₹ 12.6 lakhs per year is envisaged by adopting energy conservation measures.

8.3 Energy Conservation measures

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

- 1) **Use of LED lights** - High wattage luminaries /conventional light fittings have been replaced with low power consuming LEDs of appropriate wattage in majority of the places for quarry lighting, UG mine lighting, street lighting, office and other work places, townships etc., thereby resulting in huge saving potential in electricity consumption. In 2020-21, 98,522 LED lights (ECL-5752, MCL-18378, WCL-9490, NCL-32207, BCCL-5000, SECL-18521, CCL-6000, CMPDIL-790 & CIL HQ- 2384 nos.) of different wattage rating have been installed with energy cost saving of approximately Rs. 8 crores.
- 2) **Improvement of Power Factor** - Almost all the areas of the subsidiary companies have maintained Power Factors as high as 95% or more during 2020-21 by installing capacitor banks of appropriate kVAR rating. There are some remarkable saving from power factor improvement in some of the subsidiaries such as ECL- ₹ 13.75. crores, MCL - ₹ 2.01 crores, SECL- ₹ 4.64 crores, NCL- ₹ 3.07 crores & WCL- ₹ 1.48 crores. In other subsidiaries, the power factor improvement rebate is adjusted in overall energy billing.
- 3) **Installation of ground & Roof Mounted Solar Power Plant in different command areas of CIL:**
 - **Installed Solar Capacity earlier to 2020-21** : Ground mounted – 2000 KW(MCL) & Roof Top Solar- 2862.3 KW (inclusive of all subsidiaries & CIL HQ)
Solar Capacity addition in 2020-21 :
 - 350 KW Roof Top solar in BCCL (Commissioned in Mar 21)
 - 100 KW Roof Top Solar in CMPDI RI-IV, Nagpur (Commissioned in Mar 21)
 - **Roof Top Solar Plant tendered in 2020-21** : 10.1 MW
 - **Ground mounted Solar Plant tendered in 2020-21** : 95 MW CCL-20 MW, BCCL-25 MW, NCL- 50 MW
 - CIL won installation of 100 MW Solar power plant at Gujarat in Mar 21 through tariff based reverse bidding by participating in the tender floated by Gujarat Urja Vikash Nigam Limited(GUVNL)

8.4 Solar Energy generation : CIL & Subsidiary Companies are pursuing use of renewable energy sources. Subsidiarywise Solar energy generation in 2020-21 is as under :

Subsidiary	Total Installed Solar Capacity (KWp) upto Mar 21	Energy generated (in kWh) in 2020-21
ECL	197	147451
BCCL	356	50710
CCL	872.5	516630
WCL	1096	1029780
MCL	2000	1362420
CIL HQ	160.8	128927
CMPDIL	630	501452
Total	5312.3	3737370

8.5 Energy Efficiency through EESL

- CIL has signed an MoU with M/s EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Limited) on 4th Feb' 2021 for building energy efficiency programs, hiring of e-vehicle & installation of distributed solar projects.
- Subsidiary companies have identified the energy efficiency projects as well as hiring of e-vehicles, distributed ground mounted & roof top solar plants with EESL for implementation.
- CIL HQ has identified 'Building energy efficiency project'(BEEP) & installation of roof top solar plant with EESL.

9. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Overall Capital Expenditure during 2020-21 was ₹ 13283.83 crores as against ₹ 6269.65 Crores in previous year. Capital Expenditure incurred during 2020-21 was 102.18% of BE (62.70% in 2019-20). Subsidiary-wise details are given in **Annexure 13**.



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10. COAL VIDESH DIVISION

A. REVIVAL OF FERTILIZER PROJECTS:

1. Setting up of natural gas based ammonia-urea complex at Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni

A Joint Venture company named Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (**HURL**) comprising of CIL, NTPC, IOCL, FCIL and HFCL has been incorporated to set up natural-gas based 1.27 MTPA urea plant at the premises of closed fertilizer plants of FCIL at Gorakhpur (U.P.) & Sindri (Jharkhand) and that of HFCL at Barauni (Bihar) with the shareholding of promoters being CIL- 29.67%, NTPC- 29.67%, IOCL- 29.67% & FCIL/ HFCL (combined)-10.99%. The three plants are being set up with an estimated cost of around ₹ 22,000 crore, which is being financed by a debt-equity structure of 75:25. Contracts were awarded to the respective successful bidders for setting up of the three plants on Lump-Sum Turn Key (LSTK) basis. As on 31st March 2021, the overall work progress is around 97% at Gorakhpur, 87%, at Sindri and 86% at Barauni. The urea production is expected to commence in FY 2021-22.

2. Setting up of coal based ammonia-urea complex at Talcher:

A Joint Venture Company named Talcher Fertilizers Limited (**TFL**) comprising of RCF, CIL, GAIL and FCIL was constituted to set up a Surface Coal Gasification based integrated fertilizer complex at Talcher using coal from nearby Talcher coalfields. The shareholding pattern of promoters is CIL-31.85%, RCF-31.85%, GAIL-31.85% & FCIL-4.45%. Coal blended with pet-coke upto 25% shall be gasified to produce syngas which shall be converted into neem coated urea equivalent to annual capacity 1.27 Million Metric Tonne of the end product. The project is being implemented on partial Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) basis.

The plant will be set up at an estimated cost of ₹ 13,277 crore, which will be financed by a debt-equity structure of 72:28. TFL has successfully achieved the Financial Closure by obtaining Final Sanctions of the target debt amount with SBI as Lead Banker. Work orders for Coal Gasification plant and Ammonia Urea plant have already been awarded in September-2019. LSTK contractor has commenced site preparation through local contractor. M/s PDIL has been appointed as Project Management Consultant (PMC). Pre project activities pertaining to site enabling like soil grading, construction of roads, culverts, drains etc., establishment of general administration facilities are underway. Construction of raw water supply Line and power system charged and site grading work near completion. The plant is expected to come into operation in FY 2023-24.

B. DIVERSIFICATION:

1. Surface Coal Gasification: Setting up of Coal to Methanol plant at Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC):

In another maiden initiative, CIL is exploring the possibilities to venture into Coal-to-Chemicals sector on stand-alone basis by setting up a Coal-to-Methanol plant at Dankuni Coal Complex (**DCC**). Coal sourced from Raniganj coalfields shall be gasified to produce syngas which shall be subsequently converted into methanol. M/s Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL) has been selected as the technical consultant. Pre-Feasibility Studies completed through M/s. Project & Development India Ltd. (PDIL) has revealed that 2050 MTPD (0.676 MTPA) output shall be the optimal capacity of plant that can be set up at DCC. CIL has decided to setup the Plant on Build-Own-Operate (BOO) mode.

On behalf of CIL, a tender has been floated by M/s PDIL on 25th Sept. 2020 for selection of BOO Operator to set up surface coal gasification based methanol plant at DCC and to subsequently operate the same for 25 years. Bid has been opened on 16.04.2021 and one bidder (i.e. M/s Prodair Air Products India Pvt. Ltd) has submitted their offer. Evaluation is in progress.

2. Deployment of Diversification & Value Addition Consultant:

CIL framed and floated tender for Engagement of a Consultancy Firm to provide Consultancy Services and Program Management Services in the potential areas for Diversification and Value Addition. M/s Deloitte was selected as the successful Consultancy Firm. Work Order issued on 03rd Nov. 2020 and they have commenced the assignment under name 'Project DIVA' at CIL Hqs.

3. Solar Power Generation:

CIL Board has approved creation of subsidiary namely 'CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited' to venture into new business area of New and Renewable Energy (Non-Conventional) segment including Solar, Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass, Geo-Thermal, Hydrogen, Tidal, etc., along with other prevalent technologies/emerging technologies.

CIL has bagged its maiden commercial Solar Project outside its command areas by winning 100 MW Solar Power Project through Competitive Bidding with Reverse e-Auction @ ₹2.20 per kWh conducted by Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL).

4. Solar PV Manufacturing :

CIL Board has approved formation of another subsidiary namely 'CIL Solar PV Limited' which shall undertake new business of entire Solar PV manufacturing value chain (i.e. Ingot-Wafer-Cell-Module). The Pre-Feasibility Report including the techno-commercial viability and the site feasibility studies are under final stages of preparation by M/s Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP [DTTILLP].

5. Aluminum Smelting:

CIL Board has approved venturing into Aluminium business vertical through a Brownfield Project (as a JV between MCL and NALCO) and a Greenfield Project. The Pre-Feasibility Report including the techno-commercial viability and the site feasibility studies are under final stages of preparation by M/s DTTILLP.

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

The Master Plan for dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in the leasehold of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) was approved on 12th August 2009 by Govt. of India with an estimated investment of ₹ 7112.11 Crore for Jharia Coalfields and ₹2661.73 Crore for Raniganj Coalfields. Implementation period of Master Plan have been delineated as 10 years for ECL & 12 years for BCCL.



Twenty-one (21) High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) meetings were conducted till date, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Coal), MoC to review the activities of implementation of Master Plan. Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) and Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) are the implementing agency for rehabilitation of non-BCCL & non-ECL people under Master Plan.

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

There are 03 unstable locations under ECL which were already vacated. As per the demographic survey report provided by ADDA, around 29,000 non-ECL families are required to be rehabilitated from unstable locations. Construction of 12,976 houses out of approved 29,000 houses have taken up by ADDA for shifting of non-ECL families. At present construction of 3,584 houses have already been completed, 6,336 houses are in different stages of construction and balance 3,056 houses are under different stages of preparatory work for construction.

The status of infrastructure development activities are as follows:

- i) IIT, Kharagpur has completed the Scientific study for stability assessment on the unstable stretches of the rail track. EOI was sent to five premier Scientific/Research Institute for submission of budgetary offer for the work stabilization of rail track. Only IIT, Kharagpur has submitted its offer which is under process of finalization.
- ii) For assessment of stability of the area of NH-2 Bye-pass, ECL has awarded the work to IIT, Kharagpur and the work of protective work for permanent stabilization of the existing NH-2 road is underway.

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

As per Master Plan, JRDA has to survey 54,159 families in 595 sites which have already been completed. For rehabilitation of non-BCCL families, construction of 18,352 houses have taken up by JRDA in Belgoria Rehabilitation Township "Jharia Vihar". Out of that, 6352 houses have already been completed and 2653 families have shifted by March 2021. Balance 12,000 houses are under different stages of construction. 7,714 houses have been constructed out of 15,852 houses for rehabilitation of BCCL families, in which 4,185 families have been shifted till March 2021. Remaining 8,138 houses are in different stages of construction.

Regarding Status of fire dealing, NRSC has submitted study report in 2018, where the surface fire area has been reported as 3.26 Sq km in 34 sites against the earlier 8.9 sq km in 67 sites mentioned in the Master Plan. As per Interim report of NRSC in Oct 2020, total fire site has been reduced to 27 sites from 34 sites.

C. Revision of Approved Master Plan

The time frame of 10 years for implementation of Raniganj Master Plan, has already been expired on 11th August, 2019 and validity of approved Jharia Master Plan is till August 2021. As per directive of 19th HPCC meeting, draft comprehensive proposals, incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time and cost overrun have been prepared by ECL and BCCL in consultation with CMPDI, RI-1 & ADDA and CMPDI RI-II & JRDA respectively. Both the comprehensive proposals have been discussed in the 21st HPCC meeting held on 4th March, 2020. As per the directive of the 21st HPCC meeting, revision of the both the proposals are under finalization at JRDA and ADDA respectively.

12 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

12.1 Management System Standards:

CIL, HQ had obtained re-certification of ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 50001:2011 for Quality Management, Environment Management and Energy Management System respectively from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in 2019-20. As on 31st March 2021, three Subsidiaries of CIL i.e. CCL, NCL and WCL are certified for Integrated Management System (ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and OHSAS 18001:2017). CMPDI HQ and its seven RIs are certified for ISO 9001:2015. Moreover, CMPDI HQ, Ranchi has been certified in ISO 37001:2016 (Anti-Bribery Management System).

12.2 Pollution Control Measures and their Efficacy:

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

A) Air Pollution and its Control Measures:

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

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

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



B) Mine Water Management:

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

In 2020-21, 77.7% discharged mined water utilized for internal & community use and balance 22.3% used for ground water recharge.

C) Noise Pollution Control Measure:

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

D) Land Reclamation:

- Reclamation of the mined out areas and external OB dumps are major environmental mitigatory activities taken up by CIL. Reclamation of mined out areas are being done as per the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Mine Closure Plan (MCP) which are approved by MoEF&CC. Top soil is preserved, stored and used in plantation areas in the opencast mines. Concurrent reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas are taken up for gainful land use. After technical reclamation is completed, plantation is carried out which is termed as biological reclamation.
- Eco-restoration: For effective Bio-reclamation of disturbed land, scientific studies are carried out to select suitable species of plants for afforestation on three tier plantation concept. Forest Research Institute (FRI) has been engaged by CIL for sharing their expertise in the field of eco-restoration in the reclaimed areas. Many Eco-restoration sites have been developed in subsidiary companies of CIL with technical collaboration of FRI.
- Eco-park in Reclaimed land: Eco Parks have been developed in many of the mined out areas and command areas of CIL like Gunjan Park, ECL, Gokul Eco-Cultural Park, BCCL, Ananya Vatika, SECL, Nandan Kanan Eco Park, NCL, Saoner Park, WCL, Kayakalp Vatika, Rajarappa Eco Park, CCL etc. CIL has established 24 Eco-parks & Mine Tourism & eco-restoration sites on date.
- Monitoring of Reclamation: The land reclamation and restoration operations are being monitored by Satellite Surveillance. 51 major Opencast Projects (OCPs) producing more than 5 Mm³ (Coal + OB) per annum were monitored in 2020-21. The remaining OCPs producing less than 5 Mm³ (Coal + OB) per annum, are being monitored once every 3rd year. The study during 2020-21 shows that 51 major OCPs have reclaimed area of 63.73% and active mining area is only 36.27% of the total excavated area. In addition, CIL is conducting vegetation cover mapping through satellite surveillance every 3 years.
- Mine Closure Plan (MCP): MCP is an integral part of the Project Report prepared by CMPDIL for Coal mines of CIL. This progressive mine closure plan also forms a part of the EIA / EMP prepared and got approved by MOEF&CC as a part of Environmental Clearance. As of 31st March, 2021, ₹ 581.52 Crore has been reimbursed from the Escrow fund to the concerned Project Proponents for progressive and final mine closure activities.

E) Strive for continual improvement in environmental performance.

The job of Developing approach and methodology for index rating of environmental conditions and performance evaluation as per the EC conditions in 35 CIL (> 5Mm³ Coal + OB) Mines, was assigned to ICFRE and the Final Report has already been approved by CIL Board in December, 2020. ICFRE has started initial work of audit of 35 mines of CIL.

13. ERP, IT INITIATIVES, ELECTRONIC AND COMMUNICATION IN CIL

ERP

- Go-Live of Project "PASSION" (SAP ERP & HMS implementation) was inaugurated by Shri Pralhad Joshi, Honourable Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Coal & Mines on 21.01.2021 at New Delhi.
- Implementation of SAP ERP in Phase I at CIL, MCL and WCL is being carried out by Phase I System Implementer (SI) M/s. Tech Mahindra Limited.
- Global Blue Print for HMS implementation and configuration is completed.
- Implementation of SAP ERP in Phase II Subsidiaries of CIL (ECL, BCCL, CCL, CMPDI, SECL, and NCL) with crashed timeline of 27.5 months against 42 months as envisaged in DPR with preponement by approx. 14 months is being carried out.
- System Implementer (SI) for Phase II, M/s. Accenture Solutions Private Limited started the work from 15.11.2020 in Phase II Subsidiaries.
- The Go-Live for Phase II will be in August 2021.
- Hiring of complete infrastructure including Hardware, OS software, DC & DRC including necessary security, monitoring services was done through Open tender.
- M/s. Corporate InfoTech Pvt. Ltd as Managed Service Provider (MSP) in association with M/s. Tata communications Limited as Cloud Service Provider (CSP) is providing the complete Infrastructure Services.



IT INITIATIVES

CIL and its subsidiaries have undertaken the following key IT initiatives as on date:

1. CIL is undertaking job of complete digitization of seven of its biggest mines for enhancement of coal production through IT initiatives. Tender process is complete and LOI has been issued.
2. CIL has launched web/mobile Apps like :-
 - Bill-to-bill reconciliation portal for coal consumers which will give total transparency in Billing and realization.
 - FOIS portal where data from FOIS System of CRIS is being fed to Coal Companies online.
 - "Uttam" for monitoring Coal Quality by its customers,
 - "Khanan Prahari" to check illegal coal mining,
 - "CLIP" Contract Labour Information Portal has been launched by CIL to keep an eye on fair wage payment to Contractor workers deployed at various locations.
 - "MDMS" (Mine Data Management System) portal has been designed and launched by Project Monitoring Division of CIL and CMPDI, Ranchi to store all the salient features of PR and data of ongoing projects and their performance against PR provision.
 - CIL Executive defined contributory Pension Scheme 2007 of all CIL executives is managed through an on-line Web Application.
3. **Safety Monitoring:** A Centralized Safety Information System portal is available to all concerned officers of CIL & Subsidiaries upto Mine Safety Officer who enter relevant data on a daily basis. All important aspects of safety functions have been covered in this portal through which informed decision can be taken by the management.
4. As a significant contribution towards "Digital Green India", E-office solution from NIC has been implemented in CIL and its Subsidiaries to augment paperless office.
5. Under the project "DMS", Coal India Ltd. has digitized more than 80 Lakhs documents at its Corporate Hq.
6. CIL has successfully shifted its corporate portal on NIC cloud with in-house capacity building. The website has been augmented with user friendly UI/UX.
7. A portal for facilitating retired employees obtain medical facilities from empaneled hospitals has been implemented where cashless treatment can be availed with ease. This portal named 'CRMSE' is being onboarded by all subsidiaries.
8. Existing operational IT initiatives of Coal India include:
 - Procurement of Goods, Works and Services in Coal India and its subsidiary companies is being done through E-procurement mode whereas tenders above ₹ 1 Crore value are finalised through e-Tender mode with provision of reverse auction to ensure greater transparency and better cost effectiveness during tender procedures in goods, works and services.
 - E-auction of coal is operational through service providers of CIL.
 - Performance Evaluation, Vigilance Information and Annual Property Return of executives in Coal India is carried out through web enabled systems. Web Applications for Production Information System, Safety Information System, CILCSR, HRMS are also in operation.
 - In order to improve coal dispatch, electronic weighbridges are connected with Central Servers of respective Subsidiaries.

CIL is actively considering implementing latest IT technologies like AI/ML/Data Analytics in critical areas of operation for facilitating informed decision process and enhancement of productivity.

ELECTRONICS & TELECOMMUNICATION

1. **Implementation of primary MPLS VPN Connectivity for rollout of 1st phase of ERP:** - Primary MPLS VPN connectivity at CIL HQ, CIL Delhi office, Data Centre (DC) & Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) have been established along with setup of NOC at CIL HQ as per the approved DPR for implementation of ERP, based on Common technical specification.
2. **Implementation of Unified IP scheme at CIL HQ:** - The unified IP scheme devised for CIL, NEC & Subsidiaries have been implemented at CIL HQ LAN and seamlessly integrated with ERP MPLS connectivity as well as interconnectivity of different networks for data transfer.
3. **Adoption & integration of cloud based VC platforms to cope with the increased demand of multiple concurrent Video Conferencing sessions during COVID pandemic situation:** - The cloud based Video Conferencing (VC) platform has been dovetailed and integrated with existing in premises VC system utilizing extreme critical resources of CIL HQ to cope with the increased demand of concurrent VC sessions from home/office during the COVID-19 period. Further, DPC interview for the promotion from E8 to E9 as well as E7 to E8 has also been successfully conducted for the 1st time through VC.
4. **Formulation and Implementation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** - SOP for streamlining the VC/meeting process to schedule & manage multiple concurrent Video Conferencing sessions from CIL, HQ has been formulated & implemented to meet the requirement of VCs indented by various dept., for participation from Ministries, PSUs, other stake holders and Senior Executives of CIL/ & Subsidiaries.



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5. **Provisioning of redundant/alternative internet connectivity through dedicated 50 Mbps ILL for VC: - Additional 50 Mbps ILL** from different ISP has been commissioned for ensuring unrestricted, uninterrupted VC with MoC and other agencies across the globe at important locations like VC/ Meeting Rooms, Board Meeting room, etc. as an alternative arrangement.
6. **Facilitating remote access for the day to day functionality of official work through e-office during Lockdown period due to pandemic:** - The Virtual Private Network (VPN) through WAFA (Work Anytime from Anywhere) system optimizing in-house resources has been extended to senior officials of CIL HQ to facilitate the access of e-office from home / remote locations through internet for day to day functionality of official work in pandemic situation.
7. **High-speed Wi-Fi Internet connectivity at important locations:** High-speed Wi-Fi Internet connectivity has been provisioned at important locations to ensure seamless internet connectivity to meet the requirement of high availability, reliability & unrestricted internet access to cater the requirement as well as to cope with the pandemic situation.
8. **Organizing live events / meetings through virtual platform:** CIL has adopted virtual platform technologies and have successfully organized live events / meetings & managed live webcast/ YouTube Live of different important events / large meetings at different venues in Kolkata like Van Mahotsava event, 46th CIL's Foundation Day on 1st November 2020 at CIL Office Complex, Vendors meet, 46th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of CIL, GO Live of ERP etc.
9. **Upgradation of equipment and services provided for office automation:** Streamlined processes have been devised whereby all departments of CIL HQ have been provided with State of art Multi-function machines for Photocopy, FAX, Scanning. Professional Large Format Display has been commissioned at 6th floor conference hall, CIL(HQ) for facilitating various meetings/presentations. Small EPABX system with Key Telephone Systems have been commissioned at important locations with improved and better call management facilities.
10. **Key IT Initiatives in CIL Subsidiaries:** Various IT initiatives are implemented across all subsidiaries of CIL broadly encompassing GPS/ GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System along with Geo-fencing, RF-ID based boom barrier system to track the movement of coal transport vehicles to minimize the risk of coal theft and increased trip efficiency etc., CCTV surveillance system at vulnerable points & strategic locations. Central CCTV control room has been established at CIL HQ for viewing the mining activities in real time basis through CCTV cameras installed at various strategic locations in different subsidiaries. Data connectivity from electronic weighbridges to Central Servers of respective subsidiaries have also been established.

14. MINES SAFETY

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

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

14.2: Safety Policy of CIL:

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

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

14.3: Major functions of Corporate ISO

1. Inspection of mines to review safety status.
2. Fact finding enquiry into fatal accidents as well as major incidences.
3. Maintenance of accidents / major incidents database and Analysis of mine Accidents.
4. Monitoring Mine Safety Audit.
5. Imparting specialized training by SIMTARS accredited trainers.
6. Issuance of internal Technical Circulars / Guidelines / Advisory related to safety.
7. Monitoring safety related R&D activities in CIL.
8. Organizing meeting of CIL Safety Board.
9. Monitoring mine rescue preparedness at different mine rescue establishments.



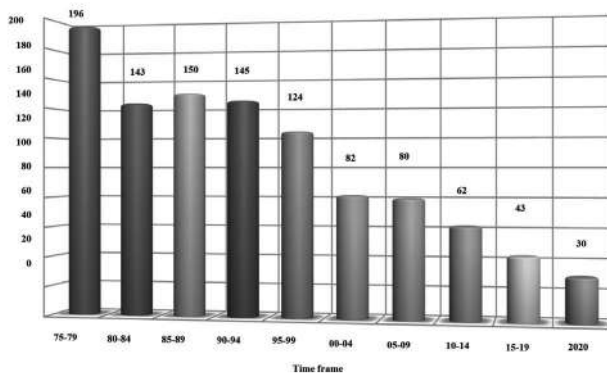
10. Publication of Safety Bulletin.
11. Liasioning with various agencies on the matter of mine safety.
12. Monitoring of CIL Safety Information System (CSIS) database.
13. Response to parliamentary matters and queries under the RTI Act- 2005 with reference to mine safety.

14.4: Mine Accident Statistics

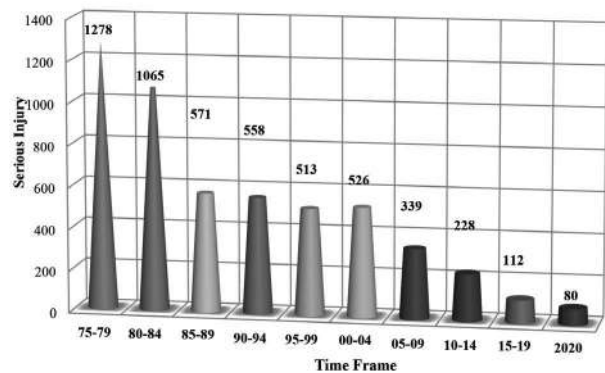
- **Analysis of Accident Statistics in CIL** - Accident statistics is the relative indicator for safety status in mines. Over the years, the safety performance of CIL has improved significantly. Both Fatalities & serious Injuries figures for the year 2020 had reduced to the lowest since the inception of Coal India Limited in 1975. Significant reducing trend in mine accidents can be attributed to the following contributing factors:
 - Commitment and synergetic cooperation amongst all stakeholders.
 - Use of state-of-the-art technology in the field of Mining Methods and Safety Monitoring.
 - Continuous improvement in knowledge, skill and responsiveness of workforce.
 - Constant vigil, round-the-clock supervision and supports from various agencies.

Salient features of continuous and sustained improvement in CIL's safety performance are as under in following Graphs and also given in Annexure 15.

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



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



14.5 : Measures for improvement of Mine Safety in 2020

CIL has vigorously pursued several measures in the year 2020, along with the on-going safety related initiatives, apart from compliance of statutory requirements for enhancing safety standard in mines, which are given below:

- Safety Audit of mines conducted through multi-disciplinary Safety Audit teams.
- Several Video Clips or Animation films on various Mine Safety Procedures, Dos & Don'ts related to operation and Mine Accidents prepared and shared amongst employees.
- Scientific studies on OB dumps & benches as well as for SCAMP in underground mines.
- Controls measures of Safety Management Plans (SMPs) are being complied.
- Controls measures of Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPs) are being complied.
- All mining operations are being performed as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Special Safety drives conducted to improve safety and enhance safety awareness.
- Regular co-ordination meeting with ISOs for assessing the safety status of mines.
- 19th meeting of the National Dust Prevention Committee (NDPC) was held on 19th December, 2020 for assessing the status of dust suppression in mines.
- Mist type fixed as well as trucks mounted water cannons have been introduced in OC mines.

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

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



15. Mine Emergency Response System:

15.1: Mine Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan (EREP)

- Procedures for immediate notification to all persons affected by the emergency.
- Procedures for the safe, orderly and immediate withdrawal of persons from danger.
- Procedures for rescue of persons incapacitated or trapped due to accident.
- Procedures for providing first aid, transportation, medical treatment to injured.
- Special training to respond to critical operations and mine emergencies.
- Mock Rehearsals for examining the efficacy of Plan.
- Demarcating Emergency Escape Routes in below ground and training on evacuation.
- Flow Chart prepared for transmission of information regarding crisis / disaster.

15.2 Mine Rescue Services in CIL:

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

16 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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

During 2020-21, different training programs were organized at subsidiary headquarters, training centres, vocational training centre and also at CIL's own in-house training facility, Indian Institute of Coal Management, Ranchi. This training programs were organized after accessing the training needs in the respective category of employees within the subsidiary. Employees are given trainings for skill development and acquisition of knowledge and skill in existing and future technology as well as safety.

16.1 Training and Development of Human Resource:

In addition to in-house training, employees were trained at reputed training institutes, mostly through virtual mode, within the country in their respective fields of operations for supplementing in-house training efforts.

During 2020-21, 53,145 employees were trained in house, out of this 9,480 were executives and 43,665 were non-executives. In addition, 2,058 employees were sent outside for training. Thus, a total of 55,203 employees were trained.

During the FY 20-21, more than 4,43,084 training man-days were achieved for executives and non-executives (excluding contract workers). No foreign trainings were conducted in FY 20-21 due to Government restrictions. 33,365 contract workers were trained in the financial year.

16.2 Engagement of Apprentices:

During the year 2020-21, 10,249 Apprentices were engaged through NATS and NAPS portals which constitutes 2.99 % of total manpower including contractor workers in CIL and its subsidiaries.

16.3 Special Initiatives:

- Sponsorship Scheme for pursuing 1 year Executive MBA in prestigious IIMs has been made operational
- Faculty Honorarium for in-house training program has been revised after 10 years
- Submission of Individual Training Needs has been made compulsory in PRIDE
- Tie-ups with premier management institutes like IIM Calcutta, Lucknow, Indore and XLRI Jamshedpur has been completed to send executives for training in batches.

17 RECRUITMENT

- During the financial year 2020-21, CIL has promoted / selected 257 Sr. Officer (Mining) – E2 Grade in Mining discipline through department promotion / selection from non-executive to executive cadre.
- CIL notified 1326 vacancies in 11 disciplines for recruitment of Management Trainees Advt. No. 01/2019 (MT-2019) in Dec' 2019. The list of 1286 successful candidates who are finally selected in 11 disciplines has been published in CIL website on 26.03.2021 and their joining/induction process will commence shortly.

18. MANPOWER

18.1 The total manpower of the Company including its subsidiaries as on 01.04.2021 stood at **2,59,016** against **2,72,445** as on 01.04.2020. Subsidiary wise Manpower position is given in **Annexure 16**.

18.2 The Presidential Directives with respect to manpower for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes/OBC have been implemented in all Subsidiaries/units of Coal India Limited.



The representation of SC/ST employees in total manpower of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies as on 01.01.2019, 01.01.2020 and 01.01.2021 is given below: -

As on	Total Manpower	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Nos.	Percentage	Nos.	Percentage
1.1.2019	288687	54578	18.91	43560	15.09
1.1.2020	276092	54854	19.87	43262	15.67
1.1.2021	262292	52000	19.83	40063	15.27

19. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

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

20. EMPLOYEES' WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Coal India Limited strives to provide best facilities for Welfare of its employees and their families.

The facilities are extended to all sections of the Society viz- Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes, minorities as well as other marginalised segments of the society without any discrimination are given below:

20.1 Housing facilities

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

20.2 Water supply

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

20.3 Educational Facilities

The subsidiary companies of CIL have been providing financial assistance and infrastructure facilities to schools operating in Mines areas like DAV, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Public School etc. and other Educational Institutions run by the State Government to provide quality education to the employees' children. 113 schools are fully financed by CIL.

20.3.1 Coal India Scholarship Scheme:

For employees' children two types of scholarships, viz, Merit and General Scholarship, are being provided every year under certain prescribed terms and conditions. In Merit Scholarship, Students securing 1st to 20th position in Madhyamik/ H.S. or any State Board or securing 95% and above marks in ICSE, CBSE / ISC Exam (Class-X & XII) are given scholarship per month.

General Scholarship is provided to Students studying Class-V onwards up to Graduation /Post- graduation level in any discipline subject to prescribed percentage of marks.

20.3.2 Cash Award and Certificate of Appreciation:

- Every year Cash Award of 5000 and 7000 are provided to the Meritorious wards of CIL employees who secure 90% or above Marks in aggregate in 10th and 12th standard Board level examination respectively.
- Considering the high cost of technical and medical education in the country, Coal India Limited is providing financial assistance towards meeting the cost of education of the dependent children of Wage Board Employees to the extent of tuition fees and hostel charges who secure admission in IITs, NITs, ISM and Govt. Engineering and Medical colleges.

20.4 Medical Facilities

- Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries are extending medical facilities to the employees and their families through various medical establishments from the dispensary level to the central and apex hospitals in different parts of the coalfields. For specialized treatment, where the expertise/ facilities is not available, they are also referred for outside treatment in the empaneled hospitals.
- For transporting the patients to hospitals, ambulances with latest technology and life support systems are provided at central places in entire coalfields.
- In addition, special emphasis is laid on Occupational Health, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 awareness programme for the employees and their families.
- Medical facilities of OPD and indoor treatment in Company's hospitals/ dispensaries are also extended to the workers engaged by contractors.



20.5 Statutory Welfare Facilities

In accordance with the provision of the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed there-under, subsidiaries of Coal India Limited are maintaining various statutory welfare facilities for the coal mines such as Canteen, Rest Shelters etc.

20.6 Non-Statutory Welfare Measures

20.6.1 Co-operative Stores and Credit Societies.

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

20.6.2 Banking Facilities and Post Offices

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

20.6.3 Holiday Homes

Coal India Ltd. provides Holiday homes facilities at places of tourist attraction, at nominal cost, for the benefit of its employees & their families. These facilities are also available for retired employees.

20.6.4 Sports Facilities

Sports Policy for CIL and its Subsidiaries was approved by CIL Board of Directors. As per the policy, Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA), an autonomous body for promotion of sports & culture, has been registered under West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. This association supports Sports and Culture by way of providing sponsorship/ financial assistance in the coalfield areas.

20.7 Empowerment of Women

- As on 01.04.2021, 19,535 female employees are working in CIL and its Subsidiaries under different establishments. The Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS) was established under the aegis of Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) on 12th February, 1990 which came into existence at CIL in the same year. The forum has been actively working for the empowerment of women in the Company.
- Coal India Limited has a Sexual Harassment Complaints Committee comprising of members as per the guidelines provided by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The company, in addition to maternity benefits provided under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, provides 730 days of Child Care Leave on full salary to women employees, subject to other conditions as stipulated in the policy.

20.8 CIL Welfare Board Meeting

- Coal India Welfare Board is the decision making forum for welfare policies which enables betterment and improvement in living condition of employees in CIL.
- The members of CIL Welfare Board comprises of Central Trade Union representatives and Management representatives who meet on regular basis to discuss the welfare measures and review the implementation status of various welfare schemes.

21. MEASURES TAKEN BY THE COMPANY TO COMBAT COVID-19

Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India circulated an order vide ref No 40-3/2020-DM(A) dated 24-Mar-2020 and addendum dated 25-Mar-2020 wherein Coal and Mineral production, Transportation, Supply of explosives and activities incidental to mining operations have been placed in exempted category of Industrial Establishment as Coal Industry is an essential services and Coal India Limited is a Public Utility Service Organization.

However, the employees working at CIL-HQ have been allowed to resume duty at work place in a phased manner through roster duty, and those employees who reside in the containment zone have been fully exempted from attending duties in the office and have been allowed to work from home.

Further, following actions were taken at CIL Hq in view of Pandemic COVID-19.

- Stopping attendance through Biometric Attendance System
- Restricting physical movement of paper and people. Use of e-office, email or other electronic mode of communication
- Avoiding gathering
- Meetings through Video Conferencing
- Social distancing for employees at workplace



A. Following COVID-19 related CSR projects were undertaken by CIL during FY 20-21:-

Infrastructure Creation

Sl.No.	Company	Details of infrastructure created	Location
1	MCL	525 bedded COVID hospital (500 general & 25 ICU beds). Bed addition is planned.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
2	MCL	150 bedded COVID hospital (144 general & 6 ICU beds) and 50 bedded COVID care centre	Lakhanpur, Odisha
3	MCL	6 quarantine centers at HQ and different areas of MCL	Odisha
4	BCCL	Hospitals earmarked as dedicated COVID hospitals: - Central Hospital, Dhanbad (L – 3 with 30 new ICU beds) - Regional Hospital, Bhuli (L – 2) - Regional Hospitals at Baghmara and Jealgora (L – 1)	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
5	SECL	Govt. hospitals converted into 100 bedded COVID treatments centre with testing lab	Ambikapur and Bilaspur, Chattisgarh
6	CIL	100 beds of Karnataka Inst. Of Medical Sciences (KIMS) converted into ICU beds	Dharwad, Karnataka

Equipment support for COVID-19 treatment

Sl.No.	Company	Details of equipment support provided	Location
1	CIL	COVID Cold Chain Equipment for Vaccine transport - West Bengal: 73 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Small), 70 Deep Freezers (Small) & 24 Deep Freezers (Large) - Meghalaya: 7 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Small), 3 Deep Freezers (Small) & 10 Deep Freezers (Large) 2 refrigerated trucks (1 each for West Bengal and GMSD, Kolkata) – Procurement is in progress	West Bengal, Meghalaya and GMSD, Kolkata
2	SECL	COVID Cold Chain Equipment for Vaccine transport 25 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Small) 6 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Large) 13 Deep Freezers (Small) 1 Deep Freezer (Large) 1 Walk In Freezer	Chattisgarh
3	SECL	60 TRUE-NAT Testing machines	Chattisgarh
4	NCL	50 Ambulances	Uttar Pradesh

Contribution to COVID-19 related funds

- ₹ 20 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, West Bengal by CIL
- ₹ 20 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, Maharashtra by CIL
- ₹ 10 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, Chattisgarh by SECL
- ₹ 20 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, Jharkhand by CCL
- ₹ 20 cr. to Madhya Pradesh CM Relief Fund by NCL
- ₹ 1.25 cr. in total to 3 districts in Maharashtra and 2 in Madhya Pradesh by WCL

Distribution of COVID-19 related consumables

- More than 71,000 food packets on Shramik Special Trains
- Around 2.3 lakh cooked food/dry ration packets in peripheral areas
- More than 80,800 Lt. of sanitizer in peripheral areas
- More than 17.56 lakh masks in peripheral areas
- More than 1.35 lakh hand gloves and 29,500 PPEs in peripheral areas

B. Following actions were taken at mines/establishments of CIL in view of Pandemic COVID-19

- Stopping attendance through Biometric Attendance System
- Restricting physical movement of paper and people. Use of e-office, email or other electronic mode of communication
- Avoiding gathering
- Meetings through Video Conferencing
- Social distancing for employees at workplace



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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C. Vaccination to Health workers and those above 45 years of age with co-morbidities

Vaccinations were open for health workers in January '21 and subsequently it was made available for people above 60 years of age or people above 45 years of age with co-morbidities. Vaccination status upto 31/03/2021 in respect of CIL is as follows:

- No of employees vaccinated (above 45 years of age)– 9069
- No of dependents of employees vaccinated (above 45 years of age)– 1539
- No of contractual employees vaccinated (above 45 years of age)– 222

Vaccination drives are being continued in all the Subsidiaries of CIL.

22. TREE PLANTATION / AFFORESTATION

Plantation and Green belt are developed through extensive tree plantation programme every year by the Subsidiaries of CIL. Avenue plantation, plantation on OB dumps, plantation in and around mines, residential colonies, and available government land are undertaken in the existing as well as the new projects. The subsidiaries of CIL have planted around 19.89 lakh saplings during 2020-21 in an area covering more than 861.81 Ha. (i.e. 19.59 Lakh Saplings over 844.31 Ha inside mine lease area & 28,400 Saplings over 17.50 Ha outside mine lease area) with an increase of more than 6% over previous year in terms of number of saplings.

23. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

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

- 4 workshops were organised in each quarter to enable use of Hindi in official jobs.
- Employees were imparted Training on Hindi noting and drafting and provisions regarding Official Language Act.
- Publication of 2 editions of Hindi Magazine namely "Koyla Darpan" from CIL HQs.
- Executives of Hindi Cell participated in two Rajbhasha Conference of Town Official Language Implementation Committee (PSU).
- Observation of 'Hindi Fortnight' in all offices of CIL and Subsidiaries in the month of September by conducting various events and competitions.
- Training of employees in Hindi Praveen classes under Hindi teaching scheme of Govt. of India.
- Kavi Sammelan was organized on 12.03.2021 at Coal India Limited (Headquarters), Kolkata under the leadership of noted poet Mr. Arun Jaimini and in the presence of poets like Mrs. Anamika 'Amber', Mahesh Garg 'Bedhadak', Dinesh Babra, Rohit Sharma.
- Three departments of Coal India Ltd. were conferred with Rajbhasha Shield for the best practices in Official Language implementation in the year 2019-20.
- In order to promote use of Hindi in official work, "CIL Hindi Book Writing Incentive Scheme" and "Incentive Scheme for Correspondence/ Drafting and doing other official work in Hindi" have been implemented.

Following awards were conferred on CIL by various Government organizations:

- In the meeting of the Town Official Language Implementation Committee (PSU), Kolkata on 28.01.2021, Coal India Limited was awarded Second Prize in the Corporate Office category for the best execution of Official Language Implementation.

24. VIGILANCE DIVISION

Coal India Ltd. has a well-structured Vigilance Division at Corporate HQ-Kolkata, headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer of the rank of Joint Secretary to Govt. of India, assisted by a multi-disciplinary team of vigilance officers. Similarly, all of its eight subsidiaries have their independent Vigilance Units, each headed by CVOs at the level of Director to Gol.

CVO, CIL, at the Corporate Office, acts as a coordinating authority between Vigilance Departments of Subsidiaries, Ministry of Coal and the CVC. Chief Vigilance Officer at corporate office deals with complaints, investigations and systemic improvements on issues having multi-subsidary and often company-wide implications.

During the last two years, Vigilance Division of CIL, as a part of their preventive vigilance function, explored several processes having tremendous operational & financial implications and developed practical suggestions successfully for the management, using modern data analytic tools and sometimes accompanied by field experiments. Some of these studies, attempted for the first time ever, which crystalized into actionable and implementable suggestions for management, the implementation of which derived immense benefits for the company, are briefly summarized below:

- Study and systemic suggestions on the phenomenon of under-loading of railway rakes:

Till 2018-19, underloading of coal dispatched to various consumers and the resultant under loading charges paid by the coal companies had been increasing at an abnormal rate, reaching to a level of ₹772 crores in 2018-19 from ₹332 crores in 2014-15. Despite several attempts made in the past, through contractual and technological interventions, to curb this trend, no significant impact could be made. In view of the inherent complexities involved, the entire process was studied in great depth by Vigilance Division, which resulted into various systemic improvement suggestions. The implementation of these suggestions, by the management, successfully curbed the rising trend of underloading and resulted in reducing the underloading charges to a level of ₹530 crores in 2019-20 and further to a level of ₹467 crores in 2020-21. The absolute saving to CIL due to this single systemic improvement stood at ₹242 crores and ₹63 crores in 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively. The progressive reduction of underloading charges in the financial year 2020-21 is more significant considering the fact that this year recorded the highest ever increase in coal dispatch by rail (324.8 Mill.T in 2020-'21 as against 282.8 Mill.T in 2019-'20), which establishes sustainable nature of such system improvements.



- Vigilance Division made an in-depth studies on various policies and processes related to measurement of coal and overburden – two core activities in coal mining. The studies revealed several vulnerabilities which had huge ramification not only in the investigation of coal shortage cases and excess payment cases for overburden removal, but also in the accuracy and efficiency of measurement of coal stock and OB removal. These suggestions led to embarking upon certain fundamental changes in the Uniform Code, commonly known as Yellow Book, after nine years of its first revision, unveiled by the Hon'ble Minister of Coal on CIL's Foundation Day-2020.

In the quest for fast and accurate measurement of extracted material during mining, CIL has always been upgrading its instruments for measurement. CIL has been the industry leader in introducing the latest Terrestrial Laser Based technology for measurements. The study undertaken by Vigilance Division into the functioning of 3D TLS resulted in making these instruments more efficiently and optimally utilized, which were being used for in-situ overburden measurement earlier. For the first time, CIL decided to adopt them for measurement of coal stock also in selected major mines of coal companies. CIL also issued policy circulars to reduce the survey and measurement time through 3D TLS by a substantial margin.

- In the current financial year, CIL Vigilance Division embarked upon a preventive vigilance exercise called "Mission – Quality Management" (MQM) to study the entire quality determination process chain of CIL and its Subsidiary coal companies aided by modern data analytic tools. CVO, CIL examined consignment-quality-test results of more than 1.2 million samples, spanning over four years and representing a quantity of 1625 Million Tonnes of coal. Insights gained from this study altered certain fundamental perceptions about coal quality, quality assurance, quality control and customer satisfaction. Very elaborate systemic suggestions have been presented by CVO, CIL through multiple Advisories, which were discussed at the highest level. Effective implementation of these suggestions has secured rich dividends to the company in the form of quality bonus during 2020-'21.

In order to isolate and quantify intrinsic factors which contribute to quality variations, several field experiments were conducted in collaboration with mine managements under the guidance of CVO, CIL to determine the extent of in-seam variation in calorific value of coal in some of the major seams of five coal companies.

- During the year 2020-'21 CIL Vigilance Division received 722 complaints including those forwarded by MoC, CBI and CVC out of which 718 have been disposed during the year.
- Despite the constraints posed by the prevailing COVID situation, the Vigilance Units of CIL and its subsidiaries undertook numerous intensive examinations, surprise checks and investigations leading to punitive actions on 409 officials during the year. The major areas of punitive action include procurement, recruitment and measurement of coal stocks and overburden removed.

As directed by Central Vigilance Commission, the Vigilance Awareness Week 2020 was observed in HQ and all Units of Coal India Ltd and its Subsidiaries from 27.10.2020 to 02.11.2020 emphasizing the theme "Vigilant India- Prosperous India". Various awareness activities, both within and outside the organization, were conducted during the observance of VAW-2020 strictly following Covid protocols.

25. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Employee received remuneration either equal to or in excess of the limits prescribed under Rule 5(2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 during 2020-21 is given in **Annexure 17**. Details of Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 on disclosure in the Board Report with reference to remuneration of Managerial Personnel of Top 10 employees are annexed to the Report.

26. BOARD OF DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Shri Pramod Agrawal was appointed as Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD) and Chief Executive officer (CEO) from 1st Feb'2020 and was on the Board throughout the year. Shri Binay Dayal-Director (Technical), Shri Sanjiv Soni-Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Shri S.N. Tiwary-Director (Marketing) were on the Board throughout the year. Shri R.P. Srivastava Director (P &IR) superannuated on 31st January' 2021 (afternoon) and Shri S.N. Tiwary Director (Marketing) had been entrusted with an additional charge of Director (P&IR), CIL w.e.f. 01.02.2021 for a period of six months.

Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari, AS, MoC was on the Board throughout the year. Smt. Reena Sinha Puri, JS &FA, MOC ceased to be the Director of the Company w.e.f 28th May'2020 and Smt. Yatinder Prasad, JS & FA, MoC was appointed as a Director from 24th August' 2020.

On completion of their tenure, Shri V.K.Thakral and Shri B.L.Gajipara ceased to be the Independent Directors from 6th Sept'2020.

Shri S. Saran, CMD, CMPDIL continued throughout the year as a Permanent Invitee. Shri R.R. Mishra, CMD, WCL on superannuation ceased to be the permanent invitee from 1st January' 2021. Shri S K Mishra, Addl. Member Traffic Transportation was appointed as permanent invitee from 22nd April' 20 and continued throughout the year and Shri P K Sinha, CMD, NCL had been appointed as a Permanent Invitee in CIL Board w.e.f 21st Jan'21 vice Shri R.R. Mishra. Shri M.Viswanathan was the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer throughout the year.

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

In terms of Article 39(j) of the Articles of Association of the Company, one third of retiring Directors are liable to retire by rotation shall retire at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and they are eligible for reappointment. Shri V.K. Tiwari will retire by rotation and has also offered himself for re-appointment.

The Board of Directors held 19 meetings during the year 2020-21.



27. Composition of Audit Committee

CIL in pursuance of excellence in corporate governance formed an Audit Committee of its Board of Directors w.e.f. 20th Jul'2001 and Audit Committee was re-constituted by the Board in its 410th meeting held on 2nd Sept'20 consisted of Two Independent Directors and one Government Nominee Director, one Invitee and one permanent invitee. From 6th Sept, 2020, CIL did not have any Independent Director in its Board. Therefore, Audit Committee is not functioning from 6th Sept' 2020. Company had requested Ministry of Coal, its Administrative Ministry who is the appointing authority to appoint Independent Directors including a woman Independent Director. Details were disclosed in Corporate Governance Report under point number 3.1.

28. Composition of CSR Committee

From 6th Sept, 2020, CIL did not have any Independent Director in its Board. Therefore, CSR Committee is not functioning w.e.f 6th Sept' 2020. Company had requested Ministry of Coal, its Administrative Ministry who is the appointing authority to appoint Independent Directors including a woman Independent Director. Details were disclosed in Corporate Governance Report under point number 3.6.

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

The following independent directors had given their declaration during 2020-21 that they meet the criteria of independence as stipulated in sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act 2013.

- i. Shri V.K.Thakral
- ii. Shri B.L. Gajipara

Further, as required under Section 149(7) of Companies Act'13 and Regulations 25(8) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 as amended, both the Independent Directors had submitted declaration that they meet the Independence Criteria as provided in Clause (b) of Regulation 16(i) of LODR 2015 and they are not aware of any circumstance or situation, which exists or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact their ability to discharge duties with an objective independent judgment and without any external influence. Further, as required under Regulation 25(9) of LODR 2015 as amended, the Board of Directors of the Company in its 405th Board meeting held on 12th Jun'2020 took on record the declaration and confirmation submitted by the Independent Director under Regulations 25(8) after undertaking due assessment of the veracity of the same.

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

No Independent Director was appointed/ re-appointed during the financial year 2020-21. Hence Board had not formed any opinion on the Integrity, Expertise & Experience (including Proficiency) of Independent Director.

31. Recommendation of Audit Committee by the Board.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties

Related Party Transactions made with the Subsidiary companies were exempted under Regulation 23(5)(a) and (b) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 being transactions between two government companies and transactions entered between a holding and its wholly owned Subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with holding company and placed before the shareholders at the general meeting for approval. Hence Form AOC 2 is not prepared. However, the remuneration paid to Key Managerial Personnel is disclosed separately in point no VI of Annexure 17.

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

Loan, guarantees and investments made by Coal India Limited in terms of Section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 is enclosed in Annexure 18.

37. Familiarization programme of Board Members.

Board of Directors are fully briefed on all business related matters, associated risk, new initiatives etc. of the company. The Board of directors were also briefed about the provisions of Companies Act 2013, Prohibition of Insider Trading Regulations, 2015 as amended and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015. As per Regulation 25 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement)



Regulations, 2015, the listed entity shall familiarize Independent Directors through various programmes about the listed entity, including the following:

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

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

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Familiarization_Programmes_imparted_to_Independent_Directors_for_2020-21.pdf

38. Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace

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

1. Ms. Ratnabali Shome – Chairperson
2. Smt. Sangita Goyal – Member
3. Sri Chinmayanand Gupta – Member
4. Dr. (Mrs.) S.P. Banerjee – Member
5. Shri Hrishikesh – Member
6. Ms. Pallabi Halder – NGO Member

No sexual harassment complaint was received during the year 2020-21 at Coal India Limited Hqs.

39. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In terms of Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Significant Accounting Policies at Note-2 & Additional Notes on Accounts at Note-37 forming part of CIL (Standalone) Accounts and Significant Accounting Policies at Note-2 & Additional Notes on Accounts at Note-38 forming part of CIL (Consolidated) Accounts.

It is confirmed that:

- a) In the preparation of the Annual financial statements, the applicable Indian Accounting Standards have been followed and that no material departures have been made from the same;
- b) The Accounting Policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgements and estimates made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and profit & loss of the company for that period;
- c) Proper and sufficient care have been taken for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) The Annual Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;
- e) Internal Financial Controls have been laid down and that such controls are adequate and were operating effectively during the year ended 31st March, 2021.
- f) Proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

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

The group is taking continuous measures to combat the adverse impact of COVID-19 and has implemented manifold measures for ease of doing business. The group has considered the possible effects that may arise due to pandemic in the preparation of the financial results including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets as on 31st March, 2021. The group will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising out of future economic conditions and the resultant impact on its business.



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

40. ACCOUNTS OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

The statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of company's Subsidiaries, Associate companies and Joint ventures under the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of Companies Act, 2013 is enclosed as AOC 1 in **Annexure 19**. In terms of General Circular No.2/2011 dated 8th February, 2011 from Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Annual Accounts of the Subsidiary companies shall be made available to the shareholders on demand.

41. COST AUDIT REPORT & COST AUDITOR

M/s Dhananjay V. Joshi & Associates conducted Cost Audit of your company for the year 2019-20 and Cost Audit Report was approved by the Board of Directors in their 413th meeting held on 14th October, 2020. The above report was filed in XBRL mode with MCA on 9th November, 2020.

M/s Shome & Banerjee was appointed as Cost auditor for CIL Standalone for the year 2020-21. E-form CRA-2 has been filed with MCA portal vide SRN R53219853 dated 4th September, 2020.

42. SECRETARIAL AUDIT

In pursuance of Section 204 of Companies Act 2013, company had conducted Secretarial Audit for the year 2020-21 by a peer reviewed practicing Company Secretary firm **M/s Parikh & Associates**, Practising Company Secretaries. Their appointment was approved in 400th CIL Board meeting held on 12th March'20. Company has obtained 'Secretarial Audit Report' and the response to their comments are enclosed in **Annexure 20**. In addition, CIL has 6 Material Unlisted Subsidiaries and their Secretarial Audit Report along with Observation of Secretarial Auditor of Subsidiaries and Management Reply are also annexed as per Regulation 24A of LODR 2015.

43. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

CIL Board had approved Risk Management Charter and Risk Register to build up a strong Risk Management Culture within CIL in achieving company's goals and objectives. The entity level Risk Assessment included:

- i) Strategic Risk,
- ii) Operational Risk,
- iii) Financial Risk,
- iv) Compliance Risk,
- v) Project Related Risk and
- vi) Support System Risk.

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

44. WEBLINK

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

1. Corporate Social Responsibility Policy:

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CSR_Policy_w.e.f._08.04.2021.pdf

2. Vigil Mechanism/Whistle Blower Policy:

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/whistle-blower-policy_TYEsLJw.pdf

3. Policy for determining Material Subsidiary:

https://archive.coalindia.in/DesktopModules/DocumentList/documents/POLICY_FOR_DETERMINING_MATERIAL_SUBSIDIARIES_21032015.pdf

4. Related Party Transaction Policy:

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

5. Policy on determination of Materiality under SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015

https://archive.coalindia.in/DesktopModules/DocumentList/documents/Policy_on_determination_of%20Materiality_under_SEBI_LODR_%20Regulations_2015__03042017.PDF

6. Policy on Preservation of documents including Archival Policy under SEBI(LODR) Regulations 2015

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Policy_on_Preservation_of_documents_including_Archival_Policy_under_SEBI_LODR__ZXTbKI6.pdf



7. Dividend Distribution Policy under SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Dividend_Distribution_policy_of_Coal_India_Limited_25102017_QwCV1sY.pdf

8. Annual Return for the year 2020-21.

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the Annual Return as on March 31, 2021 is available on the Company's website on https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Annual_Return_of_Coal_India_Limited_2020-21_366Ua8v.pdf

45. COMPANY CONFIRMS THE FOLLOWING:-

1. None of the Directors are disqualified for appointment as per Section 164 of the Companies Act 2013.
2. Company has not issued any Equity share with differential voting rights, Sweat Equity shares and ESOP.
3. Unclaimed Interim Dividend for the year 2012-13 was due for transfer to IEPF Account on 13.04.2020. Due to Covid-19 pandemic and within the time permitted by MCA, it was transferred on 26.06.2020. Further Unclaimed Final Dividend 2012-13 on which dividend had not been claimed for seven consecutive years were transferred to IEPF Authority on 19.10.2020 as stipulated in Companies Act 2013. Further Unclaimed Interim Dividend 2013-14 along with shares on which dividend had not been claimed for seven consecutive years were also transferred to IEPF Authority on 15.02.2021.
4. Statutory, Secretarial, and Cost Auditors had not resigned during the year 2020-21
5. No relative of director was appointed to place of profit.
6. As per Regulation 32(4) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 deviation of Proceeds of Public issue is not applicable to the company.
7. There is no deposit covered under Chapter V of Companies Act 2013.
8. There is no deposit, which is not under compliance of Chapter V of Companies Act 2013.
9. There is no change in the nature of business.
10. No Director is in receipt of any commission from Subsidiary companies in which he is a director.
11. Applicable Secretarial Standards, i.e. SS-1 and SS-2, relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings', respectively, have been duly followed by the Company.
12. There is no Material Change from the end of financial year 2020-21 till the date of this Board Report.

46. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Details in respect of frauds reported by Auditors under section 143(12) other than those which are reportable to the Central Government.:
No such report of fraud as per Audit Report of Standalone as well as Consolidated Accounts has been received.
2. Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the company which have occurred between the end of the FY and the date of the report:
No material changes and commitments occurred between the end of the FY and the date of the report which may affect the Standalone as well as consolidated financial position of the company. Impact of outbreak of COVID-19 has not significantly affected performance of the company. However, management is closely observing the impacts of pandemic on its performance.
3. The names of companies which have become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year.
New Joint Venture namely Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited was incorporated in FY 2020-21.
Further, the company has incorporated two wholly owned subsidiaries on 16th April, 2021 viz. CIL Solar PV Limited for manufacturing of solar value chain (Ingot-wafer-Cell Module) and CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited for renewable energy.

47. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The Board of Directors of your Company wishes to record their deep sense of appreciation for the sincere efforts put in by the employees of the Company during difficult Covid-19 time and Trade Unions. Your Directors also gratefully acknowledge the co-operation, support and guidance extended to the Company by various Ministries of the Government of India in general and Ministry of Coal in particular, besides the State Governments. Your Directors also acknowledge with thanks the assistance and guidance rendered by Statutory Auditors, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Secretarial Auditor and Cost Auditor and wishes to place on record their sincere thanks to Consumers for their continued patronage.

48. ADDENDA

The following are annexed:-

- i) Pre-tax Profit of CIL & its Subsidiaries for 2020-21 vis-à-vis 2019-20 (Annexure 1).
- ii) Subsidiary wise details of Dividend income of CIL Standalone (Annexure 2).



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- iii) The comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Standalone Financial Statements of Coal India Limited **(Annexure 3)**.
- iv) Auditors Report on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 including Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") **[Annexure 3(A)]**.
- v) The comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Consolidated Financial Statements of Coal India Limited **(Annexure 4)**.
- vi) Auditors Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 including Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") **[Annexure 4(A)]**.
- vii) Subsidiary wise Coal Off-take. **(Annexure 5)**
- viii) Sector-wise dispatch of coal & coal products. **(Annexure 6)**
- ix) Subsidiary wise details of Stock of Coal. **(Annexure 7)**
- x) Subsidiary wise details of Trade Receivables. **(Annexure 8)**
- xi) Subsidiary-wise payment of Royalty, GST, GST compensation Cess, Cess, Sales Tax, and Others. **(Annexure 9)**
- xii) Subsidiary-wise Coking & Non-coking production, Production from underground and opencast mines. **(Annexure 10)**
- xiii) Subsidiary-wise Washed Coal (Coking) Production. **(Annexure 10A)**
- xiv) Subsidiary wise Overburden Removal. **(Annexure 10B)**
- xv) Population of equipment. **(Annexure 11)**
- xvi) Subsidiary wise System Capacity Utilization. **(Annexure 12)**
- xvii) Subsidiary wise details of Capital Expenditure. **(Annexure 13)**
- xviii) Project Implementation **(Annexure 14)**
- xix) Safety performance. **(Annexure 15)**
- xx) Subsidiary wise manpower. **(Annexure 16)**
- xxi) Disclosures under Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. **(Annexure 17)**.
- xxii) Loan and Advances, Guarantees, Investments made by the company under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act' 2013 **(Annexure 18)**.
- xxiii) Statement pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014) as on 31st March, 2021. **(Annexure 19)**.
- xxiv) Secretarial Audit Report under Section 204 of Companies Act 2013 and Secretarial Audit Report of Material Subsidiaries and Management Explanation. **(Annexure 20)**.
- xxv) Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo under Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 **(Annexure 21)**.
- xxvi) Details about Research and Development of the Company **(Annexure 22)**.
- xxvii) Disclosure as per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility **(Annexure 23)**.
- xxviii) Significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts. **(Annexure 24)**.
- xxix) Corporate Governance Report. **(Annexure 25)**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Pramod Agrawal

Chairman-cum-Managing Director

(DIN-00279727)

Dated: 13th August, 2021

Kolkata



ANNEXURE 1

Profit of CIL & subsidiaries for 2020-21 vis-à-vis 2019-20

(₹ in crores)

Company	2020-21	2019-20	Increase/(Decrease)
ECL	(907.26)	1501.35	(2408.61)
BCCL	(1577.06)	991.12	(2568.18)
CCL	1915.35	2934.49	(1019.14)
NCL	6267.78	6985.45	(717.67)
WCL	352.56	12.12	340.44
SECL (consolidated)	2020.07	2510.20	(490.13)
MCL (consolidated)	9314.60	8627.52	687.08
CMPDIL	414.49	312.62	101.87
CIL (Standalone)	7673.98	11299.26	(3625.28)
CIAL Exchange Gain/Loss	(0.84)	0.51	(1.35)
Sub-Total	25473.67	35174.64	(9700.97)
Less: Dividend from Subsidiaries	7461.46	11102.15	(3640.69)
Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)	(2.97)	(1.17)	(1.80)
Profit Before Tax	18009.24	24071.32	(6062.08)
Less : Tax on PBT	5307.07	7370.98	(2063.91)
Profit for the Period	12702.17	16700.34	(3998.17)
Add : Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) net of tax	(635.51)	(1334.73)	699.22
Total Comprehensive Income	12066.66	15365.61	(3298.95)

ANNEXURE 2

Subsidiary wise details of Dividend income of CIL Standalone

(₹ in crores)

Company (paying subsidiaries)	Dividend Income of CIL Standalone	
	2020-21	2019-20
CCL	-	294.22
NCL	2140.78	3911.83
SECL	-	1617.52
MCL	5225.00	5225.00
CMPDIL	95.68	53.58
Total	7461.46	11102.15



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ANNEXURE 3

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



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा और लेखा विभाग
INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
कार्यालय महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (कोयला)
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
पुराना निजाम महल, 234/4, आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस रोड,
कोलकाता - 700 020
OLD NIZAM PALACE, 234/4, A. J. C. BOSE ROAD,
KOLKATA-700020



संकल्पितं सत्यनिधः
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

No. 90/DGA (C)/Kol//LA-I/Accounts/CIL/SFS/2020-21/2021-22

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Sub : Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the standalone financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Sir,

I forward herewith the Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the standalone financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Encl : As stated

(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
KOLKATA

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 06 August 2021



**COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS OF COAL INDIA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

The preparation of financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013(Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor/auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) of the Act is/are responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 30 July 2021 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 14 June 2021.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 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(s) made in the statutory auditor's report, 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**

(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)

**DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
KOLKATA**

Place : Kolkata,

Dated : 06 August 2021



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ANNEXURE 3 (A)

Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 including Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies act, 2013 ("the act")

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Coal India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following Notes to the standalone financial statements.

- Note 7 regarding Investments of Rs. 9,669.65 Crore (as at March 31, 2020: Rs. 9,526.05 Crore) in two wholly owned subsidiary companies has been shown at book value. The management has not made impairment provision against the erosion of Rs. 3,753.43 Crore (as at March 31, 2020: Rs. 1,550.52 Crore) in the value of the investments as according to the management, the investment in these subsidiary companies is long term and strategic in nature and the performance of these subsidiary companies is improving.
- Note 37(5)(m) regarding temporary suspension of mining operations at Tikak, Tipong and Tirap mines at NEC since June 03, 2020 due to forest and other statutory clearance. The management is reviewing the impact of such suspension on the related assets and liabilities and has not recognized any provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the standalone financial statements.
- Note 5 in respect of Exploration and Evaluation assets amounting to Rs. 2.56 crore related to two mines Tirap OCP and Tikak West extension for which there has not been any visible progress or development since long. The management has not recognized necessary provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the books of accounts. However, the management has written off assets amounting to Rs. 5.76 crore during FY 2020-21 related to two mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block.
- Note 4 in respect of Capital Work in Progress (Other mining infrastructure / development) amounting to Rs. 17.94 crore and Rs. 51.78 crore related to Tikak extension mine and Lekhapani OCP respectively which are held up due to non-receipt of forest clearance and other statutory clearances resulting in absence of any physical development. The management has not recognized necessary provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the books of accounts.
- The Company has not provided for in its books of accounts for Contributory Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (CPRMSNE) for on roll non-executive employees based on actuarial valuation. However, the amount is not ascertainable. Refer Note 37(3).

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter:

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



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

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

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

Refer Note 23 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

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

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Key Audit Matter:

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

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

Refer 37(4)(a) to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

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

Our Audit approach involved:

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

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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



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

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Other Matters

Our Report on the Standalone Financial Statements dated June 14, 2021 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company is revised to incorporate observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Pursuant to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, we further report that:

- (i) Para (c) of the Emphasis of Matter has been modified to add the words "However, the management has written off assets amounting to Rs. 5.76 crore during FY 2020-21 related to two mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block."
- (ii) Para (e) of the "Emphasis of Matter" has been inserted with words "The Company has not provided for in its books of accounts for Contributory Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (CPRMSNE) for on roll non-executive employees based on actuarial valuation. However, the amount is not ascertainable. Refer Note 37(3)."
- (iii) Our remarks on Item no. xiii of Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements in respect of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is to be read as "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 not in compliance with Section 177 and Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards."
- (iv) Our remarks on para 3(d) of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements has been modified to add the words "except in respect of disclosure pertaining to employee benefits as required under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits."

This revised Audit Report has no material impact on the reported figures in the standalone financial statements of the Company. This audit report supersedes the original audit report dated June 14, 2021. Our audit procedure subsequent to the date of original report is restricted solely to the amendments made as mentioned in Sl. Nos. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above under "Other Matters".

- (v) Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic that caused lockdowns in various states and other travel restrictions imposed by the Central and State Governments/local administration during the period of our audit, we could not travel to some of the units and carry out the audit processes physically at the respective offices.

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

Such restrictions in performing audit procedures have enhanced the risk in effectively carrying out the audit and the quality of audit evidence gathered by us.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure - A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure - B**", a statement on the Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India after complying with their suggested methodology of audit, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statements of the Company.
- 3) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act except in respect of disclosure pertaining to employee benefits as required under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits".
 - e) In pursuance to the Notification No. G.S.R 463 (E) dated 05-06-2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to disqualification of Directors, is not applicable to the Company, being a Government Company.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

- f) The company has not complied with the provisions of section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of constitution of its Board of Directors, which did not have any independent director from September 6, 2020. There was also non-compliance of the provisions of Section 177, 178, 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 in respect of mandatory requirement of independent directors and an independent woman director, constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and the business required to be transacted at these committee meetings. The standalone financial statements audited by us have been approved by the Board of Directors in the absence of an Audit Committee and we have given our opinion on the same.
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure - C**".
- 4) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act regarding remuneration to directors is not applicable to the Company, since it is a Government Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.
- 5) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer 37(4)(a) to the standalone financial statements;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - There has been no delay in transferring the amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **RAY & RAY**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Place: Kolkata

Date: July 30, 2021

Membership No. 058477

UDIN: 21058477AAAABX2598

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

- a) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets except dates of commissioning of some old assets, location, identification and codifications which need to be updated.
- b) The fixed assets located at Head Office, North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), New Delhi Liaison Office, Regional Sales offices and other offices have been physically verified periodically as certified by the management. The process should be further improved by having a well-defined programme of physical verification to cover all the assets in phased manner. The reconciliation of physically verified assets with the book records is in progress. According to the information and explanations given by the management discrepancies noticed on the physical verification and consequential adjustments are not material;
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the title deeds, lease deeds and/or other evidences of title, freehold land amounting to Rs. 12.07 Crore (Rs. 12.07 Crore) and leasehold land amounting to Rs. 44.17 Crore (Rs. 44.17 Crore) are held in the name of the Company except for freehold land 5.60 hectares amounting to Rs. 0.03 Crore for which title deeds are not available for North Eastern Coalfields (NEC).

Title deeds are not available for 946.34 hectares of freehold land and 4,489.82 hectares of leasehold land at North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) which were acquired by the Company or came in the possession of the Company on Nationalization and for which 'nil' value is recorded in the books of accounts.

Title deeds for buildings at New Delhi Liaison Office and Delhi RSO, written down value as on March 31, 2021 amounting to Rs. 76.75 Crore (Rs. 21.37 Crore) are not available.

- ii. As informed to us, physical verification of inventories at North Eastern Coalfields, the production unit of the Company has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by the management. Year-end inventories of coal is nil, hence reporting under paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company had not granted any unsecured loan to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- v. The company has not accepted any deposit, in terms of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Mining activities of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the records and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made any detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of accounts, the Company has generally been regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. As informed to us, employee's state insurance is not applicable to the company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, service tax, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the records of the Company examined by us, following dues of income tax and central excise were in arrears as at March 31, 2021:

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Gross Amount Under dispute	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Amount deposited under protest	Amount not deposited
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	78.07	AY 2011-12	ITAT	20.00	58.07
		81.58	AY 2012-13	ITAT	0.00	81.58
		90.30	AY 2013-14	ITAT	0.00	90.30
Total		249.95			20.00	229.95
Central Excise Act, 1944	Central excise	4.45	FY 2010-11 to FY 2014-15	CESTAT	0.17	4.28



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- viii. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, Government or debenture holders during the year and as such paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. As per notification no. GSR 463(E) dated June 05, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, Section 197 is not applicable to the Government Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as such paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are not in compliance with Section 177 and Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **RAY & RAY**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Place: Kolkata

Date: July 30, 2021

Membership No. 058477

UDIN: 21058477AAAABX2598



“Annexure-B” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 2 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements” section of our Audit Report)

Part I

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

The company uses the Coalnet IT System to process most of its accounting transactions at CIL Head Office. Operational processes and their inter-phase with Coalnet are maintained manually.

The accounting transactions of the Delhi Liaison office and RSOs under CIL (HO) are maintained in Tally.

Major discrepancies in this regard are given below:

- All calculations related to Fixed Assets are performed separately outside IT system.
- GST (RCM) and TDS are calculated manually during the bill payment to suppliers or Contractors and subsequently entered in the IT system.
- Payroll system is not integrated with Accounts. Relevant entries are passed manually into accounting system.
- In NEC division, sales module is not linked with dispatch of coal. Also, stock register for movement of coal is not processed through IT system.

Above inadequacies in design of information technology systems have been reported in our report on the Internal Financial Controls. As per the management, development of integrated ERP system is in process. The financial implications, if any, are unascertainable.

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

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

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

As per the information and explanations given by the management, the following grants/funds were received:

During the financial year 2020-21, NEC has received Rs. 0.32 Crores from Ministry of Coal as "assistance for sand stowing and protective works" done by NEC and were properly accounted for, under "Other Operating Revenue" as 'Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works'

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

Part II - Additional Directions:

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

As informed by the management only year-end coal stock measurement is done keeping in view the contour map. NEC does not have year-end coal stock as on 31.03.2021. Hence contour maps are not used.

There is no addition of new heap during the year as all the operating mines are suspended from operation since 03.06.2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sd/-
(Nabanita Ghosh)
Partner

Membership No. 058477

UDIN: 21058477AAAABX2598

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 30, 2021



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

"Annexure-C" to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Coal India Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, in our opinion, the Company has generally maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were generally operating effectively as of March 31, 2021 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the "Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However further improvement is required in i) the documentation of Internal Financial Controls of the Company in respect of its risk assessment process, risk analysis of different functional areas and incorporating the process flows at departmental levels including risk mitigation in respect of insurance coverage, ii) strengthening of the monitoring of controls in respect of expenses and fixed assets, confirmation/ reconciliation/ adjustment of balances of other financial assets, other current and non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities and iii) inadequate design of information technology system and application controls that prevent the information system from providing complete and integrated information consistent with financial reporting objectives.

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

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

Sd/-
(Nabanita Ghosh)
Partner

Membership No. 058477

UDIN: 21058477AAAABX2598

Place: Kolkata
Date: July 30, 2021



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



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा और लेखा विभाग
INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
कार्यालय महानिदेशक लेखापरीक्षा (कोयला)
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
पुराना निजाम महल, 234/4, आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस रोड,
कोलकाता - 700 020
OLD NIZAM PALACE, 234/4, A. J. C. BOSE ROAD,
KOLKATA-700020



No. 112/DGA (C)/Kol/LA-I/Accounts/CIL/CFS/2020-21/2021-22

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Sub : Comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) read with Section 129(4) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Sir,

I forward herewith the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(6)(b) read with Section 129(4) of the Companies' Act, 2013 on the consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Encl : As stated

Place : Kolkata

Dated : 12 August 2021

(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
KOLKATA



**COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) READ WITH SECTION 129(4) OF THE COMPANIES
ACT, 2013 ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COAL
INDIA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013(Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditor/auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) read with section 129(4) of the Act is/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 Revised Audit Report dated 04 August 2021 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 14 June 2021.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021 under section 143(6)(a) read with section 129(4) of the Act. We conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries as listed in the Annexure-1, but did not conduct supplementary audit of the financial statements of subsidiaries/joint venture companies as listed in the Annexure-2 for the year ended on that date. Further, section 139(5) and 143(6)(a) of the Act are not applicable to Coal India Africana Limitada being incorporated in Foreign country under the respective laws for appointment of their Statutory Auditor and for conduct of supplementary audit. Accordingly, Comptroller and Auditor General of India has neither appointed the Statutory Auditors nor conducted the supplementary audit of this company. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

In view of the revisions made in the statutory auditor's report, 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) read with section 129(4) of the Act.

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


(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)

**DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AUDIT (COAL)
KOLKATA**

**Place : Kolkata
Dated : 12 August 2021**

**Annexure-1**

Name of the Subsidiary companies and Joint Venture for which audit was conducted
Subsidiary companies
Coal India Limited (Standalone)
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
Central Mine Planning and Development Institute Limited (CMPDIL)
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
Joint Venture companies
International Coal Ventures Private Limited (ICVL)
Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL)
Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)

Annexure-2

Name of Joint Venture for which audit was not conducted
Joint Venture companies
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)



Auditors Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 including Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Coal India Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its joint ventures, which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the 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 their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, of consolidated profit, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement of the Holding Company.

- 1) Note 38(7)(t) regarding temporary suspension of mining operations at Tikak, Tipong and Tirap mines at NEC since June 03, 2020, due to forest and other statutory clearance. The management is reviewing the impact of such suspension on the related assets and liabilities and has not recognized any provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the consolidated financial statements.
- 2) Note 5 in respect of Exploration and Evaluation assets amounting to Rs. 2.56 crore related to two mines Tirap OCP and Tikak West extension for which there has not been any visible progress or development since long. The management has not recognized necessary provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the books of accounts. However, the management has written off assets amounting to Rs. 5.76 crore during FY 2020-21 related to two mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block.
- 3) Note 4 in respect of Capital Work in Progress (Other mining infrastructure / development) amounting to Rs. 17.94 crore and Rs. 51.78 crore related to Tikak extension mine and Lekhapani OCP respectively of Holding Company which are held up due to non-receipt of forest clearance and other statutory clearances resulting in absence of any physical development. The management has not recognized any provision of impairment in respect of such assets in the books of accounts.
- 4) Washed Medium Coking Coal (WMCC) was being supplied by CCL at mutually agreed price under an MOU to M/s SAIL & M/s RINL. However, no MOU has been signed between CCL & SAIL/RINL for the Financial Year 2017-18 and onwards. From April 1, 2017, the price of WMCC has been revised quarterly, using an import parity-based Pricing Mechanism adopted by CCL as envisaged under New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) under which the CCL has been raising invoices to SAIL/RINL as per notified price.

Due to non-execution of MOU for the Financial Year 2017-18 and onwards, SAIL/RINL requested to appoint an external agency for price fixation mechanism. CCL has appointed a consultant for fixation of a transparent import parity-based price mechanism and is under process of finalization and under an interim arrangement w.e.f. July 28, 2018, CCL agreed to supply WMCC at an ad hoc price of Rs. 6,500 per tonne.

Pending fixation of transparent import parity based price mechanism by external agency, SAIL has requested to implement the recommendations of external agency to be made applicable from April 1, 2017 instead of July 28, 2018. However, CCL has decided that the price as determined by External Agency shall be applicable w.e.f. July 28, 2018 and not retrospectively and accordingly, sales prior to applicability of ad hoc price, has been recognized at the quarterly revised notified price.

In view of the above, no adjustments have been done for the amount remaining unpaid for the difference in price against the supplies made of WMCC by CCL to SAIL/RINL for the period from April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018 amounting to Rs. 414.87 crore.

- 5) In case of CCL, contingent liability of Rs.13,568.50 crore (Previous year- Rs. 13,568.50 crore), towards penalty for mining of coal in excess of the environmental clearances limit in respect of 42 mines.
- 6) In case of NCL, contingent liability includes Rs. 3,513.07 crore disputed income tax demands. This amount consists of principal and interest upto date of demand. The interest for the period from date of notice of demand to date of Balance Sheet has not been included in contingent liability.



- 7) In case of NCL, Gorbi mines have been closed and abandoned years back in 1998-99. As per circular from Ministry of coal vide circular No. 55011(1)\2009-CPAM dated February 18, 2011 requirement of preparation of mine closure plan and amount to be deposited in escrow account, applies to existing and operating mines. However, provision exists to the tune of Rs. 23.00 crore for the Gorbi Mine. The matter was referred to CMPDIL, who have revised the estimated cost of Rs 33.44 crore which should be the provision under mine-closure for Gorbi mines. The above amount of Rs 23.00 crore includes acid pit water management costing Rs. 22.43 crore which will be taken up by NTPC at their cost as per the MOU dated January 03, 2019 entered between NCL and NTPC and hence the fund allocated for the same is no more required to be provided by NCL. After latest development on MoU with NTPC, the matter was again taken up with CMPDIL for final review and confirmation. CMPDIL recommended for retaining provision only upto Rs. 0.82 crore for mine closure cost of abandoned Gorbi mines. Therefore, recommendation of CMPDIL is under consideration for final approval by management. Till the final approval, status quo is being maintained.
- 8) In case of CCL, pending analysis of grade, contaminated clean coal of 83,795 MT is lying at Kathara Washeries since 1995-96, presently valued at NIL.
- 9) In case of CCL, Government of Jharkhand has raised a demand of Rs. 26,218.15 crore against 36179.30 acres of Government land, under the command area of CCL. The tentative liability as computed by the CCL for compensation of Government land subject to verification by state authorities is Rs. 778.62 crore against 5,392.75 acres of land. However, pending reconciliation with the state authorities, Jharkhand Government, the total final liability payable against the compensation of land, is presently not ascertainable.
- 10) In case of WCL and SECL emphasis has been given on the matter that the companies have changed the method of accounting in respect of the input tax on GST paid for capital goods during 2020-21 with retrospective effect and impact of such change in the method of accounting is not ascertainable in case of WCL.
- 11) In case of BCCL, CCL, NCL and WCL, certain balances of loans, other financial assets, trade receivables, other current and non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities have not been confirmed, though letters seeking confirmation have been issued. Consequential impact on confirmation/ reconciliation/ adjustment of such balances, if any, is not ascertainable.
- 12) The Holding Company, BCCL, MCL, WCL and CCL have not provided in the books of accounts for Contributory Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (CPRMSNE) for on roll non-executive employees based on actuarial valuation. However, the amount has not been ascertained as on reporting date. Refer Note 38(4). In case of ECL, the company has considered provision of Rs. 88.99 crore towards CPRMSNE for on roll non-executive employees which is not on the basis of actuarial valuation. Pending ascertainment of liability on actuarial valuation, provision of Rs. 88.99 crore has resulted in overstatement of provisions with corresponding overstatement of loss in the financial statements of ECL as well as in the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter:

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

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

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

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

Refer Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

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

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.



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Key Audit Matter:

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

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

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

Refer Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

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

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Key Audit Matter:

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

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

Refer Note 38(5)(a)(I) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

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

Our Audit approach involved:

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

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Key Audit Matter:

4. Accuracy of Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment which involves critical estimates in the stripping ratio

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

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



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

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

Refer Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Auditor's Response:

Principal Audit Procedures:

- Obtained working data of Stripping Adjustment and checked that the total expense incurred during the year is allocated between Coal production and Overburden.
- Checked that the ratio variance is calculated on the basis of amount allocated to overburden and OB quantity extracted during the year correctly.
- Performed analytical procedures and test of details for reasonableness of expenses considered stripping activity adjustment calculation.
- Checked that the accounting policy applied and management's judgments used for Stripping Activity Adjustment are appropriate.
- Review of observations of the auditors of the subsidiary companies to ensure accuracy and uniformity in computation and provision of Stripping Activity Expenses/Adjustments.

Audit Conclusion:

Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

Other Matters

- a) Our Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements dated June 14, 2021 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company is revised to incorporate observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Pursuant to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, we further report that:
 - (i) Para 2 of the Emphasis of Matter has been modified to add the words "However, the management has written off assets amounting to Rs. 5.76 crore during FY 2020-21 related to two mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block."
 - (ii) Para 12 of the "Emphasis of Matter" has been inserted with words "The Holding Company, BCCL, MCL, WCL and CCL have not provided in the books of accounts for Contributory Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (CPRMSNE) for on roll non-executive employees based on actuarial valuation. However, the amount has not been ascertained as on reporting date. Refer Note 38(4). In case of ECL, the company has considered provision of Rs. 88.99 crore towards CPRMSNE for on roll non-executive employees which is not on the basis of actuarial valuation. Pending ascertainment of liability on actuarial valuation, provision of Rs. 88.99 crore has resulted in overstatement of provisions with corresponding overstatement of loss in the financial statement of ECL."
 - (iii) Our remarks on para 3(d) of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements has been modified to add the words "and in case of the Holding Company, BCCL, MCL, WCL, CCL and ECL towards disclosure pertaining to employee benefits as required under Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits."
 - (iv) Our remarks on serial number (ii) of Part II of "Annexure-A" to the Independent Auditors' Report has been modified to add the words "In case of CCL, there is no such case of split and merger/restructure of an area during the year except restructure of the Magadh and Amrapali area into two separate areas namely "Magadh & Sangh Mitra area" and "Amrapali & Chandragupta area", notification for which was issued as on 31-10-2020 by empowered committee of functional directors (ECFD) of CCL and is under process."
 - (v) Under Other Matters, paragraph (b) has been inserted and number of employees is to be read as 1503 in place of 1173 in paragraph (d) in the original report, presently paragraph (f). Paragraph (e) of the original report has been removed.

This revised Audit Report has no material impact on the reported figures in the financial statements of the Company. This audit report supersedes the original audit report dated June 14, 2021.

Our audit procedure subsequent to the date of original report is restricted solely to the amendments made in Para (2) and (12) of the "Emphasis of Matters", para 3(d) of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements", paragraph (a), (b) and (f) of Other Matters and reporting under serial number (ii) of Part II of Annexure A in respect of Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to the Independent Auditors Report.

- b) In case of NCL, SECL, ECL and CCL as per the relevant clause of model Fuel supply Agreement (FSA) and FSA with NTPC plants, coal transportation is charged against the supply of coal to its customers located beyond the distance of 3 Kms. These companies are charging coal transportation charges for lead range of 0-3 Km also in respect of such customers. However, some of the areas of NTPC has disputed the claims of transportation charges for the part of lead range of 0-3 Kms taking plea of FSA clause. The matter is taken up by CIL for



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resolution of dispute. In case of CCL, as explained by the management, the outstanding from these plants are recoverable and therefore provision, if any, will be made after the outcome of AMRCD decision and no adjustments have been done for the amount of Rs. 1.94 crore as disputed by NTPC.

The amount of such dues of STC from NTPC against which the subsidiary companies have not recognised provision in their books of accounts is Rs. 132.30 Crores in case of ECL, Rs. 221.79 Crores in case of NCL and Rs. 102.47 Crores in case of SECL respectively. Also the matter have not been reported in the Revised Independent Auditor's Reports of ECL, NCL and SECL by the independent auditors of the respective companies and have been included in this report based on observation of Supplementary Audit.

- c) We did not audit the financial statements of nine subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial results, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 1,54,035.88 crore as at March 31, 2021, total revenues of Rs. 94,701.63 crore, total net profit after tax of Rs. 12,529.39 crore, and total comprehensive income of Rs. 11,892.62 crore and net cash flows of Rs. 5,957.87 crore for the year ended on March 31, 2021, as considered in the consolidated financial results. The consolidated financial results also include the Group's share of net loss after tax of Rs. 5.14 crore and total comprehensive income of Rs. (5.62) crore for the year ended as considered in the consolidated financial results, in respect of two joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management upto June 14, 2021 and our opinion on the consolidated financial results, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors after considering the requirements of Standard of Auditing (SA 600) on 'using the work of another auditor including materiality' and the procedures performed by us as already stated above.
- d) The consolidated financial results also include the Group's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 2.17 crore and total comprehensive income of Rs. 2.17 crore and for the year ended March 31, 2021 as considered in the consolidated financial results, in respect of three joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.
- e) The financial results of the foreign subsidiary Coal India Africana Limitada prepared as per General Accounting Plan for small entities in Mozambique (PGC-PE) and audited by other auditor have been considered for consolidation. No adjustment has been made for the differences between such financial results prepared as per General Accounting Plan for small entities in Mozambique (PGC-PE) and Indian Generally Accepted Accounting principles (GAAP) being insignificant as per the management and relied upon by us.
- f) In case of CCL, as on March 31, 2021, basic data of around 1503 employees are having negative leave balance in their leave account due to non updation of leave balance of employees. In respect of this irregularity capturing of employee master data has already been taken up and ERP implementation is under process.
- g) In case of CCL, contingent liability includes Rs. 809.10 crore disputed income tax demands. This amount consists of principal and interest up to the date of demand. The interest for the period from date of notice of demand to date of Balance Sheet has neither been calculated nor included in contingent liability.
- h) In case of CCL, for Pipawar area there is a liability of Rs. 7.69 crore towards provident fund at the year-end out of which Rs. 7.24 crore has been paid in April 2021 leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 0.45 crore. This is a liability relating to earlier years subject to reconciliation.
- i) In case of MCL, periodical reconciliation/confirmation of Trade Receivable amounting to Rs. 772.86 crore is under process.
- j) In case of MCL, the value of its mining right has been included under Other Land instead of disclosing it separately as mining rights.
- k) In case of the Holding Company, BCCL, and ECL, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic that caused lockdowns in various states and other travel restrictions imposed by the Central and State Governments/local administration during the period of the audit, the auditors could not travel to some of the units and carry out the audit processes physically at the respective offices.

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

Such restrictions in performing audit procedures remotely have enhanced the risk in effectively carrying out the audit and the quality of audit evidence gathered by us.

In case of NCL, due to the Covid -19 lockdown restrictions, the management could not get physical verification of inventories (other than coal) and fixed assets at the end of the year by the firms of chartered accountants appointed for this purpose.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



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

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

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

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring 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 Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its joint ventures to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of the sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, is not applicable on the consolidated financial statements as referred in proviso to Para 2 of the said Order.
- 2) As required under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the directions issued by The Comptroller and Auditor General of India after complying with their suggested methodology of Audit, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statements of the Group. This statement has been prepared incorporating the observations of the independent auditors of the subsidiary companies mentioned in their reports.
- 3) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules issued thereunder except in case of WCL towards presentation of certain balances under PPE and current/ non-current segregation of certain assets and liabilities and in case of the Holding Company, BCCL, MCL, WCL, CCL and ECL towards disclosure pertaining to employee benefits as required under Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits.
 - (e) In pursuance to the Notification No. G.S.R 463(E) dated 05-06-2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to disqualification of directors, is not applicable to the Government Companies.
 - (f) The Holding company has not complied with the provisions of section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of constitution of its Board of Directors, which did not have any independent director as at March 31, 2021. There was also non-compliance of the provisions of Section 177, 178, 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, LODR 2015 in respect of mandatory requirement of independent directors and an independent woman director, constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and the business required to be transacted at these committee meetings. The consolidated financial statements audited by us have been approved by the Board of Directors in the absence of an Audit Committee and we have given our opinion on the same.
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure - B**".
- 4) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: As per notification number G.S.R. 463 (E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, section 197 of the Act regarding remuneration to directors is not applicable to the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, since these are Government Companies. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.



5) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors in case subsidiary companies and joint ventures as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph above:

- (i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint ventures - Refer Note 38(5)(a)(I) to the consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) The Group and its joint ventures except WCL, SECL, CCL and CMPDIL did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

- (iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by its subsidiary companies and joint ventures incorporated in India.

For **RAY & RAY**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 058477

UDIN: 21058477AAAABY9925

Place: Kolkata

Date: August 04, 2021



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"Annexure-A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 2 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements" section of our Audit Report)

Part I

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

According to the information and explanations given to us by the holding company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiary companies, The Group uses the Coalnet IT System to process most of its accounting transactions. Operational processes and their inter-phase with Coalnet are maintained manually.

In case of Holding Company, the accounting transactions of the Delhi Liaison office and RSOs under CIL (HO) are maintained in Tally.

Major discrepancies in this regard are given below:

- All calculations related to Fixed Assets are maintained in spreadsheet format.
- GST (RCM) and TDS are calculated manually during the bill payment to suppliers or contractors and subsequently entered in the IT system.
- Payroll system is not integrated with Accounts. Relevant entries are passed manually into accounting system.
- Sales module is not linked with dispatch of coal. Also, stock register for movement of coal and calculation of OBR is not processed through IT system.

Above inadequacies in design of information technology systems have been reported in our report on the Internal Financial Controls.

- a) In case of CMPDIL, the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system but it lacks a robust integrated system with proper internal control system in place with well-defined financial controls and internal checks which is required for integration of all departments and processes at various offices.
- b) In case of BCCL, as per existing practice there are chances of some transactions being missed to be accounted as they are not automated.
- c) In case of ECL, sub-ledgers of advance received from rail customers amounting to Rs. 465.37 crore are maintained manually.
- d) In case of SECL, 2 Subsidiaries of SECL use Tally ERP as its accounting software.
- e) In case of MCL, IT system does not exist to process accounting transactions in case of all subsidiaries of MCL except one. However, the same will not impact the integrity of the accounts.

As per the management, development of an ERP system is in process which will integrate all operational process with financial module on real time basis. Such ERP will be implemented by all respective headquarters, units, regional offices, workshop etc. of Holding company and its subsidiary companies. The financial implications, if any, are unascertainable at this point.

- (ii) **Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company)**

According to the information and explanations given to us by the holding company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiary companies, there is no restructuring of loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the holding company or subsidiary companies.

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

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

- a) In case of Holding Company, during the financial year 2020-21, NEC has received Rs. 0.32 Crores from Ministry of Coal as "assistance for sand stowing and protective works done by NEC and were properly accounted for, under "Other Operating Revenue" as 'Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works'

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

- b) CCL has received reimbursement of the expenses incurred under CCDAC scheme against the railway siding/road being constructed by EC Railways. The same has been properly accounted for and utilized as per the terms and conditions laid down by the Central Government.
- c) In case of ECL and CMPDIL funds received /receivable for specific scheme from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions.



- d) In case of WCL, SECL, NCL and MCL no funds for specific scheme from central/state agencies was received/receivable during the year.
- e) In case of BCCL, the company has not received funds for specific scheme from central/state agencies during the year. However, funds received in earlier years for specific scheme from MOC were properly utilized as per its terms and conditions.

Part II - Additional Directions: -

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

According to the information and explanations given to us by the holding company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiary companies (except CMPDIL since not applicable), coal stock measurement was done keeping in view of the contour map except following:

- a) In case of Holding Company, as informed by the management only year-end coal stock measurement is done keeping in view the contour map. NEC does not have year-end coal stock as on 31.03.2021. Hence contour maps are not used.
- b) In case of BCCL, in some of the cases, small stocks whose geometrical shape are cumbersome and not fit for measurement using contour plan / level section, are being measured by conventional method, even if such stocks are having contour plans. For the washeries the stocks of slurry, rejects and middling were building up since inception of the washery, i.e. prior to take over by BCCL. The heaps, particularly of reject, slurry, middling etc. are huge in shape and size. All these heaps are not having contour plans, as such being measured by conventional method.
- c) In case of MCL, as per yellow book, annual coal stock measurement shall have to be carried out by Coal Stock Measurement team constituted at CIL. However, as per CIL Office Order No. CIL/C-1/C.Stock/20-21/271 dated 29.04.2021, due to continuous rise in COVID-19 cases, the measurement was carried out by inter area team constituted at subsidiary level and accordingly the closing stock of coal has been valued.

Physical stock measurement reports are accompanied by contour maps in all cases except in case of Holding Company since not used as there is no stock as on March 31, 2021.

Approval of the competent authority was obtained for new heap created during the year in case of all subsidiaries (except CMPDIL since not applicable). However, in case of Holding Company, there is no addition of new heap during the year as all the operating mines are suspended from operation since 03.06.2020.

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

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

In case of MCL, during the year under audit, Bhubaneswari area was created carving out of Jagannath area. Audit of physical verification of assets transferred to Bhubaneswari area on the date of transition has been done by the management. It is also the practice of the MCL to conduct physical verification of assets by independent chartered accountant firm at every quarter. Asset under Kolkata Sales office has been transferred to HQ commercial area based on the physical verification report as on March 31, 2020. However, in case of 4 subsidiaries of MCL there was no merger/split/re-structure.

In case of CCL, there is no such case of split and merger/restructure of an area during the year except restructure of the Magadh and Amrapali area into two separate areas namely "Magadh & Sangh Mitra area" and "Amrapali & Chandragupta area", notification for which was issued as on 31-10-2020 by empowered committee of functional directors (ECFD) of CCL and is under process.

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

According to the information and explanations given to us by the holding company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiary companies (except CMPDIL since not applicable), separate Escrow Accounts for each mine has been maintained in CIL and its subsidiary companies except in case of CCL, where Escrow account in respect of 2 mines namely Tapin South OC and Rajhara OC have not yet been opened.

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

Funds in Escrow accounts have been utilised during the year for the following Subsidiary companies:

- a) In case of MCL, during the year, the company had withdrawn 90.48 crore for mine closure activity after obtaining approval from the Coal controller Office.
- b) In case of SECL, the proposal for utilization of fund of the escrow accounts has been initiated from the area to H.O.
- d) In case of WCL, an amount of Rs. 110.58 crore is utilized during the year out of the funds earmarked in the escrow accounts based on the CCO certification.



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- e) In case of BCCL, an amount of Rs. 36.42 crore has been withdrawn from the escrow account after third party audit and adjusted with progressive mine closure expenses incurred account created out of the expenditure incurred for progressive mine closure on year-to-year basis.
- f) In case of ECL, Rs. 32.52 crore was utilized from escrow account during the year.
- g) In case of NCL, some expenses incurred and charged off to the statement of profit and loss instead of adjusting through escrow accounts.
- h) In case of CCL, escrow accounts for 64 mines have been maintained and during the year CCL has received Rs. 192.42 crore for mine closure activities after obtaining approval from the Coal Controller office.

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

According to the information and explanations given to us by the holding company and as reported by the auditors of the subsidiary companies (except CMPDIL since not applicable), penalty for illegal mining has been imposed by the Honorable Supreme Court during the year on the Company / Group for the following Subsidiary companies.

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

For **RAY & RAY**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Place: Kolkata

Date: August 04, 2021

Membership No. 058477

UDIN: 21058477AAAABY9925



"Annexure-B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Coal India Limited (hereinafter referred as ("the Holding Company")), and considered reports of auditors of its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the "Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our audit, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, in our opinion, have generally maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were generally operating effectively as of March 31, 2021 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the "Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



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However in case of Holding Company and CCL, further improvement is required in i) the documentation of Internal Financial Controls of the Company in respect of its risk assessment process, risk analysis of different functional areas and incorporating the process flows at departmental levels including risk mitigation in respect of insurance coverage, ii) strengthening of the monitoring of controls in respect of expenses and fixed assets, confirmation/ reconciliation/adjustment of balances of loans, other financial assets, other current and non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities, iii) inadequate design of information technology system and application controls that prevent the information system from providing complete and integrated information consistent with financial reporting objectives.

In case of NCL, Internal Control System for inventories with regard to the receipt/ issue for production and generation of report from ERP software is required to be further strengthened.

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

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting, in so far as it relates to eight subsidiary companies and two joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India. Three joint ventures are unaudited.

For **RAY & RAY**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 301072E)

Sd/-

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 058477

UDIN: 21058477AAAABY9925

Place: Kolkata

Date: August 04, 2021



ANNEXURE-5

Subsidiary wise coal offtake

Company-wise target vis-à-vis actual off-take for 2020-21 and 2019-20 are shown below: -

(Fig in Mill. Tonnes)

Company	2020-21			2019-20	Growth over last year	
	AAP Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Achieved	Abs.	%
ECL	52.00	42.04	80.84%	49.32	-7.28	-14.76%
BCCL	29.00	23.13	79.75%	28.76	-5.63	-19.58%
CCL	74.00	65.40	88.38%	67.33	-1.93	-2.87%
NCL	113.00	108.65	96.15%	107.42	1.22	1.14%
WCL	60.00	49.69	82.82%	52.58	-2.89	-5.49%
SECL	172.00	138.78	80.68%	141.94	-3.16	-2.22%
MCL *	160.00	146.71	91.69%	134.02	12.69	9.47%
CIL	660.00	574.48	87.04%	581.92	-7.44	-1.28%

* including 1.8 Mill Tes of coal purchased from Odisha Coal and Power Limited (OCPL) and resold by MCL in terms of the provisions for sale of excess coal by OCPL to CIL as per the Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement entered between Government of India and OCPL and 0.7 MT of coal which was sold from Talabira mines through e-auction as per guidelines of Ministry of Coal.

ANNEXURE- 6

Sector-wise dispatch of Coal & Coal Products

(Fig in Mill.Tonnes)

Year	2020-21			2019-20	Growth over last year	
Sector	AAP Target	Despatch	%	Actual	Abs.	%
Power (Util)#	526.00	444.97	84.60%	465.72	-20.744	-4.45%
Steel *	3.82	2.22	58.07%	2.24	-0.019	-0.86%
Cement	5.68	4.45	78.37%	5.71	-1.257	-22.04%
Fertilizer	2.67	1.53	57.19%	1.76	-0.236	-13.39%
Others	121.83	120.43	98.84%	107.05	13.375	12.49%
Despatch**	660.00	573.60	86.91%	582.48	-8.881	-1.52%

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

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

** A quantity of 0.70 million tonnes of coal has been sold through e-auction as per MoC guidelines from Talabira mines and the same has been included



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ANNEXURE 7

Subsidiary wise details of Stock of Coal

Company	Net Value of stock as on 31.03.2021	Net Value of stock as on 31.03.2020	Stock in terms of no. of month's Net Sales	
	(Rs. In Crores)	(Rs. In Crores)	As on 31.03.21	As on 31.03.20
ECL	622.73	321.92	0.73	0.30
BCCL	1126.84	630.50	2.20	0.84
CCL	1163.03	1103.27	1.30	1.14
NCL	748.72	276.23	0.59	0.21
WCL	1711.21	1342.12	2.23	1.76
SECL	1255.82	806.70	0.90	0.57
MCL	990.76	704.56	0.82	0.60
NEC/CIL	0.00	14.21	0.00	0.74
Total	7619.11	5199.51	1.11	0.70

ANNEXURE 8

Subsidiary wise details of Trade Receivables

(Figures in ₹ Crores)

Company	Trade Receivables As on 31.03.2021		Trade Receivables As on 31.03.2020	
	Gross	Net of provisions	Gross	Net of provisions
ECL	4793.34	4423.53	3699.62	3316.46
BCCL	3515.79	3004.80	3154.38	2414.72
CCL	3690.79	3402.53	2775.49	2492.11
NCL	3200.45	3103.94	1855.64	1850.15
WCL	3324.75	3268.96	1376.89	1349.94
SECL	2239.39	1114.74	2039.59	1653.80
MCL	1378.18	1292.63	1375.35	1323.07
NEC/CIL	23.16	11.99	19.16	7.97
Total	22165.85	19623.12	16296.12	14408.22



ANNEXURE 9

(₹ in Crores)

Subsidiary-wise payment of Royalty, Cess, GST and Other levies.

Company	Particulars	States								2020-21
		MP	Chattisgarh	WB	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	UP	Odisha	Assam	
ECL	Royalty			15.75	315.53					331.28
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF			4.72	99.49					104.21
	-NMET			0.32	7.18					7.50
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST			20.11	58.58					78.69
	-SGST			20.11	58.58					78.69
	-IGST			115.91	0.03					115.94
	GST Compensation Cess			1,003.94	670.42					1,674.36
	Cess on coal			1,991.57						1,991.57
	State Sales Tax / VAT			-	-					-
	Central Sales Tax			-	2.80					2.80
	Others			-	13.35					13.35
	Total			3,172.43	1,225.96					4,398.39
BCCL	Royalty			0.02	911.46					911.48
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF			0.01	268.14					268.15
	-NMET				17.90					17.90
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST			0.01	131.74					131.75
	-SGST			0.01	131.74					131.75
	-IGST			1.00	14.20					15.20
	GST Compensation Cess			1.47	902.61					904.08
	Cess on coal			53.92						53.92
	State Sales Tax / VAT			1.06	0.60					1.66
	Central Sales Tax			0.95	2.25					3.20
	Others				76.07					76.07
	Total			58.45	2,456.71					2,515.16
CCL	Royalty				1,331.37					1,331.37
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF				371.06					371.06
	-NMET				35.83					35.83
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST				235.35					235.35
	-SGST				235.35					235.35
	-IGST				4.64					4.64
	GST Compensation Cess				2,525.53					2,525.53
	Cess on coal									
	State Sales Tax / VAT				0.25					0.25
	Central Sales Tax									-
	Others				232.74					232.74
	Total				4,972.12					4,972.12



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(₹ in Crores)

Company	Particulars	States								2020-21
		MP	Chattisgarh	WB	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	UP	Odisha	Assam	
NCL	Royalty	1,484.71					393.25			1,877.96
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF	461.96					118.64			580.60
	-NMET	30.80					7.83			38.63
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST	219.36					60.28			279.64
	-SGST	219.36					60.28			279.64
	-IGST	8.72					6.67			15.39
	GST Compensation Cess	3,712.61					496.79			4,209.40
	Cess on coal									-
	State Sales Tax / VAT									-
	Central Sales Tax									-
	Others	712.51					68.50			781.01
	Total	6,850.03					1,212.24			8,062.27
WCL	Royalty	82.70	-	-	-	1,149.06				1,231.76
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act		-	-	-					
	-DMF	25.54	-	-	-	344.73				370.27
	-NMET	1.73	-	-	-	22.98				24.71
	Goods and Service Tax:		-	-	-					
	-CGST	13.57	-	-	-	148.97				162.54
	-SGST	13.57	-	-	-	148.97				162.54
	-IGST	0.03	-	-	-	1.39				1.42
	GST Compensation Cess	131.89	-	-	-	1,806.12				1,938.01
	Cess on coal									
	State Sales Tax / VAT									-
	Central Sales Tax									-
	Others									
	Total	269.03				3,622.22				3,891.25
SECL	Royalty	262.67	2,111.06							2,373.73
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF	81.97	665.85							747.82
	-NMET	5.47	42.36							47.83
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST	35.37	261.86	0.35						297.58
	-SGST	35.37	261.86	0.35						297.58
	-IGST	0.02	3.36							3.38
	GST Compensation Cess	427.21	5,081.56							5,508.77
	Cess on coal									-
	State Sales Tax / VAT		3.77							3.77
	Central Sales Tax		-							-
	Others	146.90	289.92							436.82
	Total	994.98	8,721.60	0.70						9,717.28



(₹ in Crores)

Company	Particulars	States								2020-21
		MP	Chattisgarh	WB	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	UP	Odisha	Assam	
MCL	Royalty							1,624.71		1,624.71
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF							541.23		541.23
	-NMET							36.45		36.45
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST							230.36		230.36
	-SGST							230.36		230.36
	-IGST							0.60		0.60
	GST Compensation Cess							5,748.60		5,748.60
	Cess on coal									
	State Sales Tax / VAT									-
	Central Sales Tax									
	Others									
	Total							8,412.31		8,412.31
NEC	Royalty								6.07	6.07
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF								1.83	1.83
	-NMET								0.12	0.12
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST								3.27	3.27
	-SGST								3.27	3.27
	-IGST								0.78	0.78
	GST Compensation Cess								3.49	3.49
	Cess on coal								0.18	0.18
	State Sales Tax / VAT									-
	Central Sales Tax									-
	Others									
	Total								19.01	19.01
Overall	Royalty	1,830.08	2,111.06	15.77	2,558.36	1,149.06	393.25	1,624.71	6.07	9,688.36
	Addnl Royalty under MMDR Act									
	-DMF	569.47	665.85	4.73	738.69	344.73	118.64	541.23	1.83	2,985.17
	-NMET	38.00	42.36	0.32	60.91	22.98	7.83	36.45	0.12	208.97
	Goods and Service Tax:									
	-CGST	268.30	261.86	20.47	425.67	148.97	60.28	230.36	3.27	1,419.18
	-SGST	268.30	261.86	20.47	425.67	148.97	60.28	230.36	3.27	1,419.18
	-IGST	8.77	3.36	116.91	18.87	1.39	6.67	0.60	0.78	157.35
	GST Compensation Cess	4,271.71	5,081.56	1,005.41	4,098.56	1,806.12	496.79	5,748.60	3.49	22,512.24
	Cess on coal	-	-	2,045.49	-	-	-	-	0.18	2,045.67
	State Sales Tax / VAT	-	3.77	1.06	0.85	-	-	-	-	5.68
	Central Sales Tax	-	-	0.95	5.05	-	-	-	-	6.00
	Others	859.41	289.92	-	322.16	-	68.50	-	-	1,539.99
	Total	8,114.04	8,721.60	3,231.58	8,654.79	3,622.22	1,212.24	8,412.31	19.01	41,987.79



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ANNEXURE 10

Subsidiary-wise Coal Production

(Figs. in million tonnes)

Company	Coking		Non-Coking		Total	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
ECL	0.015	0.026	44.990	50.376	45.005	50.402
BCCL	23.384	25.954	1.272	1.783	24.656	27.737
CCL	15.043	20.027	47.546	46.862	62.589	66.889
NCL	0.000	0.000	115.041	108.053	115.041	108.053
WCL	0.181	0.178	50.094	57.458	50.275	57.636
SECL*	0.219	0.250	150.386	150.296	150.605	150.546
MCL	0.000	0.000	148.013	140.358	148.013	140.358
NEC	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.517	0.036	0.517
CIL	38.842	46.435	557.378	555.703	596.220	602.138

* It includes 3.202 MT from Gare Palma IV/2&3 OC for which Coal India Ltd. was appointed akin to a designated custodian w.e.f. 01.04.2015 (through SECL)

PRODUCTION FROM UNDERGROUND AND OPENCAST MINES

(Fig. in MT)

Company	Underground		Opencast		Total	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
ECL	9.309	9.206	35.696	41.196	45.005	50.402
BCCL	0.608	1.042	24.048	26.695	24.656	27.737
CCL	0.424	0.703	62.165	66.186	62.589	66.889
NCL	0.000	0.000	115.041	108.053	115.041	108.053
WCL	3.402	4.160	46.873	53.476	50.275	57.636
SECL	12.176	14.090	138.429	136.456	150.605	150.546
MCL	0.535	0.836	147.478	139.522	148.013	140.358
NEC	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.517	0.036	0.517
CIL	26.454	30.037	569.766	572.101	596.220	602.138

ANEXURE 10A

Washed Coking Coal Production

(In Lakh Te)

Company	Washed Coking Coal	
	2020-21	2019-20
BCCL	7.50	6.64
CCL	4.37	7.62
CIL	11.87	14.26

ANEXURE 10B

Subsidiary wise Overburden Removal

(Figures in million cubic metres)

Company	2020-21	2019-20
ECL	139.585	140.455
BCCL	103.836	82.646
CCL	103.577	103.356
NCL	373.441	323.234
WCL	254.189	210.655
SECL	196.370	164.737
MCL	173.150	124.514
NEC	0.535	4.730
CIL	1344.683	1154.327



ANNEXURE 11

Population of Equipment

Equipment	No. of Equipments		Indicated as % of CMPDI Norm			
	As on 1.4.2021	As on 1.4.2020	Availability		Utilization	
			2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Dragline	32	33	89	93	88	87
Shovel	628	661	96	95	71	68
Dumper	2520	2678	115	112	73	69
Dozer	959	967	103	103	51	52
Drill	616	652	108	107	50	49

SUBSIDIARY WISE MAJOR HEMM POPULATION AS ON 01.04.2021

(In Nos.)

EQUIPMENT	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	CIL
DRAGLINE	1	1	-	23	2	4	1	32
SHOVEL	60	98	82	113	131	82	62	628
DUMPER	183	409	272	540	340	550	226	2520
DOZER	81	103	174	177	141	151	132	959
DRILL	50	80	106	143	66	106	65	616
TOTAL	375	691	634	996	680	893	486	4755

ANNEXURE 12

SYSTEM CAPACITY UTILIZATION

(Unit %)

Company	2020-21
ECL	84.45
BCCL	67.03
CCL	72.52
NCL	90.93
WCL	92.14
SECL	67.40
MCL	81.41
Overall CIL	80.57

ANNEXURE 13

Subsidiary wise details of Capital Expenditure

(Figs. in ₹ Crs)

Company	2020-21		2019-20	
	BE	Actual	BE	Actual
ECL	1200.00	1052.12	1100.00	896.69
BCCL	800.00	425.01	625.00	548.99
CCL	1460.00	1939.42	850.00	635.70
NCL	1450.00	1994.25	1235.00	458.87
WCL	850.00	942.28	1050.00	555.52
SECL	4000.00	3583.55	2100.00	1496.63
MCL	2300.00	2489.96	1700.00	1587.33
CMPDIL	40.00	43.77	55.00	31.95
CIL Standalone*	900.00	813.47*	1285.00	57.97
Total	13000.00	13283.83	10000.00	6269.65

*CIL Standalone includes CIL's investment in JV amounting to ₹ 756.67 Crore.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ANNEXURE 14

a) Projects Completed During the Year 2020-21

Sl. No.	Sub	Name of the Projects	Type	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)	Completion Capital (₹ Crores)
1	CCL	Karo	OC	3.50	96.53	88.16
2	CCL	Tapin	OC	2.50	264.68	179.87
3	CCL	Govindpur Ph II	OC	1.20	142.11	122.71
4	WCL	Penganga	OC	4.00	441.82	378.74
5	WCL	New Majri Sec IA & IIA	OC	1.20	52.25	64.85
6	WCL	RPR of Ghonsa	OC	0.60	97.25	88.59
7	WCL	Gouri Deep	OC	0.40	164.97	111.90
8	MCL	Kulda	OC	10.00	302.96	487.06
9	MCL	Jagannath Reorganization	OC	6.00	414.02	437.01
Total				27.60	1976.59	1958.89

b) Project Started Production during the Year 2020-21

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	Type	Date of Approval	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)
1	SECL	Saraipali	OC	1.40	143.63	0.049

A. Mining projects sanctioned by CIL Board -2020-21

Sl. No.	Sub	Name of the Projects	Type	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)	Production in 2020-21 (MT)
1	ECL	Jhanjra Expansion	UG	16-04-2020	5.00	1922.24
2	ECL	Sarpi Expansion	UG	16-04-2020	1.59	672.39
3	ECL	Mohanpur PH-II	OC	11-11-2020	2.50	951.99
4	CCL	Sanghmitra	OC	12-06-2020	20.00	1694.00
5	CCL	Chandragupta	OC	12-06-2020	15.00	973.50
6	CCL	Patraru UG	UG	25-08-2020	5.00	1712.54
7	CCL	Jharkhand Laiyo Expn	OC	25-08-2020	1.00	764.57
8	CCL	Pundi Expn	OC	11-11-2020	5.00	713.35
9	CCL	Rohini Karkata	OC	18-01-2021	10.00	1020.42
10	NCL	Bina-Kakri Amalgamation	OC	25-08-2020	14.00	1361.58
11	NCL	Nigahi Expn	OC	11-11-2020	25.00	3926.99
12	WCL	Mungoli Nirguda Extension	OC	11-11-2020	4.38	826.80
13	SECL	Baroud Expn	OC	12-06-2020	10.00	2309.80
14	SECL	Dipka Expn.	OC	24-12-2020	40.00	5241.40
15	SECL	Porda Chimtapani	OC	24-12-2020	10.00	2310.12
16	MCL	Balaram Expansion	OC	12-06-2020	15.00	4020.93
17	MCL	Gopalji-Kaniha Expansion	OC	25-08-2020	30.00	8416.19
18	MCL	Bhubaneswari Expansion	OC	25-08-2020	40.00	3145.45
19	MCL	PR for Subhadra	OC	25-03-2021	25.00	2623.69
20	NEC	Tikak West Expn.	OC	16-04-2020	0.40	349.92
SUB TOTAL (A)					278.87	44957.87

**B. Mining projects sanctioned by Subsidiary Company Boards -2020-21**

1	CCL	Sirka	OC	04-05-2020	1.50	222.82
2	CCL	Religarha	OC	13-06-2020	2.00	283.95
3	CCL	Chainpur EPR	OC	13-06-2020	1.00	195.48
4	CCL	UCE Tapin South Expn.	OC	04-11-2020	2.00	230.41
5	CCL	Kabribad RPR	OC	04-11-2020	0.75	32.87
6	WCL	Gauri -Pauni Expansion	OC	04-08-2020	3.50	337.38
7	WCL	Sasti Expansion	OC	04-08-2020	2.50	371.59
8	WCL	Jamunia RPR	UG	04-08-2020	0.90	281.25
9	WCL	UCE of Dhaunorth (Extn of Nandan-2)	UG	04-08-2020	0.45	85.73
10	WCL	Gokul Expn.	OC	23.03.2021	2.00	456.95
11	WCL	Ghonsa	OC	23.03.2021	1.50	241.70
12	SECL	Jampali RCE	OC	27-05-2020	2.00	278.64
13	SECL	Madannagar	OC	11-08-2020	12.00	3778.13
14	SECL	Pelma	OC	18-09-2020	15.00	4415.98
15	SECL	Durgapur	OC	20-10-2020	6.00	2560.00
16	SECL	Batura West	OC	06-03-2021	0.80	496.28
SUB TOTAL (B)					53.90	14269.16
SUB TOTAL (A+B)					332.77	59227.03

Non-Mining Projects sanctioned by CIL and Subsidiary Company Boards 2020-21

Sl. No.	Sub	Project	Date of Approval	Sanctioned Capital (₹ Crores)
A. Non-Mining projects sanctioned by CIL Board -2020-21				
1	MCL	Jharsuguda Barpali Sardega Railway line - PH-II	16-04-2020	2900.63
2	ECL	Construction of 10 Mty CHP at Raj Mahal	07-08-2020	232.74
3	CCL	Tori Shivpur triple line Railway Project	24-12-2020	3587.37
SUB TOTAL (A)				6720.74
B. Non-Mining projects sanctioned by Subsidiary Company Board -2020-21				
1	BCCL	Construction of Monidih Railway siding	22-12-2020	54.15
2	BCCL	Construction of Track Hopper at Patherdih Washery	25-03-2021	68.20
SUB TOTAL (B)				122.35
TOTAL (A+B) - NON MINING				6843.09



Safety performance:

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

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

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

Table-2: Subsidiary-wise Accident Statistics of CIL for the year 2020

Company	Fatal Accidents in nos.	Fatalities in nos.	Serious Accidents in nos.	Serious Injuries in nos.	Fatality Rate		Serious Injury Rate	
					Per Mill. Te	Per 3 lakh manshifts	Per Mill. Te	Per 3 lakh manshifts
ECL	6	7	18	22	0.15	0.16	0.47	0.50
BCCL	2	2	9	9	0.08	0.07	0.34	0.32
CCL	1	1	7	7	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.28
NCL	2	2	14	15	0.02	0.18	0.13	1.36
WCL	4	4	6	7	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.13
SECL	10	10	15	16	0.07	0.26	0.11	0.41
MCL	4	4	4	4	0.03	0.26	0.03	0.26
NEC	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CIL	29	30	73	80	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.37

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

Subsidiary wise position of Manpower (In Nos.)

Company	As on 01.04.20	As on 01.04.21
ECL	57153	54866
BCCL	43425	41149
CCL	38168	36717
WCL	40401	38097
SECL	51426	47481
MCL	21991	21902
NCL	14382	13801
NEC	1213	983
CMPDIL	3156	3068
DCC	249	216
CIL(HQ)	881	736
Total	2,72,445	2,59,016



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

STATEMENT OF KMPs REMUNERATION FOR 2020-21					
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Total (in ₹)	Ratio of Remuneration to Median Remuneration of all Employees	Increase in Remuneration over Last Year (%)
1	PRAMOD AGRAWAL	CMD	4994179.00	2.92	149.28
2	BINAY DAYAL	DIR (T)	5611154.00	3.28	-8.85
3	R. P. SRIVASTAVA	DIR (P)	4403025.00	2.57	-16.76
4	SANJIV SONI	DIR (F)	6382297.00	3.73	44.55
5	S N TIWARI	DIR (M)	4644252.00	2.71	49.66
6	M. VISWANATHAN	CS	4992781.00	2.92	-3.43
	TOTAL		31027688.00		

NOTES

* Shri R.P.Srivastava, Ex- Dir(P) superannuated from CIL HQ wef 31.01.2021

Compared to the previous year 2019-20, figures for the current year 2020-21 shows that:

- Gross Turnover has decreased by 6%.
 - Median Remuneration of all the employees has increased by 10.88% and average remuneration of all employees has increased by 19.54%.
 - Salaries paid to executives are as per Department of Public Enterprises, GOI guidelines and to non-executives as per National Coal Wage Agreement X.
 - Average Remuneration of employees excluding KMPs has increased by 19.96%. Average Remuneration of KMPs has increased by 21.94%
- During FY 2020-21, Directors availed variable components of remuneration, i.e. Performance Related Pay, parameters being :-
 - Company Rating
 - EER Rating
 - Profit Component
 - Ratio of required amount to available amount
 - Grade Percentage
 - None of the employee drew salary more than ₹ 1,02,00,000 in the year or ₹ 8,50,000 in any particular month.
 - No. of permanent employees as on 31.03.21: - 2,59,016.

TOP 10 REMUNERATION FOR 2020-21

Employee Code	Employee Name	Gross Income (in ₹)	Designation	Nature of Employment	Qualification	Date of Commencement of Employment in CIL HQ	Date of Birth	Last Employment held
90029612	Subrata Kumar Kundu	7150240.00	GM(Mining)	Permanent	B. Tech. (Mining) Ist Class & MBA	16-12-2019	01-01-1962	GM(MCL)
90094871	Abani Kanta Samantaray	6768736.00	GM(Envnt)	Permanent	M.Tech (App.Geo) & MBA	02-07-2018	11-06-1964	GM(MCL)
90097023	R M Wanare	6694812.00	GM(Mining)	Permanent	B.Tech (Mining) Ist Class	16-10-2018	30-03-1964	GM(CMPDIL)
90176355	M K Singh	6627523.00	GM(Mining)	Permanent	B.Sc.Engg, MBA	02-02-2016	16-10-1963	GM(WCL)
90141490	Tushar Kant Mishra	6538776.00	GM(MM)	Permanent	M.M.S	15-03-2017	01-08-1961	GM(SECL)
90094749	Ashok Kumar Tripathi	6390550.00	GM(Geo)	Permanent	M.Sc (Geology)	17-06-2019	18-04-1961	CM(CMPDIL)
90097205	Sanjiv Soni	6382297.00	Director (Finance)	Contractual	CA&CWA	10-07-2019	18-06-1961	DF(CIL)
90112327	V G Pratapan	6219991.00	GM(Mining)	Permanent	B.E.(Mining) Ist Class	24-12-2018	30-04-1961	GM(MCL)
90195983	Kalyan Chaudhuri	6218571.00	Ch Mgr(E&T)	Permanent	B.Tech (Electronics)	02-05-2017	27-11-1960	GM(SECL)
90065368	P R Mittal	6186989.00	GM(Mining)	Retired	B.Tech (Mining) Ist class	02-07-2018	27-10-1960	GM(ECL)



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ANNEXURE 18

LOANS AND ADVANCES, GUARANTEES, INVESTMENTS BY COAL INDIA LTD.

(Disclosure as per section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013)

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.21		For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.21		Purpose
A. Non-Current Loans and Advances					
Loans to body corporate and employees					
- Secured, considered good	0.07		11.27		As a part of employee benefit measure
- Unsecured, considered good	-		125.00		Loan to NLCIL by MCL
- Credit impaired	1.87		1.95		
	1.94		138.22		
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	1.87	0.07	1.95	136.27	
TOTAL (a)		0.07		136.27	
b. Other Financial Assets					
Bank Deposits		0.14		167.54	Deposit of surplus fund
Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme		4,528.94		4,528.94	Deposit in shifting and rehabilitation fund
Deposits and receivables for Site Restoration:					
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan		64.21		8,048.44	Deposit in Mine closure escrow fund as per requirement of Mine closure guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal
Security Deposit for utilities	3.60		239.39		
Less : Provision	-	3.60	0.67	238.72	Security Deposit for P&T, Electricity etc.
Other Deposit and Receivables	34.96		65.09		
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	-	34.96	28.28	36.81	Claims etc. receivable from outsiders.
Total (b)		4,631.85		13,020.45	
c. Other Non-Current Assets					
(i) Capital Advances	4.00		1,947.04		
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	4.00	10.32	1,936.72	For procurement of assets for the company
(ii) Advances other than capital advances					
(a) Security Deposit for utilities	-		130.21		
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-	1.81	128.40	Security Deposit for P&T, Electricity etc.
(b) Other Deposits and Advances	1.75		97.14		
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	-	1.75	1.58	95.56	Security Deposit for obtaining day to day services and For procurement of misc. items and other services etc.
(c) Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred		-		2,4565.31	Receivable from escrow fund for expenditure incurred on progressive mine closure activities.
TOTAL (c)		5.75		4,625.99	
Total (a + b + c)		4,637.67		17,782.71	



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

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.21		For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.21		Purpose
B. Current Loans and Advances					
a. Loans					
Loans to body corporate and employees					
- Secured, considered good	-		1.28		As a part of employee benefit measure
- Unsecured, considered good	-		500.00		Current balance in Loan to NLCIL by MCL
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-	-	501.28	
TOTAL (a)		-		501.28	
b. Other financial assets					
Deposits and receivables for Site Restoration:					
Current Account with Subsidiaries	2,525.49		-		For transactions with subsidiaries relating to Apex Charges, Rehabilitation Charges and other transactions
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	53.83	2,471.66	-	-	
Balance with IICM		7.16		7.16	For transaction related to Training Institute IICM.
Interest accrued		0.13		284.23	Interest accrued on Investment, Bank deposit etc.
Claims & other receivables	188.90		2,123.40		Mainly includes claim receivable from customers, income tax refunds, amount recoverable from contractors, customers & suppliers, Interest receivable on Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund etc.
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	7.41	181.49	70.02	2,053.38	
TOTAL (b)		2,660.44		2,344.77	
c. Other current assets					
(a) Advance for Revenue (goods & services)	8.55		514.17		For procurement of misc. items and other services etc.
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	8.55	9.03	505.14	
(b) Advance payment of statutory dues	0.27		537.29		As per requirement of various Statutory Acts
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	0.27	0.89	536.40	
(c) Advance to CMPDIL		78.68		-	Advances to CMPDIL for R&D and other fund
(d) Other Advances and Deposits	189.42		14,085.97		Recoverable Advance to employees, Advance against various miscellaneous expenses, Payment under protest for Income tax, commercial tax etc.
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	-	189.42	24.85	14,061.12	
(e) Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred				527.91	Receivable from escrow fund for expenditure incurred on progressive mine closure activities.
Input Tax Credit Entitlement		54.51		7,336.38	Input Tax Credit to be utilised/refund under GST Act
TOTAL (c)		331.43		22,966.95	
Total (a+b+c)		2,991.87		25,813.00	



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.21	For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.21
C. GUARANTEES		
a. The outstanding balance of subsidiaries Eastern Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited to the extent of their obligations under loans (principal and interest) made to Export Development Corporation, Canada and Natixis Banque as on 31.03.2021 are:		
Export Development Corporation, Canada	160.04	160.04
Natixis Banque, Paris	5.67	5.67
b. Bank guarantee	0.00	880.98
TOTAL(C)	165.71	1046.69

(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.21	For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.21	Purpose
D. INVESTMENTS			
1. Non Current Investments (Unquoted)			
a. Investment in Co-operative shares (Unquoted)			Management participation
"B" class shares in Coal Mines Officers Cooperative Credit Society Ltd.	-	0.05	
"D" class shares in Dishergarh colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd.	-	0.01	
Shares in the Mugma coalfield colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd	-	0.01	
"B" class shares in Sodepur colly Employee's co-opt credit society Ltd.	-	0.005	
"B" class shares in Dhenomain colly. Employees' co-opt credit society Ltd.	-	0.005	
Total (a)	-	0.08	
b. Investments in Secured Bonds (quoted)			Investment of Surplus fund in various securities
7.22 % Secured Non convertible IRFC bond Tax free	-	499.95	
7.22 % Secured Redeemable REC bond Tax free	-	150.00	
Total (b)	-	649.95	
Investment in Equity Instruments			
(c) Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies			Strategic Investment in wholly owned subsidiary
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Sanctoria, West Bengal)	2218.45	-	
Central Coalfields Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand)	940.00	-	
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (Dhanbad, Jharkhand)	4657.00	-	
Western Coalfields Limited (Nagpur, Maharastra)	297.10	-	
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand)	19.04	-	
Northern Coalfields Limited (Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh)	126.19	-	
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Bilaspur, Chattisgarh)	278.36	-	



(₹ in crore)

	For CIL Standalone As at 31.03.21	For CIL Consolidated As at 31.03.21	Purpose
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (Sambalpur, Orissa)	132.37	-	
Coal India Africana Limitada (Moatize, Mozambique)	0.01	-	
Total (c)	8,668.52	-	
(d) Equity Shares in Joint Venture Companies (Unquoted)			
International Coal Venture Private Limited, New Delhi	2.80	7.57	JV for acquisition of coking coal properties abroad
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, New Delhi	0.08	0.02	JV for setting up a joint integrated power plants along with mining of coal
Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	535.48	530.42	JV for revival of Talcher unit of FCIL
Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited, Kolkata	1131.77	1129.60	JV for revival of Sindri, gorakhpur fertiliser unit of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL.
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited, New Delhi	0.01	-	JV for power generation mainly through renewable sources.
Total (d)	1,670.14	1,667.61	
(e) Other Equity (Preference Share classified as Equity Component)			
6% redeemable cumulative Preference Shares in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	855.61	-	Conversion of outstanding Loan and other Current Account balance.
Total (e)	855.61	-	
(f) Preference Shares in Subsidiary Companies - Classified as debt Component			
6% redeemable cumulative Preference Shares in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1,938.59	-	Conversion of outstanding Loan and other Current Account balance.
Total (f)	1,938.59	-	
Grand Total (a+b+c+d+e+f) (1)	13,132.86	2,317.64	
2. Current			
Mutual Fund Investment			
SBI Mutual Fund	72.51	3,304.34	Investment of surplus fund in various securities
UTI Mutual Fund	-	-	
Investments in Secured Bonds (quoted)			
7.55% Secured Non convertible IRFC Tax free 2021 series 79 bonds	-	200.00	
8% Secured Non convertible IRFC bonds Tax free	-	108.75	
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD)			
ICICI Securities	19.50	19.50	
Total (2)	92.01	3,632.59	
Total (1 + 2)	13,224.87	5,950.23	



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Form AOC1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

To the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

ANNEXURE - 19

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Figures in ₹ Crores except entry in Sl. No 9

Sl.No.	Name of Subsidiary	The date since when subsidiary was acquired ¹	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit Before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit After Taxation e.t.c.	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
Indian Subsidiaries													
1	Eastern Coalfields Limited	01-11-1975	2218.45	(1329.63)	15500.65	15500.65	0.08	14821.26	(907.26)	(147.68)	(759.58)	-	100.00
2	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	01-01-1972	4657.00	(1568.19)	13002.67	13002.67	-	8521.62	(1577.06)	(374.58)	(1202.48)	-	100.00
3	Central Coalfields Limited	05-09-1956	940.00	6610.84	19481.21	19481.21	-	15900.51	1915.35	692.78	1222.57	-	100.00
4	Northern Coalfields Limited	28-11-1985	630.94	5985.14	22701.41	22701.41	482.87	23822.90	6267.78	1869.39	4398.39	-	100.00
5	Western Coalfields Limited	29-10-1975	297.10	251.78	16160.95	16160.95	0.04	13410.72	352.56	118.27	234.29	-	100.00
6	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	28-11-1985	668.06	3628.95	32993.53	32993.53	1.64	26639.62	2020.07	572.61	1447.46	-	100.00
7	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	03-04-1992	661.84	4837.83	33045.31	33045.31	3705.98	23619.94	9314.60	2444.87	6869.73	-	100.00
8	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	01-11-1975	142.80	659.45	1718.23	1718.23	-	1753.79	414.49	97.53	316.96	-	100.00
Foreign Subsidiary													
9	Coal India Africana Limitada ²⁽³⁾ (Mozambique) (Reporting Currency - MZN) (in Lacs)	10-08-2009	0.25	(2797.23)	36.27	36.27	-	-	(16.17)	-	(16.17)	-	100.00

Note

- 1 Date of incorporation of subsidiaries has been considered
- 2 Exchange rate as on 31.03.2021: 1 MZN = ₹ 1.056470
- 3 Coal India Africana Limitada (Mozambique) is yet to commence operations

Sd/- (Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)

Sd/- (M.Viswanathan)
Company Secretary

Sd/- (Sanjiv Soni)
Director (Finance)
DIN-08173548

Sd/- (Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman-Cum-Managing Director
DIN-00279727

**Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures****Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures**

To the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

₹ in Crore

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited	International Coal Ventures Private Limited	Talcher Fertilizers Limited	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	-
2. Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	27-04-2010	20-05-2009	13-11-2015	15-06-2016	10-11-2020
3. Shares of Associate /Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end					
No.	76900	2800000	535480424	1131765000	10000
Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	0.08	2.80	535.48	1131.77	0.01
Extent of Holding%	50.00	0.19	33.33	33.33	50.00
4. Description of how there is significant influence	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement	By virtue of agreement
5. Reason why the associate /Joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	0.015	4.32	530.38	1269.02	-
7. Profit/(Loss) for the year					
i. Considered in Consolidation	(0.01)	0.30	2.19	(5.44)	(0.01)
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note : 1. CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited, and Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited are yet to commence operation.

2. At the time of preparation of Financial Statement, Management certified Financial Statements of CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited for FY 2020-21 have been considered.

Sd/-
(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing Director
DIN-00279727

Sd/-
(Sanjiv Soni)

Director (Finance)
DIN-08173548

Sd/-
(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)

Sd/-
(M. Viswanathan)
Company Secretary



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ANNEXURE 20

Secretarial Audit Report under section 204 of companies act 2013 and Secretarial Audit Report of Material Subsidiaries and Management explanation.

PARIKH & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES Ltd.

Office
111, 11th Floor, Sai-Dwar CHS Ltd
Sab TV Lane, Opp Laxmi Industrial Estate,
Off Link Road, Above Shabari Restaurant,
Andheri (W), Mumbai : 400053
Tel No 26301232 / 26301233 / 26301240
Email : cs@parikhassociates.com
parikh.associates@rediffmail.com

**FORM No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT**

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

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

To,
The Members,
Coal India Limited
Kolkata

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Coal India Limited (hereinafter called the 'Company'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company, the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to us and the representations made by the Management and considering the relaxations granted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Securities and Exchange Board of India warranted due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021, generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records made available to us and maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act')
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and amendments from time to time;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employees Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
 - (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) and
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (vi) Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010.
- (vii) Other laws applicable specifically to the Company namely:
 - 1. The Coal Mines Act, 1952
 - 2. Indian Explosives Act, 1884



3. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
4. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
5. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
6. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
7. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974
8. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
9. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
10. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
11. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
12. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963
13. The Explosives Rules, 2008
14. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
15. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948
16. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
17. The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
18. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
19. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
20. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.
21. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder
22. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to board and general meetings.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited read with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

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

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is not duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The Board did not comprise of atleast fifty percent of the Directors as independent directors and an independent woman director. The constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SEBI LODR, 2015 and the business required to be transacted at these committee meetings are subject to compliances of the provisions of Section 177, 178, 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI LODR 2015. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out subject to the compliances of the aforesaid provisions.

The BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited have levied penalties on the Company for Mar'20, June '20, Sept'20 and Dec'20 quarters with respect to above regulations and the Company has requested for a waiver of such penalties as the power to appoint Director vests with Government of India. BSE Limited has vide its email dated 19.04.2021, waived the fine levied for the quarters ended September 2020 and December 2020

Adequate notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance except where the meeting was held at a short notice to transact urgent business, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Decisions at the Board Meetings were taken unanimously.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period no events occurred which have a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc. referred to above.

For Parikh & Associates

Company Secretaries
(Peer Reviewed)

Sd/-

P. N. Parikh
Partner

FCS No: 327 CP No: 1228
UDIN:F000327C000376637

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th May, 2021

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members
Coal India Limited
Kolkata

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the Compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The Compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Parikh & Associates
Company Secretaries
(Peer Reviewed)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th May, 2021

Sd/-
P. N. Parikh
Partner
FCS No: 327 CP No: 1228
UDIN:F000327C000376637

Observation of Secretarial Auditor & Management Explanation

Sl.	OBSERVATION	MANAGEMENT EXPLANATION
1.	The Board did not comprise of atleast fifty percent of the Directors as independent directors and an independent woman director. The constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee & Stakeholder Relationship Committee was not in accordance with SEBI LODR, 2015 from 6th Sept' 2020 and the business required to be transacted at these committee meetings are subject to compliances of the regulations 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 33 read with Schedule II of SEBI LODR 2015. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out without complying the aforesaid provisions.	5 Independent Directors (including 1 Woman Independent Director) who were appointed on 17th Nov.'2015 ceased to be the Directors on 16th Nov.'19 and no replacement has been appointed till 31st Mar' 2021. Further 2 more Independent Directors ceased to be the Directors on 5th Sep'2020 and no replacement has been appointed till 31st March'2021. As such, CIL Board did not have the optimum combination of Executive & Non-Executive Directors as per LODR Regulation 17 from that date. Further all these committees required Independent Director as Chairman/Member, these committees were not re-constituted after cessation of Independent Directors. Hence composition of these Committees are not in consonance with the requirements of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. Coal India being a Maharatna company and CPSE, the power to appoint Director vests with Govt. of India. CIL has taken up the matter with Ministry of Coal, the Administrative Ministry even before the vacancy arose as well as subsequent to the vacancy for appointment of 7 Independent Directors including a Woman Independent Director as required under LODR.
2.	The BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited have levied penalties on the Company for Mar'20, June '20, Sept'20 and Dec'20 quarters with respect to above regulations	The Company has made representation that as per its Articles of Association, The President of India appoints Director/s on the Board of the company. The Company has intimated the Ministry of Coal who is the Appointing Authority about the receipt of mail from BSE & NSE levying penalty for non-compliance of LODR provision as well as other actions that could be taken by the Stock Exchanges in case of continued non-compliance. The company is not responsible for appointment of directors and hence requested for a waiver from the fine levied by the Stock exchange. BSE Limited has vide its email dated 19.04.2021, waived the fine levied for the quarters September 2020 and December 2020. Company has taken up the matter with BSE to waive the fine for the quarters ended March'20 & June'20. Company has also taken up with NSE to waive the fine levied in line with BSE.



SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
Form No.-MR-3
For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021

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

To,
The Members
M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited
P.O. Dishergarh, Sanctoria,
Burdwan-713333
West Bengal, India

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited (CIN: U10101WB1975GOI030295)** (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in accordance to the CSAS-4-Auditing Standard on Secretarial Audit issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (the ICSI) that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarification given to me and the representation made by the management and considering the relaxation granted by Ministry of Corporate Affairs due to spread of COVID-19 Pandemic, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021, 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 during the Audit Period);
- (iii) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings (Not applicable during the Audit Period);
- (iv) The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act')(Not applicable during the Audit Period);
- (v) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (vi) Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010;
- (vii) Secretarial Standards 1 and 2 as issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (viii) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

We report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis and a declaration given by GM(P/Legal), ECL vide Letter Ref No.ECL/LG/198 dated 03.04.2021, the Company has complied with the following laws applicable specifically to the Company:

1. The Coal Mines Act, 1952
2. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
3. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
4. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
5. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
6. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
7. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974
8. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

9. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
10. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
11. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
12. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circumstances) Rules, 1963
13. The Explosives Rules, 2008
14. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
15. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948
16. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
17. The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
18. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
19. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
20. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2016
21. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made there under
22. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
23. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules made there under.

During the Audit Period, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, etc. mentioned above. As regards certain Corporate Governance provisions, the Company being a Central PSU, the regulatory framework applicable to Government Companies is designed to ensure compliances in respect of matters pertaining to appointment, evaluation and succession of directors.

We further report that the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted as per the Companies Act, 2013 except appointment of Independent Director and appointment of Woman Director. As per available information, the company is not having sufficient number of Independent Director and Woman Director as required under Section 149 of the Act. Hence formation of Audit Committee is also not as per Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013. There was no change in the composition of the Board of Directors during the year under review.

Adequate notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance except where the meeting was held at a short notice to transact urgent business and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. During the audit period under review, all decisions at Board Meetings were carried out unanimously.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

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

We further report that Company has received demand notice from District Mining Officers (DMOs) in the state of Jharkhand demanding to 11 coal mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited for alleged violation of Environmental Clearance (EC) capacity from 2000-01 to 2016-17 under Section 21(5) of the MMDR Act, 1957. The total amount of demand raised for 11 mines (Mugma Area-8 mines, Rajmahal Area-2 mines and S.P. Mines Area- 1 mine) for the period mentioned above is about ₹ 2178.14 Crore. Company has filed revision application to Single Bench Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal, New Delhi under Section 30 of the 'Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 on 16.01.2018 and got the stay on 22.01.2018. Now the matter is under sub-judice.

Sd/-

(J.K. Das)

C.P. No. 4250

Membership No. FCS 7268

M/s J.K. Das & Associates,

Company Secretaries

Place: **Kolkata**

Date: **9th July, 2021**

UDIN : F007268C000607274

Peer Review Certificate No. 2015/322



To,
The Members
M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited
P.O. Dishergarh, Sanctoria,
Burdwan-713333
West Bengal, India

Dear Sir,

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

Management's Responsibility

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

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

(J.K. Das)

C.P. No. 4250

Membership No. FCS 7268

M/s J.K. Das & Associates,

Company Secretaries

UDIN : F007268C000607274

Peer Review Certificate No. 2015/322

Place: **Kolkata**

Date: **9th July, 2021**



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Management Reply to the Secretarial Audit Report - 2020-21 of ECL

SL. No.	OBSERVATION BY SECRETARIAL AUDITOR	MANAGEMENT REPLY
1.	The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted as per the Companies Act, 2013 except appointment of Independent Director and appointment of Woman Director. As per available information, company is not having sufficient number of Independent Director and Woman Director as required under Section 149 of the Act. Hence formation of Audit Committee is also not as per Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013. There was no change in the composition of the Board of Directors during the year under review.	It is a statement of fact. As on 31.03.2021 and till date, ECL is having only two Independent Director viz. Shri Pravin Kant (w.e.f 13.12.2018) and Shri Anil Kumar Ganeriwala (w.e.f. 10.07.2019). Audit Committee is constituted, but there are only two Independent Directors as stated above. Appointment of Directors in ECL is being done by Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India.
2.	Company has received demand notice from District Mining Officers CDMOs) in the state of Jharkhand demanding to 11 coal mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited for alleged violation of Environmental Clearance (EC) capacity from 2000-01 to 2016-17 under Section 21(5) of the MMDR Act, 1957. The total amount of demand raised for 11 mines (Mugma Area-8 mines, Rajmahal Area-2 mines and S.P. Mines Area-1 mine) for the period mentioned above is about ₹ 2178.14 Crore. Company has filed revision application to Single Bench Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal, New Delhi under Section 30 of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 on 16.01.2018 and got the stay on 22.01.2018. Now the matter is under sub-judice.	It is a statement of fact.



SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
Form No.-MR-3
For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021

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

To,
The Members,
Central Coalfields Limited
Darbhanga House, Ranchi
Jharkhand.

We have conducted the **Secretarial Audit** of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by the **CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED** (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company and its officers during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period ended on **31st March, 2021**, complied 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, 2021 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial borrowings; (Not applicable 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 during the Audit Period)
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 (Applicable during the Audit Period)
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2009; (Not applicable 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 during the Audit Period);
 - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (Not applicable 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 the client; (Not applicable during the Audit Period);
 - g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (Not applicable during the Audit Period); and
 - h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; (Not applicable during the Audit Period);
- vi. Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India;



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

vii. Other laws applicable specifically to the Company:

1. The Coal Mines Act, 1952;
2. Mines Concession Rules, 1960;
3. Coal Mines Regulations, 2017;
4. Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act, 1974;
5. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985;
6. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966;
7. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998;
8. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956;
9. Coal Mines Provident (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948;
10. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;
11. Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989;
12. Colliery Control Order, 2000;
13. Colliery Control Rules, 2004;
14. Indian Bureau of Mines, Sr. Technical Assistant (Survey), Jr. Technical Assistant (Survey) and Junior Survey Recruitment Rules, 1990';
15. The Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1959;
16. Mines Crèches Rules, 1966;
17. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990;
18. The Maternity Benefit (Mines) Rules, 1963;
19. The Coal Mines Special Provisions Act, 2015 ;
20. The Coal Bearing Areas, (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957;
21. The Coal Mines Nationalisation (Provident Fund, Gratuity, Pension, Welfare fund) Rules, 1978;
22. Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956;
23. Coal Mines Advisory Board Rules, 1973;
24. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
25. Hazardous Wastes (Management Handling and Trans- Boundary Movement) Rules, 2008;
26. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
27. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
28. The Indian Electricity Act 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;
29. The Explosive Act, 1884;
30. The Explosive Rules, 2008;

viii. Other laws to the extent applicable to the Company as per representation made by the Company.

We have also examined compliance with the :

- i. Applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India; and
- ii. The Notification of Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India for Constitution of Board.

The Jharkhand Central Railway Limited is a Subsidiary Company, with 64% equity participation, having total paid-up Capital ₹ 87,72,98,620/-



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.

As per section 134 (3) (f) (ii) of the Company's Act, 2013, Directors report for the financial year 2019-20 contains the Management reply on observations made by the Secretarial Auditor.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above with the following observations:

- a) With the approval of the President of India, Ministry of Coal, Government of India, vide letter no. 21/35/2005-ASO (iv) dated 06 June, 2008 the Board of the Company is constituted with proper balance of Five Functional Directors, Five Non-official Directors and two part time Directors representing Government of India and CIL, thus making the total number of Directors twelve and two permanent invitees one from Eastern Central Railways and another the Secretary Mines & Geology, Govt. of Jharkhand. Further, as per the Department of Public Enterprises Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises, the number of Non-Official Part-time Directors on a Board should be 50% of the Board.; however:
 - i) During the financial year 2020-21, Eleven Directors constitute the Board, with two representing the Government of India and Coal India Limited as Part time Director; five Functional Directors and four Non-official Part-time Director, thus the number of non official part-time Director does not fulfil the DPE guidelines on corporate Governance as well as the MoC notification referred above;
 - ii) Two permanent invitees; the Government of Jharkhand representative, the Secretary Mines & Geology, Govt. of Jharkhand and the representative of Eastern Central Railway has not attended any Board meeting during the reporting period;
- b) The Company's investment in equity capital of JCRL exceed its part of equity participation as per the Joint Venture equity ratio decided i.e. 64%, at the end of financial year 2020-2021 the equity investment of company in JCRL is 73.67%.

The Board meetings were convened in compliance with the provision of due notice period, Notice with Detail agenda were sent before seven days of the meeting, except few meeting where it was convened on shorter notice to transact the urgent business. There is system of getting further information/ clarification from the office, before the scheduled time of the meeting, so that meaningful discussion can be held in the meeting.

All decisions at the Board meeting were taken unanimously.

We further report that, there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations, to monitor and ensure compliance of the laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further Report that, as per explanations and management representations, during the audit period no events occurred, during the audit period which have a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above.

This Report is to be read with Annexure I attached herewith which forms integral part of this Report.

For Kant Sanat & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
(CS Sanat Kumar Mishra)
Partner
Membership No. 17836
CoP. No.: 8705
UDIN : A017836C000666981

Place: Ranchi
Date: 21st July, 2021



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Annexure I

To,

The Members

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

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

1. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records.
3. Owing to nation-wide lockdown due to the Covid-19 outbreak, the physical verification of documents was not possible, however, the verification was done on test basis by obtaining the information/Checklist, through mail and telephonic conversations with the Secretarial Department of CCL 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.
4. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the company.
5. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules, and regulations, and happening of events etc.
6. The compliance of provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards are responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
7. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

For **Kant Sanat & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

(CS Sanat Kumar Mishra)

Partner

ACS No. 17836

CoP. No.: 8705

UDIN : A017836C000666981

Place: **Ranchi**

Date: **21st July, 2021**



CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

DARBHANGA HOUSE, RANCHI

MANAGEMENT REPLY TO SECRETARIAL AUDITOR'S OBSERVATION

As per section 204 of the Companies Act' 2013, Kant Sanat& Associates has been appointed to conduct Secretarial Audit of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. Ranchi. The management's reply in respect of the observation of Secretarial Audit Report for financial year ended 31st March 2021 as submitted by Kant Sanat& Associates is as under:

SL. No.	SECRETARIAL AUDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
1.	a) With the approval of the President of India, Ministry of Coal, Government of India, vide letter no. 21/35/2005-ASO (iv) dated 06 June, 2008 the Board of the Company is constituted with proper balance of Five Functional Directors, Five Non -official Directors and two part time Directors representing Government of India and CIL, thus making the total number of Directors twelve and two permanent invitees one from Eastern Central Railways and another the Secretary Mines & Geology, Govt. of Jharkhand. Further, as per the Department of Public Enterprises Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises, the number of Non-Official Part-time Directors on a Board should be 50% of the Board.; however: (i) During the financial year 2020-21, Eleven Directors constitute the Board, with two representing the Government of India and Coal India Limited as Part time Director; five Functional Directors and four Non-official Part-time Director, thus the number of non-official part-time Director does not fulfil the DPE guidelines on corporate Governance as well as the MoC notification referred above; (ii) Two permanent invitees; the Government of Jharkhand representative, the Secretary Mines & Geology, Govt. of Jharkhand and the representative of Eastern Central Railway has not attended any Board meeting during the reporting period.	i. The Directors in Govt. Company are being appointed by Ministry of Coal. CCL has sent a letter to MoC vide Ref. No.: Secy./CCL/2020/05 dated 09.01.2020 and vide Ref. No.: CS/CCL/2021/80(A) dated 30.03.2021 for appointing one more Non-official Part-time Director after completion of tenure of Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal on 16.11.2019 ii. The Notice and the agenda papers of every Board meeting has been communicated to both the Permanent Invitees on CCL Board.
2.	The Company's investment in equity capital of JCRL exceed its part of equity participation as per the Joint Venture equity ratio decided i.e. 64%, at the end of financial year 2020-2021 the equity investment of company in JCRL is 73.67%.	M/s Ircon Ltd has intimated the Company that the delegated power for investment by M/s Ircon Ltd in JVs/Subsidiary has already been exhausted as per DPE guidelines. Hence, in the 29th Board meeting of JCRL held on 29.10.2020 it was decided that total investment in the form of equity by all the equity partners will be Rs. 100 crores approx. to be paid in their proportionate share as per MOU i.e. 64:26:10. Accordingly, CCL and GoJ has already invested their share in Equity of Rs. 100 Crore approx. However, M/s Ircon International Limited has deposited Rs. 50.00 crore as Interest free loan to JCRL on 31.12.2019 against IRCON's share, vide letter No. IRCON/FIN/CO/JCRL/13 dt. 1st January 2020 and Govt. of Jharkhand has deposited Rs. 5,00,00,000.00/- to JCRL on 24.02.2021 which was also treated as Interest free loan by JCRL Board. The payment from M/s Ircon Ltd as their equity share is yet to be received and hence, the share %age of CCL has exceeded to 73.67%.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

**Form No.-MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
For the Financial Year ended 2020-2021**

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

To,
The Members,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,
Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the Compliance of applicable Statutory Provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **M/s. MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED** (hereinafter called 'the Company') for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, which was conducted based on the documents provided to us by the Company via e-mail (wherever possible) and information provided over phone due to the present ongoing COVID-19 pandemic situation spreading globally, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March 2021, 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, 2021 according to the provisions of:

- i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under; (Not Applicable)
- iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under; (Applicable)
- iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; (Not Applicable)
- v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended; (Not Applicable)
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended; (Not Applicable)
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; (Not Applicable)
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999; (Not Applicable)
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (Not Applicable)
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Applicable)
 - g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (Not Applicable)
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; (Not Applicable)
 - i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018; (Not Applicable)
- vi. Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by the Department of Public Enterprises. Management has identified and confirmed the following laws as being specifically applicable to the Company:
 - a. Mines Act, 1952
 - b. Mines Concession Rules, 1960



- c. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
- d. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
- e. Mines (Posting of Abstracts) Rules, 1954
- f. Mines & Mineral (Development Regulations) Act, 1957
- g. Indian Electricity Rules, 1985
- h. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
- i. Indian Explosives Rules, 2008
- j. Coal Mines Regulations, 1957
- k. Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act, 1974
- l. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
- m. Coal Mines provident (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948
- n. Environment Protection Act, 1986
- o. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution Act), 1974
- p. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- q. Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
- r. Payment of Undisbursed wages (Mines) Rules, 1959
- s. The Maternity Benefit (Mines) Rules, 1963
- t. Colliery Control Order, 2000
- u. Colliery Control Rules, 2004
- v. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- i. Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- ii. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with any Stock Exchange(s); (Not Applicable)

We are not reporting on compliance of Fiscal Laws and the maintenance of financial records and books of accounts, since those are to be reviewed by the Statutory Auditor in the course of Statutory Audit.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, DPE Guidelines, Secretarial Standards, etc. as applicable to the Company subject to the Observations and Qualifications specified in Annexure- B.

We further report that during the Audit, the Company has not incurred any specific event/ action that can have a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

We further report that:-

(A) COMPOSITION OF BOARD:

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

(B) HOLDING OF MEETINGS:

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



(C) HOLDING OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

During the financial year under review, in the light of pandemic caused by Covid-19 situation in the country the 28th Annual General Meeting of the company for the FY 2019-20 was held on Dt. 19th August, 2020 through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM) in pursuance to the general circulars of Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) dated 5th May, 2020 read with circular dated at April, 2020 and dated 13th April, 2020.

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

(D) MAINTENANCE OF STATUTORY REGISTERS & RECORDS:

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

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

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

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

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

(G) AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION OF BOARD DECISIONS:

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

(H) DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND:

During the financial year under review, the Company has declared & paid 151 Interim Dividend amounting to ₹ 4,000.00 Crores (i.e. ₹ 6043.79 per equity share) on 66,18,363 no. of equity shares of ₹1,000/- each to Coal India Ltd (CIL) (the Holding Company) out of current year's estimated profit after tax up to September 2020 in respect of Financial Year 2020-21.

The Company has declared & paid 2nd Interim Dividend amounting to ₹1225.00 Crores (i.e. ₹1850.91 per equity share) on 66,18,363 no. of equity shares of ₹ 1,000/- each to Coal India Ltd (CIL) (the Holding Company) out of current year's estimated profit after tax up to 31.12.2020 in respect of Financial Year 2020-21.

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

The company has The following Statutory Committees of the Board.

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

During the financial year under review The Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Development (CSRSD) Sub-Committee & Risk Management Committee (RMC) were re-constituted.

The scope of work and authority vested with the committees are as per provision of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (meeting of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014, Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and provisions of OPE guidelines & Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 along with rules made there under respectively.

(J) APPOINTMENT OF CMD

During the financial year under review, Shri Bhola Nath Shukla retired from the services of MCL as Chairman-cum-Managing Director due to superannuation w.e.f. 31.10.2020. Shri Prabhat Kumar Sinha has taken over the charge of Chairman-cum-Managing Director for a period of six months w.e.f. 01.11.2020 or till the appointment of regular incumbent to the post, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.



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

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

Place: Bhubaneswar

Date: 11/05/2021

For Deba Mohapatra & Co,
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

Anchal Agarwal, Partner,
FCS No. 9393, C P No: 10548
UDIN - F009393C000279938

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members,
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited,
Jagruti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur.

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

1. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our Audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Place: Bhubaneswar
Date: 11/05/2021

For Deba Mohapatra & Co,
Company Secretaries

Sd/-

Anchal Agarwal, Partner,
FCS No. 9393, C P No: 10548
UDIN - F009393C000279938



OBSERVATION OF SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

Sl. No.	Provisions of the Act	Observations	Management Reply
1.	As per the Provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 & DPE guidelines the company shall have at least 1/3 rd of its total number of directors as Independent Directors.	At the beginning of the financial year, there were nine (9) Directors in total including CMD out of which two (2) Directors were Independent Directors. On 05.09.2020, one (1) Independent Director ceased to hold office on completion of her tenure. At the end of the financial year, the total strength of the Board reduced to eight (8) with only one (1) Independent Director on the Board. Accordingly, the composition of the Board was not compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 & DPE guidelines throughout the year.	The matter has been taken up with MoC, Govt. of India, New Delhi for appointment Independent Director
2.	Provisions of Section 177(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. Composition of Audit Committee, the Audit Committee shall consist of a minimum of three directors with independent directors forming a majority.	The company is not having sufficient number of Independent Director as required under Section 177(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. optimum Combination of Board Members in the Committee.	The matter has been taken up with MoC, Govt. of India, New Delhi for appointment Independent Director
3.	As per the Provisions of Section 149(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the company shall have at least one woman director on its board.	At the beginning of the financial year the company has one woman director on its board. Subsequent to cessation of the woman director on 05.09.2020, the Board has no Woman Director.	The matter has been taken up with MoC, Govt. of India, New Delhi for appointment of Woman Director.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Form No.-MR-3

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

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021**

To,
The Members,
Northern Coalfields Limited
PO. Singrauli Colliery
Dist. Singrauli (MP)
PIN :486859

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable Statutory Provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Northern Coalfields Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the Corporate Conducts/ Statutory Compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our online verification of the company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, where by report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the Financial Year ended on 31st March 2021 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, 2021 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ["SCRA"] and the rules made thereunder; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; (No such action/event during the Audit Period).
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India [Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers] Regulations, 2011; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employees Benefits) Regulations, 2014; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
 - g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations 2009; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)



- h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of securities) Regulation, 2018; (not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015.
- (vi) Corporate governance guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide OM No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010.
- (vii) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

We report that having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the company and on examination of the documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test check basis, the company has complied with the provisions of the laws applicable to company, in general and the following laws specifically to the company including Environmental laws as detailed below:

1. The Mines Act, 1952: (1) the Mines Rules, 1955 & (2) Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
2. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
3. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
4. Mineral (Conservation and Development) Rules, 2017
5. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
6. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
7. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
8. The Explosives Rules, 2008
9. Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974
10. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
11. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
12. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
13. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circumstances) Rules, 1963
14. Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
15. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948
16. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
17. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
18. The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957
19. Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 & Rules, 2014
20. Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
21. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules, 1975
22. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and Rules made there under
23. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1982
24. The Indian Forest Act, 1957
25. Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006
26. Hazardous Waste Handling and Management Act' 1989
27. The Hazardous and other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
28. E-Waste Management Rules, 2016
29. Bio Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 & 2016



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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30. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
31. Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
32. The Electricity Act, 2003 and Electricity Rules 2005
33. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules made thereunder
34. Indian Bureau of Mines (Senior Technical Assistant (Survey), Junior Technical Assistant (Survey) and Junior Survey) Recruitment Rules, 1990
35. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990

We further report that:

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors except appointment of requisite number of Non-Official Part-time/Independent Directors and a Woman Director on Board of Directors of the company as the vacant posts of 04 Independent Directors and 01 Woman Director are yet to be filled up by the Central Government in order to fulfill the composition of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee.

However, as regards certain corporate governance provisions, the Company being a Central PSU, the regulatory framework applicable to Government companies is designed to ensure compliances in respect of matters pertaining to appointment, remuneration, evaluation and succession etc. of directors.

- The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review are carried out in compliance with the provisions of the law.
- Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda are sent at least seven days in advance, except in case of exigencies and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.
- Majority decision is carried out unanimously while the Dissenting Members' views, if any are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that during the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above subject to aforesaid observations.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period the Company has not incurred any specific event/action that can have major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

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

For **Maheshwari R & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Rashmi Maheshwari
C.P. No.: 3309
FCS: 5126

UDIN: F005126C000303006

Place: **Kolkata**

Date: **14th Day of May, 2021**



To,
The Members
Northern Coalfields Limited
PO. Singrauli Colliery
Dist. Singrauli (MP)
Pin : 486889

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company. We have relied upon the report of Statutory Auditors regarding Companies Act 2013 & Rules made thereunder relating to maintenance of Books of Accounts, Papers & Financial Statements of the relevant financial 1-year, which gives true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliances of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliances of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards are the 'Responsibility' of Management. Our examination is limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Maheshwari R & Associates**
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Rashmi Maheshwari
C.P. No.: 3309 of ICSI
FCS: 5126
UDIN: F005126C000303006

Place: **Kolkata**
Date: **14th Day of May, 2021**



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Annexure-I

SL. No.	OBSERVATIONS BY SECRETARIAL AUDITOR	MANAGEMENT REPLY
1.	The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors except appointment of requisite number of Non-Official Part-time/Independent Directors and a Woman Director on Board of Directors of the company as the vacant posts of Independent Directors and a Women Director are yet to be filled up by the Central Government in order to fulfill the composition of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee.	It is a statement of fact. The appointment of Directors is done by Ministry of Coal, Govenunent of India in which the company has no role. The representation has been made for filing up vacancies of Independent Directors & a Woman Director on the Board of Directors of the company at the earliest.



Form No.-MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year ended 31.03.2021

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

To,
The Members,
SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED,
Seepat Road, Bilaspur
Chhattisgarh - 495 006

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED (A Mini Ratna PSU), (hereinafter referred to as "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in accordance with the guidance note issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Due to lockdown on account of COVID - 19 Pandemic, we have not been able to carry out physical visit to the Registered Office of the Company and based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company which were shared with us electronically and also the information, confirmation, clarifications provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as "Audit Period"), complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2021, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ("SCRA") and the rules made thereunder; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder ;(Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- (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 Bonowings;(Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act"):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014- (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period) and
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018- (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period).
- (vi) Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises ("DPE") vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated May 14, 2010.
- (vii) Other laws specifically applicable to the Company include:
 - a. The Mines Act, 1952
 - b. Indian Explosives Act, 1884
 - c. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
 - d. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
 - e. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
 - f. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
 - g. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974
 - h. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
 - i. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
 - j. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
 - k. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
 - l. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963
 - m. The Explosives Rules, 2008
 - n. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
 - o. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948
 - p. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 - q. The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
 - r. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
 - s. Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
 - t. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
 - u. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder
 - v. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - w. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules made thereunder.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) vide their OM. No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated May 14, 2010.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchanges (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period).

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations :

1. The Company is not having requisite number of Independent Directors as required under Section 149 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises.



2. The constitution of Audit Committee as per Section 177 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises with the requirement of having minimum independent Director (s) for the Audit Committee Meeting(s) as per DPE Guidelines was not complied with during the Audit Period.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors **except /or having requisite number of Independent Directors as required under the provisions of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises.** The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the DPE guidelines and the Act. In terms of Articles of Association of the Company all appointments to the Board are made by Government of India.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through, while the dissenting Board members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period the Company has no specific events actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above.

Place: **Hyderabad**

Date: **26.06.2021**

For **D.Hanumanta Raju & Co.**

Company Secretaries

Sd/-

CS D.Hanumanta Raju

Partner

FCS: 4044, CP No.: 1709

UDIN: F004044C000519779

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members,
SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED,
Seepat Road, Bilaspur
Chhattisgarh - 495 006

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our Audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. However, due to lockdown on account of COVID - 19 Pandemic, we have not been able to carry out physical visit to the Registered Office of the Company and verified the records shared by the Company electronically .
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness and with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: **Hyderabad**
Date: **26.06.2021**

For **D.Hanumanta Raju & Co.**
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS D.Hanumanta Raju
Partner
FCS: 4044, CP No.: 1709
UDIN: F004044C000519779


Management Replies to the Observations raised during the Secretarial Audit for the FY 2020-21.

SL. No.	OBSERVATIONS	MANAGEMENT REPLIES
1.	The Company is not having requisite number of Independent Directors as required under Section 149 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises.	At present, there is only one Independent Director on Board of SECL consequent upon the completion of tenure of 03 (three) Independent Directors w.e.f. 17.11.2019 and the appointment by Ministry of Coal (MoC) is still awaited.
2.	The constitution of Audit Committee as per Section 177 of the Act read with Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises with the requirement of having minimum Independent Director(s) for the Audit Committee (Meeting(s) as per DPE Guidelines was not complied with during the Audit Period.	This is due to the fact that upon completion of tenure of 03 (three) Independent Directors on the Board of SECL w.e.f. 17.11.2019, there is only one Independent Director on SECL Board at present and afresh appointment of Independent Directors is still awaited from MoC. The only remaining Independent Director on the Board of SECL is the Chairman of the Audit Committee.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021

Form No.-MR-3

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

To,
The Members,
M/s Western Coalfields Limited
Coal Estate
Nagpur - 440001

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable Statutory Provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Western Coalfields Limited**, a Miniratna Cat-I, PSU (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, We hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 ("Audit Period"), complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
- (vi) Corporate Governance guidelines for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Govt. of India;

We further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test check basis, the Company has complied with the laws specifically applicable to the company as identified and confirmed by Management as follows:

1. The Mines Act, 1952 & the Mines Rules, 1955;
2. Indian Explosive Act, 1884;
3. The Explosive Rules, 2008;
4. Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004;
5. The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017;
6. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956.;
7. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998.;
8. Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974;
9. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966.;
10. The Mines Creche Rules, 1961;



11. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985;
12. Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946.;
13. Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963;
14. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960;
15. Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948;
16. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;
17. Mines and Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 2017;
18. The payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989;
19. Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;
20. Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986;
21. The Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016;
22. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made there under;
23. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
24. The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957;
25. Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
26. Forest Conservation Act, 1980;
27. Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 & Rules, 2014;
28. The Indian Forest Act, 1957;
29. Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006;
30. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990;
31. The Apprentices Act, 1961;
32. The Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013;
33. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
34. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
35. The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947;
36. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;
37. The Factories Act, 1952;
38. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;
39. The Employee Compensation Act, 1923;
40. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
41. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;
42. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;
43. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- Secretarial Standard-1 and Secretarial Standard-2, with respect to Board and General Meetings respectively, issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India,

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Secretarial Standards, etc. mentioned above & applicable to the Company subject to our Observations specified in **Annexure-B**.

We further report that:

COMPOSITION OF BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors subject to our Observations specified in **Annexure-B**. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act and duly recorded at the respective Board Meeting.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

APPOINTMENT OF KMP

During the financial year under report, Shri Manoj Kumar has assumed the charge of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Company in place of Shri Rajiv Ranjan Mishra w.e.f. 01.01.2021 which was noted by the Board in its 329th meeting held on 27.01.2021.

Further, Shri S.M. Choudhary has relinquished the charge of CFO w.e.f. 31.07.2020 and Shri R.P. Shukla was appointed CFO by the Board in its 325th meeting held on 30.09.2020.

HOLDING OF MEETING

During the financial year under review, adequate notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously.

HOLDING OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

During the audit period under report, the 45th Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 12th August, 2020 at a shorter notice. Consent of all the members of the company were obtained as per the provisions of the Act.

MAINTENANCE OF STATUTORY REGISTERS & RECORD

During the audit period under report, all the Statutory Registers and Records as prescribed under various Provisions of the Act and Rules made there under were kept and maintained properly with all necessary entries made therein.

FILING OF STATUTORY FORMS & RETURNS

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

AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION OF BOARD DECISIONS

Decisions taken in the Board meetings are audited on quarterly basis and certificate to the effect that decision taken are within the ambit of Delegation of Power (DOP) vested with the Board are obtain from Practicing Company Secretary.

MANAGEMENT REPORTING ON COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS, RULES, REGULATIONS & GUIDELINES

During the audit period under report, there are adequate systems commensurate with size & operations of the Company to monitor & ensure compliance with the applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines. Quarterly report on compliance of law and statutes is regularly put up to the Board for its review.

COMPLIANCE OF DPE GUIDELINES

During the period under report, the company has complied with the conditions of corporate governance as stipulated in the guidelines of the Corporate Governance for CPSEs issued by DPE subject to our Observations specified in **Annexure-B**.

We further report that during the audit period, the company has not incurred any specific event / action that have a major bearing on the company's affair in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc.

Sd/-

Ramanuj Asawa
(Company Secretary)

F.C.S. No.: 3107

C.P. No. : 1872

ICSI UDIN : F003107C000661875

Place: Nagpur

Date: 20.07.2021

Note: This report is to be read with our letters of even date annexed as 'Annexure-A' and 'Annexure-B' which forms an integral part of this report.



'Annexure-A'

To,
The Members,
M/s Western Coalfields Limited
Coal Estate
Nagpur-440001.

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

- a. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
- b. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
- c. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company. We have relied upon the report of Statutory Auditor regarding Companies Act, 2013 & Rules made thereunder relating to maintenance of Books of Accounts, papers & financial statements of the relevant financial year, which give true and fair view of the affairs of the Company.
- d. Wherever required, we have obtained Management Representation about the compliance, laws, rules & regulations and happening of events etc.
- e. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
- f. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Sd/-
Ramanuj Asawa
Company Secretary
F.C.S. No.: 3107
C.P. No. : 1872
ICSI UDIN : F003107C000661875

Place: **Nagpur**
Date: **20.07.2021**



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Annexure-B

Observations of Secretarial Auditor and Management Reply thereon

SL. No.	Observation by Secretarial Auditor	Management Reply thereon
1.	During the year under review the Company was not having required number of Independent Director on the Board as required under Section 149 of the Act and Section 177 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of the requirement of majority independent directors in their Audit committee. Further, DPE guidelines related to above were also not complied with.	Consequent upon the completion of tenure of 04 (Four) Independent Directors on 16.11.2019, there is only one Independent Director on the Board of WCL. The appointment of new incumbents by Government of India is in the process.

Sd/-

Ramanuj Asawa

Company Secretary

F.C.S. No.: 3107

C.P. No. : 1872

ICSI UDIN : F003107C000661875

Place: **Nagpur**

Date: **20.07.2021**



ANNEXURE 21

Foreign Exchange Earning and outgo under Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

COAL INDIA LIMITED (STANDALONE)

Outflow / Inflow in Foreign exchange

(₹ in crore)

		FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
	Outflows		
i)	Travelling Expenses	0.16	0.53
ii)	Training Expenses	Nil	0.38
iii)	Others	0.40	0.30
	Earnings	Nil	Nil

COAL INDIA LIMITED (CONSOLIDATED)

Outflow / Inflow in Foreign exchange

(₹ in crore)

		FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
	Expenditures		
i)	Travelling Expenses	0.39	0.95
ii)	Training Expenses	Nil	0.57
iii)	Consultancy charges	Nil	Nil
iv)	Interest	0.06	0.06
v)	Others	1360.75	109.74
	Earnings	Nil	Nil



RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

1. Specific area in which R&D carried out

Govt. of India through its Coal Science & Technology (S&T) Plan and Coal India Limited (CIL) through its R&D Board have been promoting R&D activities in Coal & Lignite Sectors for improvement in production, productivity, safety, quality, coal beneficiation & utilization, protection of environment & ecology, clean coal technology, waste to wealth, innovation and indigenisation (under Make in India concept) and allied fields. Substantial funds are being earmarked annually by Ministry of Coal and CIL Board to carry out research work on the above subjects.

2. Benefits derived from R&D activities in coal and lignite sectors

- Notable advances have been made through R&D efforts in coal exploration techniques
- Introduction of mining methods like “blasting gallery and cable bolting” for recovery of coal in thick seams and shortwall mining at SECL.
- “Controlled blasting” for removal of overburden rocks and coal in opencast mines as close as to 50m from surface structures successfully.
- Rock Mass Rating (RMR) developed under R&D is now being used for designing support in underground mines.
- Applying new technique using Airborne Laser Terrain Mapper and ground based Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS) for OB measurement.
- To ensure the safety and to protect loss of equipment in opencast mines, Dumper Collision Avoidance System (DCAS) has been developed indigenously and was successfully undertaken at KDH opencast mine of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL).
- Self-advancing goaf edge (mobile) chock type supports have been indigenously developed and their field trial conducted successfully at Bastacola mine of BCCL [in coal roof] and RK-7 mine of SCCL [shale/ sand stone roof].
- Introduction of modern technique like Ground Penetrating Radar for detection of old unapproachable water logged workings.
- The solar photovoltaic plant has been erected and commissioned on the roof tops of CMPDI office buildings. The total installed capacity of the plant is 190 kW. In whole of CIL, about 3 MW solar PV plant has been installed till date. This project reduces carbon footprint & maximizes renewable energy system.

3. Following six research projects have been completed during the year 2020-21:

- i. Electronification of Ground Water Control and Conveyor System in Mines.
- ii. Development of tele robotics and remote operation technology for underground coal mines
- iii. Investigation Pertaining to geotechnical & hydrogeological aspects to stabilize the non-cohesive granular soil/sand in the opencast mines adjacent to the major perennial river
- iv. Constructing structure on backfilled open Cast Coal Mines: An attempt to suggest viable methodologies
- v. Optical fiber based solar illumination of pit bottom and underground mine roadways and working face
- vi. Multiple layer trial blasting for better recovery with less diluted coal

4. On-going R&D projects under implementation:

(Details have been incorporated in MD & AR as [Annexure-A](#))

5. Expenditure on Research & Development (including S&T):

Expenditure incurred during last 5 years (2016-17 to 2020-21) on research projects are as follows:

(₹ In Crore)

Year	Total Expenditure
2016-17	24.04
2017-18	70.74
2018-19	37.80
2019-20	39.27
2020-21	22.20
Total	194.05



6. Research & Development:

CMPDIL is the nodal agency for coordination and monitoring of S&T projects in coal sector as well as R&D projects of CIL.

7. Technology Absorption:

CIL has taken many technological initiatives in various fields across its total operational activities.

- In underground mining, Mass Production Technology has been introduced in quite a number of mines. Continuous Miner Technology (15 nos.) has been introduced in 11 mines of CIL so far, which are under operation. Long-wall mining are in operation at Moonidih UG of BCCL and Jhanjra UG of ECL.
- Free Steered Vehicles for transportation of men and materials in underground have been introduced in Jhanjra mine of ECL.
- Manriding systems are already in operations in 41 UG mines to reduce arduous walking of miners. Another 63 schemes have also been prepared for different subsidiaries.
- Stoppings have been constructed using expansion foam agent, which can be useful in case of fire in underground mines.
- The latest version of Geovia Minex, Data Mine, Vulcan, Carlson software for mine planning have been introduced. This provides best resource planning through pit design, pit optimization, scheduling of resources and dumps, etc.
- GPS/ GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System [VTS] in coal transporting vehicles have been introduced to prevent theft and pilferage of coal.
- RFID, CCTV & Boom Barrier based Weight Monitoring and Control System has been introduced. It has ensured Real Time transmission of coal weighment data to the Central Server. This has enhanced transparency in the system as well as helped reducing theft of coal during transit.
- Hydrostatic drills with PCD bits for enhancing the productivity of exploratory drills have been introduced.
- Numerical modelling software (FLAC 3D) was procured / upgraded under R & D project is being regularly used for scientific studies involving strata control. VENTSIM software for ventilation planning in UG mines has been introduced. In-house job/skill has been created by the use of above software.
- Surface Miners have been introduced in several opencast mines to eliminate drilling and blasting and also for facilitating selective mining.

8. Benefits derived out of technological initiatives undertaken:

Most optimum sizes of HEMMs are being provisioned for opencast projects which are at par with the World technology. To achieve the high production target from large opencast mines, deployment of Electric Rope (ER) shovels of 42 Cu.m and dump trucks of 240 T were made during the past years, which is the highest in sizes proposed in India so far. Using surface miners eliminates drilling and blasting operations in the opencast projects and as such, the problem of working very near to inhabited areas has been sorted out due to elimination of blasting vibrations. Moreover, because of possible selective mining, the chances of contamination of produced coal with extraneous materials has also been minimised.

9. Details of efforts on imported technology:

Coal India has envisaged foreign collaboration with a view to:

- Bring in proven and advanced technologies and management skills for exploiting UG and OC mines, coal preparation and related activities.
- Exploration and exploitation of Methane from Coal bed, abandoned mine, ventilation air, shale gas, coal gasification, etc.

The priority areas included acquisition of latest and high productive underground mining / opencast mining technologies, improvement in working in underground in difficult geological conditions, fire control and mine safety, coal preparation and utilisation, application of 3D seismic survey for exploration, extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Coal Mine Methane (CMM), coal gasification, application of Geographical Information System, satellite surveillance, subsidence monitoring, environmental control and clean coal technologies.



Disclosures as per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility.

1. Brief outline of CSR policy of the Company

CSR policy of CIL has been formulated having regard to the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 as amended from time to time, Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, notifications issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Govt. of India in due course.

Budget for CSR activities of CIL is allocated based on 2% of average net Profit of CIL (standalone) for three immediate preceding financial years or ₹ 2.00 per tonne of total coal production of immediate preceding financial year of those subsidiaries of CIL which had not incurred net loss in the immediately preceding financial year, whichever is higher.

CIL (HQ) undertakes CSR activities in whole of India including the areas covered by Subsidiaries. CSR activities are undertaken in the themes specified in Schedule VII of Companies Act 2013.

CSR policy of CIL contains broad guidelines regarding selection, implementation, monitoring and reporting of CSR activities as well as formulation of the annual action plan. Major CSR projects undertaken in FY 20-21 are as follows:

1. Disaster Management - ₹ 20.00 cr. each was granted in favour of Disaster Management Authorities of West Bengal and Maharashtra to tackle COVID-19 Pandemic.

2. Healthcare

- Implementation of 2nd phase of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana on treatment of Thalassemia and aplastic anemia patients at a Project cost of ₹ 20.00 Cr. out of which ₹ 5.24 cr. was released to empaneled hospitals.
- Better treatment of neurological disorders through adoption of advanced technology by the Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata at a Project Cost of ₹ 4.98 Cr.
- Improvement in govt. healthcare facilities at the aspirational district of Narayanpur in Chattisgarh through District Administration at a Project Cost of ₹ 0.99 Cr.
- Conversion of 100 general beds into ICU beds for COVID-19 treatment at Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), Hubli, Dharwad, Karnataka through District Administration at a Project Cost of ₹ 5.00 Cr.
- Equipping Govt. of West Bengal and Govt. of Meghalaya with cold chain equipment worth ₹ 1.37 cr. for COVID-19 vaccine transport.
- Facilitating with 2 water ambulances to flood prone river island district of Majuli through Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) at a Project cost of ₹ 1.00 Cr.

3. Rural Development

- Road alignment works in the border areas of Uttarakhand through Shri Kedarnath Utthan Charitable Trust at a Project cost of ₹ 9.50 cr.
- Improvement of crop yield through micro irrigation facilities in the aspirational district of Narayanpur in Chhattisgarh through District Administration at a Project cost of ₹ 1.00 cr.
- Promotion of horticulture as an income generation activity in the aspirational district of Simdega in Jharkhand through District Administration at a Project cost of ₹ 0.47 cr.

4. Education

- Spending CSR Fund amounting to ₹ 2.25 cr. towards development of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kalyani as one of the its founding industry partners along with Govt. of West Bengal and Govt. of India.
- Reconstruction of school buildings in Dharwad, Karnataka damaged in 2019 floods through District Administration at a Project cost of ₹ 3.75 cr.

5. Skill Development – On completion of the Project for imparting skill development training to 2000 youth in plastic engineering trades through Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), a fresh MoU was signed with CIPET for imparting training to around 3000 youth from command areas of CIL's subsidiaries.

6. Eradicating hunger and malnutrition – A total of 25,900 cooked food/dry ration packets were distributed to needy persons at a cost of ₹ 1.22 cr. during COVID-19 lockdown in April – May 2020.

7. Welfare of armed forces veterans and war widows– ₹ 1.00 cr. out of CSR Fund was transferred to Armed Forces Flag Day Fund for benefit of armed forces veterans and war widows.



2. Composition of CSR Committee

Details are disclosed in Corporate Governance Report under 3.6.

3. Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company

Web-link for composition of CSR committee:

<https://www.coalindia.in/departments/csr/csr-committee/>

Web-link for CSR policy:

<https://www.coalindia.in/departments/csr/csr-policy/>

Web-link for CSR projects:

<https://www.coalindia.in/departments/csr/csr-activities/>

4. Details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule (8) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report)

No impact assessment study has been carried out in FY 20-21 as required under sub-rule (3) of rule (8) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 which came to effect from 22.01.2021. Impact assessment of six projects has been planned to be undertaken during FY 21-22 in accordance with the above sub-rule.

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs.)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
1	2020-21	0.00	86.89 cr.

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013

₹ 423.46 crores

7.(a). Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013

₹ 8.47 crores

(b). Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years

NIL

(c). Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any

NIL

(d). Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7(a) + 7(b) - 7(c))

₹ 8.47 crores

8.(a). CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6) of Companies Act, 2013		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer
₹ 95.36 crores	NIL	Not applicable	Not applicable	NIL	Not applicable

(b). Details of CSR amount spent against "Ongoing Project" for the Financial Year:

Amount spent on ongoing projects during FY 20-21 was ₹ 3716.81 lakhs. Details are furnished as Annexure A.

(c). Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the Financial Year:

Amount spent on ongoing projects during FY 20-21 was ₹ 5819.65 lakhs. Details are furnished as Annexure B.

(d). Amount spent in administrative overheads

NIL



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- (e). Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable
NIL
- (f). Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8(b) + 8(c) + 8(d) + 8(e))
₹ 95.36 crores
- (g). Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹ Crores)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per Section 135(5)	8.47
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	95.36
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii) – (i)]	86.89
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	0.00
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years[(iii) – (iv)]	86.89

9. (a). Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) of Companies Act, 2013 (in ₹ Crores)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹ Crores)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6) of Companies Act, 2013 if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹ Crores)
				Name of the fund	Amount (in ₹ Crores)	Date of transfer	
1	2017-18	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00
2	2018-19	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00
3	2019-20	0.00	0.00	Not applicable	0.00	Not applicable	0.00
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00

Note: The amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account and any fund specified under Schedule VII has been shown as NIL because the revised provisions as per Section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013 and Section 135(6) of Companies Act, 2013 have come into effect from 22.01.2021 and were not applicable for FY 17-18, FY 18-19 and FY 19-20.

9.(b). Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

Furnished in Annexure C.

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details)

Furnished in Annexure D

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5) of Companies Act' 2013.

Not applicable

Sd/-
CEO
(Pramod Agrawal)
Date: 14th June, 2021



Annexure A : Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for FY 20-21

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
1	Border road construction and alignment work in Chamoli district, Uttarakhand	Rural Development	No	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	2 years	950.00	950.00	NIL	No	Shri Kedamath Utthan Charitable Trust	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
2	Rehabilitation and livelihood development of flood affected people	Rural Development	No	Assam	Majuli	3 years	624.00	624.00	NIL	No	Deputy Commissioner, Majuli	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
3	Reconstruction of school buildings damaged in 2019 floods	Education	No	Karnataka	Dharwad	3 years	375.00	375.00	NIL	No	Deputy Commissioner, Dharwad	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
4	Setting up Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Kalyani, West Bengal as one of the industry partners	Education	No	West Bengal	Nadia	7 years	225.00	225.00	NIL	No	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kalyani	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
5	Second phase of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana - Cure and better management of Thalassemia and Aplastic Anemia	Healthcare	No	PAN India	PAN India	2 years	200.00	200.00	NIL	No	Narayana Hrudayalaya, Bangalore	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
6	Imparting skill development training to 2000 youths in plastic engineering trades	Employment enhancing vocational skills	No	PAN India	PAN India	4 years	191.57	191.57	NIL	No	Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
7	Second phase of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana - Cure and better management of Thalassemia and Aplastic Anemia	Healthcare	No	PAN India	PAN India	2 years	164.02	164.02	NIL	No	Christian Medical College, Vellore (CMC)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



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1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
8	Second phase of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana - Cure and better management of Thalassemia and Aplastic Anemia	Healthcare	No	PAN India	PAN India	2 years	160.21	160.21	NIL	No	Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre (RGCIRC)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
9	A financial assistance under CSR grant for increasing crop Yield through micro irrigation in Narayanpur	Rural Development	No	Chattisgarh	Narayanpur	2 years	100.00	100.00	NIL	No	Collector & District Magistrate, Narayanpur	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
10	A financial assistance under CSR grant for improvement of govt. healthcare facilities in Narayanpur	Healthcare	No	Chattisgarh	Narayanpur	2 years	98.79	98.79	NIL	No	Collector & District Magistrate, Narayanpur	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
11	Different Development Works in villages of Neturia block	Rural Development	No	West Bengal	Purulia	6 years	94.81	94.81	NIL	No	The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
12	Cure and better management of Thalassemia - 1st phase of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana	Healthcare	No	PAN India	PAN India	4 years	62.63	62.63	NIL	No	Christian Medical College, Vellore (CMC)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
13	Financial assistance for Banashankari Gau Development and Organic Farming Research and Training Institute	Rural Development	No	Karnataka	Belagavi	2 years	54.91	54.91	NIL	No	Savayava Krishi Parivara	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
14	Financial support for setting up Water Purifier together with water cooler	Making available safe drinking water	No	West Bengal and Jharkhand	Paschim Bardhaman, Purba Bardhaman (West Bengal),	4 years	53.00	53.00	NIL	No	Lions Club International Foundation India (LCIFI)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
	system (28 units) in order to provide safe drinking water for eliminating water borne diseases the command area of Eastren Coalfields Limited				Godda, Deoghar, Dumka (Jharkhand)							
15	CSR grant for construction of Lab, Library, Classrooms and Hostel facility at Nivedita Siksha Sadan Balika Inter Collage, Varanasi	Education	No	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2 years	47.61	47.61	NIL	No	Lok Kalyan Nyas, Varanasi	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
16	Financial assistance for promotion of horticulture	Rural Development	No	Jharkhand	Simdega	2 years	47.35	47.35	NIL	No	Deputy Commissioner, Simdega	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
17	Construction of building for accommodation of resource persons, trainers and farmers at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tuniki village, Medak district, Telangana	Employment enhancing vocational skills	No	Telangana	Medak	2 years	39.32	39.32	NIL	No	Eklavya Foundation	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
18	Career coaching and skill training of 100 students each	Employment enhancing vocational skills	No	Karnataka	Dharwad	2 years	39.22	39.22	NIL	No	Friends Union for Energising Lives (FUEL)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
19	Financial assistance towards construction of ground floor of building of Veterinary hospital	Rural Development	No	Karnataka	Dharwad	2 years	32.90	32.90	NIL	No	District Magistrate, Dharwad, Karnataka	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



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1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
20	Construction of sports hostel for swimmers	Promotion of sports	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	9 years	29.39	29.39	NIL	No	West Bengal Transport Infrastructure Development Corp. Ltd. (WBTIDC)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
21	Bharat Ke Kaladharmi: Artists in the promotion and protection of our national heritage	Protection of national heritage, art and culture	No	PAN India	PAN India	2 years	28.24	28.24	NIL	No	Centre for Media and Alternative Communication (CMAC)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
22	Assistance for rehabilitation of girls and women in red light areas	Women Empowerment	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	4 years	22.67	22.67	NIL	No	Apne Aap Women Worldwide (India) Trust	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
23	Setting up Innovation STEM labs in 5 govt. schools	Education	No	Karnataka	Bidar	2 years	22.57	22.57	NIL	No	Srujana Welfare Association	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
24	Financial assistance towards construction of Compound wall for health centre building in Harobelawadi Village, Dharwad District, Karnataka	Healthcare	No	Karnataka	Dharwad	2 years	15.00	15.00	NIL	No	District Magistrate, Dharwad, Karnataka	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
25	Construction of hostel building at Hargovinda Chatravas at Dharmi, Akola	Education	No	Maharashtra	Akola	2 years	13.31	13.31	NIL	No	Hedgewar Janma Satabdi Samity	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
26	Construction of Ayurveda and Research Centre and Skill Development Training Institute	Healthcare	No	New Delhi	South West Delhi	3 years	12.47	12.47	NIL	No	Santhigiri Ashram, New Delhi	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
27	Education, awareness and self reliance of differently abled children of Pehla Kadam School, Dhanbad	Welfare of the differently abled	No	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2 years	9.97	9.97	NIL	No	Narayani Charitable Trust	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
28	Payment for cleaning and sweeping 20 schools in Bidhannagar municipality as part of Swacchta Action Plan of previous years	Sanitation	Yes	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	3 years	2.52	2.52	NIL	Yes	No	Not applicable
29	Providing school fees and consumables for 20 under privileged school children	Education	No	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddh Nagar	2 years	1.00	1.00	NIL	No	Siddharth Memorial Charitable Trust	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
	GROSS EXPENDITURE						3717.48	3717.48				
	Less: Refund from previous year projects	Healthcare						0.67				
	NET EXPENDITURE							3716.81				

Annexure B : Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for FY 20-21

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
1	Contribution for relief work of COVID-19	Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Depository basis work	2000.00	No	West Bengal State Disaster Management Authority (WBSDMA)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
2	Contribution for relief work of COVID-19	Healthcare	No	Maharashtra	Depository basis work	2000.00	No	Maharashtra State Disaster Management Authority	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



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1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
3	Converting 100 hospital beds into ICU beds	Healthcare	No	Karnataka	Dharwad	499.95	No	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), Huballi	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
4	Financial assistance towards "Purchase of equipment for diagnosis and treatment of neurology related disorders"	Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	497.75	No	Institute of Neurosciences	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
5	COVID Cold Chain Equipment for vaccine transport to Govt. of West Bengal and Govt. of Meghalaya	Healthcare	No	West Bengal and Meghalaya	Project will be beneficial to whole of these two states	137.07	Yes	No	Not applicable
6	Financial assistance for 2 water ambulances	Healthcare	No	Assam	Majuli	100.00	No	Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
7	Contribution to Armed Forces Flag Day Fund	Welfare of armed forces' veterans and war widows	No	Depository basis work	Depository basis work	100.00	No	Kendriya Sainik Board	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
8	Financial support for construction of two storied Building for Farmers Hostel	Employment enhancing vocational skills	Yes	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	98.90	No	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
9	Financial assistance for distribution of solar lamp kits to school children under Gandhi Global Solar Yatra (GGSY)	Environmental sustainability	No	PAN India	PAN India	82.80	No	IIT - Bombay	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



1 Sl. No.	2 Name of the project	3 Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	4 Local area (Yes/No)	5 Location of the project		6 Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	7 Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	8 Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
10	Providing equipment for education through digital means for students of Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya (KBV), New Delhi	Education	No	Delhi	North East Delhi	39.12	No	Harijan Sewak Sangh (HSS)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
11	Distribution of food ration to 6000 persons during COVID-19 lockdown Phase 1	Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata Metropolitan area	33.00	No	International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
12	Distribution of food ration to 6000 persons during COVID-19 lockdown Phase 1	Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata Metropolitan area	33.00	No	Ramakrishna Mission	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
13	Distribution of food ration to 6600 persons during COVID-19 lockdown Phase 2	Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	No	West Bengal	Multiple districts	33.00	No	Manav Sewa Pratisthan	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
14	Procurement of one critical care ambulance along with transport ventilator	Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata	30.99	No	Eastern Command HQ	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
15	Financial Assistance for Amphan Cyclone Relief Work	Disaster Management	No	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	25.96	No	Ramakrishna Mission	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



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1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
16	Repairing of houses damaged due to cyclone amphan	Disaster Management	No	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	22.00	No	International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
17	Financial assistance for equipment for development of sanitization chambers for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Healthcare	No	Delhi	South Delhi	19.80	No	Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT), IIT - Delhi	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
18	Construction of 1 female community toilet and water harvesting structure	Rural Development	No	Meghalaya	Chur-chandpur	18.77	No	Rural Development & Improvement Society (RUDIM)	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
19	Distribution of food ration to 2300 persons during COVID-19 lockdown Phase 3	Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	No	Bihar	Kishanganj	12.92	No	Grameen Sneha Foundation	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
20	Hunger and Starvation Redressal Effort at New Delhi	Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	No	Delhi	South Delhi	10.84	No	Santhigiri Ashram	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
21	Cooked food distribution to 5000 persons per day for 19 days during COVID-19 lockdown Phase 3	Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata Metropolitan area	9.73	No	Ramakrishna Mission	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021



1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration Number
22	Financial assistance towards "Kolkata Accident Rescue and Medical assistance (KARMA)" project for helping road accident victims	Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata Metropolitan area	6.72	No	Eastren India Healthcare Foundation	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
23	Financial support for buying computers in school	Education	No	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2.61	No	Govt. Higher Secondary School (GHSS), Bhowapur, Haridwar	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
24	Medical Camps for FY 19-20	Healthcare	Yes	West Bengal	Kolkata Metropolitan area	1.95	Yes	No	Not applicable
25	Providing 120 mattresses to Sukanya Home, Salt Lake, Kolkata	Women Empowerment	Yes	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	1.92	Yes	No	Not applicable
26	Providing furniture for dining hall constructed at Bodhana	Welfare of the differently abled	Yes	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	0.85	No	Bodhana	Not available as this provision is applicable from 01.04.2021
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE					5819.65			

**Annexure C : Details of CSR amount spent in FY 20-21
for ongoing projects of preceding financial years**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No.	Project ID (File Receiving No.)	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Status of the project - Completed/ Ongoing
1	19-20/9650	Reconstruction of school buildings damaged in 2019 floods	2019-20	3 years	1500.00	375.00	750.00	Ongoing



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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No.	Project ID (File Receiving No.)	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Status of the project - Completed/ Ongoing
2	13-14/21	Setting up Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Kalyani, West Bengal as one of the industry partners	2015-16	7 years	640.00	225.00	545.00	Ongoing
3	16-17/621	Imparting skill development training to 2000 youths in plastic engineering trades	2018-19	4 years	1253.89	191.57	1228.08	Ongoing
4	13-14/95	Different Development Works in villages of Neturia block	2014-15	6 years	2705.53	94.81	2705.53	Completed
5	16-17/6023	Cure and better management of Thalassemia - 1st phase of Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana	2017-18	4 years	1981.48	62.63	1981.48	Completed
6	16-17/5470	Financial support for setting up Water Purifier together with water cooler system (28 units) in order to provide safe drinking water for eliminating water borne diseases the command area of Eastern Coalfields Limited	2017-18	4 years	98.00	53.00	98.00	Completed
7	17-18/103	CSR grant for construction of Lab, Library, Classrooms and Hostel facility at Nivedita Siksha Sadan Balika Inter Collage, Varanasi	2019-20	2 years	158.90	47.61	158.90	Completed
8	11-12/06	Construction of sports hostel for swimmers	2011-12	9 years	143.39	29.39	143.39	Completed
9	16-17/5105	Assistance for rehabilitation of girls and women in red light areas	2017-18	4 years	45.17	22.67	45.17	Completed



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No.	Project ID (File Receiving No.)	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (₹ Lakhs)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting financial year (₹ Lakhs)	Status of the project - Completed/ Ongoing
10	19-20/164	Construction of hostel building at Hargovinda Chatravas at Dharmi, Akola	2019-20	2 years	54.11	13.31	54.11	Completed
11	17-18/7268	Construction of Ayurveda and Research Centre and Skill Development Training Institute	2019-20	3 years	49.89	12.47	37.41	Ongoing
12	17-18/464	Payment for cleaning and sweeping 20 schools in Bidhannagar municipality as part of Swacchta Action Plan of previous years	2018-19	3 years	8.15	2.52	8.15	Completed
13	18-19/8658	Providing school fees and consumables for 20 under privileged school children	2019-20	2 years	5.00	1.00	5.00	Completed
	GROSS EXPENDITURE					1130.98		
	Less: Refund from previous year projects					0.67		
	NET EXPENDITURE					1130.31		

Annexure D : Details of creation or acquisition of capital assets from CSR funds of FY 20-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Details of asset created		Date of creation/ acquisition of asset	Amount spent for creation of asset (₹ Lakhs)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name the asset is registered
		Type of asset	Address			
1	Converting 100 hospital beds into ICU beds	Equipment for converting normal hospital beds into ICU beds	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), PB Road, Vidya Nagar, Hubli, Karnataka-580022	19.03.2021	499.95	Director, Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences
2	Financial assistance towards "Purchase of equipment for diagnosis and treatment of neurology related disorders"	Machines for treatment of neurological disorders	Institute of Neurosciences (Kolkata), 185, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Rd, Elgin, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700017	31.03.2021	497.75	Institute of Neurosciences (Kolkata)



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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Details of asset created		Date of creation/ acquisition of asset	Amount spent for creation of asset (₹ Lakhs)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name the asset is registered
		Type of asset	Address			
3	Providing COVID Cold Chain Equipment to Govt. of West Bengal for vaccine transport	Cold Chain equipment for COVID-19 vaccine transport	State EPI Officer, Directorate of Health Services, State Family Welfare Bureau, Swastha Bhawan, A wing, 3rd Floor, GN-29, Sector-V, Salt Lake City, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700091	31.03.2021	121.00	Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of West Bengal
4	Financial assistance for 2 water ambulances	Water ambulances	GS Road, Assam Secretariat, Dispur, Guwahati, Assam - 781005	31.03.2021	100.00	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
6	Financial assistance for distribution of solar lamp kits to school children under Gandhi Global Solar Yatra (GGSY) (Remarks: The workshop for distribution of kits was held on 2nd Oct. 2019 at New Delhi. Payment was made in FY 20-21)	Solar lamp assembly kits	The kits were distributed to more than 8000 students participating in the event held on 2nd Oct. 2019	02.10.2019 (Date of the workshop)	82.80	Kits handed over to students participating in the workshop
7	Providing equipment for education through digital means for students of Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya (KBV), New Delhi	Laptops, Smart TVs	Laptops distributed to 135 students and 15 teachers. Smart TVs installed at Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Mathura Rd, Friends Colony West, Ishwar Nagar, Bahapur, New Delhi - 110065	23.12.2020	39.12	Laptops handed over to students and teachers of Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya. Smart TVs handed over to Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya being run by Harijan Sewak Sangh
9	Financial assistance for equipment for development of sanitization chambers for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Equipment for development of PPE sanitization chambers	Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT), IIT - Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110016	07.01.2021	19.80	Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT), IIT - Delhi
11	Providing COVID Cold Chain Equipment to Govt. of Meghalaya for vaccine transport	Cold Chain equipment for COVID-19 vaccine transport	State Medical Warehouse NRHM, Pasteur Hills, Lawmali, Shillong - 793001, Meghalaya	31.03.2021	16.07	Department of Health & Family Welfare Government of Meghalaya Romm No. 509, Addl. Secretariat Building, IGP Road Shillong- 793 001, Meghalaya



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Details of asset created		Date of creation/ acquisition of asset	Amount spent for creation of asset (₹ Lakhs)	Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name the asset is registered
		Type of asset	Address			
12	Financial assistance towards "Kolkata Accident Rescue and Medical assistance (KARMA) project	Office equipment	Medica Superspeciality Hospital, 127, Eastern Metropolitan Bypass, Nitai Nagar, Mukundapur, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700099	31.03.2021	6.72	Eastern India Healthcare Foundation
13	Financial support for buying computers in school	Desktop computers	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Bhowapur, Haridwar - 247663, Uttarakhand	10.01.2021	2.61	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Bhowapur
14	Providing 120 mattresses to Sukanya Home, Salt Lake, Kolkata	Mattresses	Sukanya Home, Block AQ 15, Salt Lake City, Sector 5, Kolkata - 700091, West Bengal	29.10.2020	1.92	Sukanya Home
15	Providing furniture for dining hall constructed at Bodhana (Remarks: The furniture was provided on 15.08.2019. Payment was made in FY 20-21)	Furniture	Bodhana, International Financial Hub (CBD), Newtown, Kolkata, West Bengal- 700156	15.08.2019	0.85	Bodhana



LIST OF MATTERS CONCERNING CIL and WCL, BEFORE THE NCLAT AND THE SUPREME COURT

Sl. No.	Name of the Court/Tribunal	Cause Title	Details and Current Status
1.	Supreme Court of India	C.A No. 2845 of 2017 <i>CIL & Anr v. CCI and Sai Wardha Power Limited</i> T.P. (Civil) 2008-2013 of 2019 <i>CIL v. CCI</i>	Vide Order dated 9 December, 2016, the erstwhile Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT) dismissed the Appeal No. 80 of 2014 filed by CIL and WCL against the order of CCI dated 27 October, 2014, holding CIL and its Subsidiaries to be abusing their dominant position. CIL filed an Appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of the COMPAT. The Supreme Court vide its order dated 23 February, 2017 directed that the computation of compensation claims filed by Sai Wardha Power Limited may continue before the COMPAT but the same shall not be finalized. Subsequently vide its order dated 3 August, 2017, the Supreme Court directed WCL to supply coal from Bellora and Ukni mines at interim prices of INR 2000 per tonne and INR 2100 per tonne respectively, till the matter is finally heard. In its order dated 6 November the Supreme Court noted that SWPL will initially lift 3000 tonnes of coal per day at the prices mentioned above; and that the Appellants can sell the balance quantity in the market. In August, 2017, CIL/WCL filed an interlocutor application (IA) to raise additional grounds in relation to the applicability of the Competition Act 2002, to CIL and its Subsidiaries. The CCI & SWPL have filed their replies to this application. CIL/WCL have filed rejoinders to both replies. Separately, SWPL filed an IA seeking stay on the operation of the FSA while continuation of interim arrangement, on 23 February, 2018 and CIL/WCL filed an IA seeking clearance of outstanding dues, replenishment of BG, lifting of ACQ from all three mines and other reliefs on 5 March, 2018. Separately, further to the oral opinion of the Attorney General for India, CIL/WCL filed an IA on 2 April, 2018, apprising the court of the fact that coal production had stopped at Bellora Naigaon mine since December, 2018 and stocks had also run out as on 24 March, 2018. On 10 April, 2018, CIL/WCL apprised the Supreme Court of the execution application filed by SWPL before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT). The Supreme Court specifically directed that SWPL shall not take any steps for enforcement of the orders passed by the erstwhile COMPAT. The matter was mentioned on 12 December, 2018, given the filing of the IA for vacation for the Supreme Court's interim orders dated 3 August and 6 November, 2017. Upon briefly hearing the parties, the matter was listed for the 3rd week of January, 2019. The matter was heard on 17 January, 2019. The AG and former ASG argued on behalf of CIL / WCL and appraised the Court of the insolvency process against SWPL, CIL's contractual rights of termination, and the fact that SWPL has not been lifting coal since 29 December, 2019. The Supreme Court passed an order noting that the parties' were free to exercise their contractual rights. Final arguments in the matter commenced on 9 April, 2019 and continued briefly on 24 April, 2019. Subsequently, on 24 July, 2019 the AG made detailed submissions in relation to the constitution law aspect and Mr. Maninder Singh (ex ASG) commenced arguments on merits. The matter was adjourned as part heard on 25 July, 2019. During this hearing, the Supreme Court bench noted that various appeals involving CIL are pending before the NCLAT and involve similar issues as this appeal being heard by the Supreme Court. Accordingly, the Bench orally directed CIL to file a transfer petition, seeking transfer of the NCLAT appeals to the Supreme court. Based on the oral directions of the Bench, we have filed the transfer petition and relevant additional documents with the Supreme Court Registry. We also mentioned the matter on 7 August (date of filing) requesting for an early listing



Sl. No.	Name of the Court/ Tribunal	Cause Title	Details and Current Status
			of the transfer petition since the next date of hearing in the NCLAT matters is approaching soon. The Transfer Petition was listed before the Supreme Court on 16 August, 2019. During this hearing, the Supreme Court issued notice, allowed dasti service, and directed the matter to be listed after 2 weeks. They also granted a stay on the NCLAT proceedings in relation to the matters sought to be transferred. The Transfer Petition was listed before the Registrar on 13 January, 2020. The Respondents were allowed a last chance of four weeks to file their counter replies. MSPGCL has filed a reply to the transfer petition on 21 July, 2020. CIL is yet to seek permission to file its rejoinder to MSPGCL's reply, as the matter has not been listed. The next date of hearing in the transfer petition or the main matter is awaited. CIL and WCL are also in the process of finalizing an IA (settled by the AG) to be filed before the Supreme Court seeking modification of the Supreme Court's orders dated 3 August, 2017 and 6 November, 2017.
	Supreme Court of India	C.A No. 5697 of 2017 <i>CIL v. CCI and Bijay Poddar</i>	Vide Order dated 20 March, 2017, the erstwhile Competition Appellate Tribunal dismissed Appeal No. 81 of 2014 filed by CIL against the order of the CCI dated 27 October, 2014, holding CIL and its subsidiaries to be abusing their alleged dominant position. CIL was directed to modify terms of Spot e-auction Scheme 2007 in light of its findings in the order. CIL filed an Appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of the COMPAT. The Supreme Court vide its order dated 5 May, 2017 granted a stay on the COMPAT's Order. The Respondents filed their reply to the Appeal. CIL has filed Rejoinder to the same. The matter was taken up by the Supreme Court on 18 February, 2019. Mr. P.S. Narasimha appeared on behalf of CIL and informed the bench that certain issues of constitutional importance were pending before the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2845/2017 (Sai Wardha Matter), and the outcome of the same would impact this case as well. Given this submission, the bench adjourned the matter. The matter was listed in the weekly list for the Supreme Court for the week of 17 August, 2020. However, given that CIL opted for the matter to be listed through physical hearing when the court re-opens, the matter did not appear in the final cause list. The next date of hearing is awaited.
2)	National Company Law Appellate Tribunal	Competition Appeal (AT) No. 1-3 of 2017 (Case No. 3, 11, and 59 of 2012 before the CCI) (<i>CIL and Ors. V. CCI, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited, and Gujrat State Electricity Corporation Limited</i>)	Vide an order dated 9 December 2013 of the CCI, in Case Nos. 03, 11 & 59 of 2012, the CCI ordered CIL to cease and desist from all of 'its anti-competitive conduct', to modify its FSAs in light of the CCI's order. A penalty of INR 1773 crores, at a rate of 3% of the average of CIL's annual turnover for the last three financial years was also imposed. CIL filed an appeal against this order before the COMPAT which was allowed by COMPAT on 17 May, 2016. The order of the CCI was set aside and the matter was remitted to CCI for fresh hearing on the issues. The CCI passed a Fresh Order on 24 March, 2017 and returned with similar findings as arrived at in the Old Order dated 9 December, 2013. The CCI considered mitigating circumstances such as changes made to the sampling and other clauses, and constraints imposed by various ministries upon CIL, and accordingly reduced the penalty from INR 1773 crores to INR 591 crores. CIL filed an appeal against the fresh order of the CCI before the NCLAT and a stay has been granted on the operation of the Order. The opposite parties have filed replies to the Appeal and CIL and Rejoinders have been filed by CIL.



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Sl. No.	Name of the Court/Tribunal	Cause Title	Details and Current Status
			The CCI has filed an application for clarification on and modification of the stay order passed by the NCLAT on 31 May, 2017. CIL's request for filing a reply (which has already been prepared) was rejected by the bench. The issue of deposit of penalty was taken up by the bench on 22 March, 2018. After hearing counsels of both sides, no deposit was directed but an urgency was expressed in relation of commencement of final arguments. Due to the non-availability of the bench on multiple dates the matter has been continuously adjourned since March, 2018. The SAM & Co. team appears for each hearing to ensure that a date suitable for counsels is fixed for the hearing. Counsels have not been appearing for most these hearings. Additionally, pursuant to the oral direction of the Supreme Court during the last hearing in the Sai Wardha matter, CIL has filed a transfer petition seeking transfer of the NCLAT appeals to the Supreme Court. The transfer petition was listed before the Supreme Court on 16 August, 2019. While issuing notice, the Supreme Court has granted a stay on the NCLAT proceedings in relation to the matters sought to be transferred. We have informed the NCLAT bench of the stay granted by the Supreme Court. The matter was to be listed on 8 April, 2020. However, due to the unprecedented circumstances posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NCLAT has only been taking up urgent matters. As such, no specific next date has been fixed as of now, and the stay granted by the Supreme Court continues to operate.
3)	National Company Law Appellate Tribunal	Competition Appeal (AT) No. 12 of 2017 (Case No. 5&7, 37, and 44 of 2013 before the CCI) And Competition Appeal (AT) No. 11 of 2017 (Case No. 8 of 2014 before the CCI) <i>CIL and Ors. V. CCI, Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Company Limited, West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited, and Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association.</i> And <i>CIL and Anr. V. CCI and GHCL</i>	Pursuant to the oral direction of the Supreme Court during the last hearing in the Sai Wardha matter, CIL has filed a transfer petition seeking transfer of the NCLAT appeals to the Supreme Court. The transfer petition was listed before the Supreme Court on 16 August, 2019. While issuing notice, the Supreme Court has granted a stay on the NCLAT proceedings in relation to the matters sought to be transferred. CIL has informed the NCLAT bench of the stay granted by the Supreme Court. The matter was to be listed on 8 April, 2020. However, due to the unprecedented circumstances posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NCLAT has only been taking up urgent matters. As such, no specific next date has been fixed as of now, and the stay granted by the Supreme Court continues to operate.
4)	National Company Law Appellate Tribunal	CA. No. 2 of 2015 <i>Compensation claimed by SWPL</i>	In April 2015, SWPL filed an application under Section 53N of the Competition Act, claiming compensation of INR 908 crores. Subsequently, on 30 January, 2017, SWPL filed an IA raising the claim amount to over INR 1500 crores. On 7 March, 2017, CIL and WCL filed their response to the IA. On 20 March, 2017, the erstwhile COMPAT issued notice on the main application filed in April, 2015. The matter was transferred to the NCLAT after the merger of tribunals by virtue of a government notification. The NCLAT has not started hearing the matter on merits as yet.



Sl. No.	Name of the Court/ Tribunal	Cause Title	Details and Current Status
			CIL filed a reply to the main compensation application on 11 September, 2017 and SWPL has filed their Rejoinder to the same. CIL has also filed additional submissions to address new issues raised by SWPL in its rejoinder. Since 28 November, 2017, the NCLAT has been adjourning the matter as the main appeal is pending before the Supreme Court. On 9 April, 2018, SWPL filed an application seeking execution of the Order passed by the COMPAT. Considering the interim order passed by the Supreme Court on 10 April, 2018, the NCLAT bench observed that the compensation case and the execution application should await the decision of the Supreme Court. The matter was to be listed on 16 April 2020. However, due to the unprecedented circumstances posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NCLAT has only been taking up urgent matters. As such, no specific next date has been fixed as of now, and the interim order of the Supreme Court continues to operate.
5)	National Company Law Appellate Tribunal	Case No. 11 of 2017 <i>Information filed by Karnataka Power Corporation Limited against CIL, MCL, and WCL</i> Now Competition Appeal (AT) 36 of 2018 <i>Appeal filed by KPCL against the CCI's Order dated 16 March 2018</i>	On 27 March, 2017 Karnataka Power Corporation Limited filed an information before the CCI alleging abuse of dominance by CIL, MCL, and WCL. On 22 August, 2017, during the preliminary conference in this matter the CCI directed CIL to file a status report regarding the clauses of the FSAs that have been changed over time. The status report was filed by CIL on 12 September, 2017. After hearing preliminary arguments on behalf of CIL, the CCI directed KPCL to file written submissions on the two limited points of (i) re-declaration of coal by the CCO; and (ii) overloading of coal by railway companies. KPCL filed its submissions and CIL has filed a reply. On 8 February, 2018, the CCI passed an order directing KPCL to furnish information regarding overloading and charged paid by it. KPCL filed additional information on 23 February and CIL filed a reply to this additional information on 6 March, 2018. On 16 March, 2018, the CCI passed its order in favour of CIL and dismissed the complaint filed by KPCL. The CCI noted that coal companies must take immediate remedial action as per the FSA, on being informed by customers, of consistent overloading by coal companies. KPCL has filed an appeal against the CCI's decision and we have filed our reply to the same. KPCL has filed its rejoinder to our reply. Final arguments are scheduled to commence in the matter. Additionally, pursuant to the oral direction of the Supreme Court during the last hearing in the Sai Wardha matter, CIL has filed a transfer petition seeking transfer of the NCLAT appeals to the Supreme Court. The transfer petition was listed before the Supreme Court on 16 August, 2019. While issuing notice, the Supreme Court has granted a stay on the NCLAT proceedings in relation to the matters sought to be transferred. The NCLAT was informed of this stay on 13 September, 2019 and during subsequent hearing as well. The matter was to be listed on 4 May, 2020. However, due to the unprecedented circumstances posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NCLAT has not been conducting hearings. As such, no specific next date has been fixed as of now, and the stay granted by the Supreme Court continues to operate.



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ANNEXURE 25

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

1. Company's Philosophy:

The Directors present Corporate Governance Report of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 in terms of Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"). Corporate Governance is for ensuring values, ethical business conduct, transparency, disclosures as per laws, rules and guidelines. CIL is committed to observe Corporate Governance practices at all levels to achieve its objectives. Pursuant to Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), the Company had executed fresh Listing Agreement with the Stock Exchanges.

2. Board of Directors:

2.1 Size of the Board

Coal India Ltd is a Government Company within the meaning of Section 2, Sub-Section (45) of Companies Act, 2013. As per the Articles of Association of the Company, the power to appoint Directors vests with the President of India. The Chairman shall be appointed by the President and the terms and conditions of his appointment shall be determined by the President. In addition to Chairman, the President shall also appoint Managing Director, whole time Functional Directors and other Directors in consultation with the Chairman who shall be liable to retire by rotation. However, Chairman is not liable to retire by rotation. No consultation will be necessary in case of Directors representing the Government. In terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, the number of Directors of the Company shall not be less than three. These directors may be either whole time functional Directors or part time Directors.

2.2 Composition of Board

As on 31st March, 2021, Board of Directors comprised of Chairman, 3 Functional Directors, 1 Functional Director is holding an Additional Charge and 2 Non-Executive Directors (Government Nominees). In addition, there are 3 Permanent Invitees in the Board. 5 Independent Directors ceased to be the Director from CIL Board w.e.f. 17th Nov'19 and further 2 Independent Directors ceased to be Directors w.e.f. 6th Sept'2020. CIL had requested Ministry of Coal who is the appointing authority to appoint 7 Independent Directors including a woman Independent Director to comply with SEBI LODR'2015.

2.3 Age limit and tenure of Directors

The age limit of Chairman & Managing Director and other whole-time functional Directors is 60 Years. The Chairman cum Managing Director and other whole-time Functional Directors are appointed for a period of five years from the date of assumption of charge or till the date of superannuation of the incumbent or till further orders from the Government of India whichever event occurs earlier. None of the Directors on the Board hold directorships in more than ten public companies. Further none of them is a member of more than seven committees or chairman of more than five committees across all the public companies in which he is a Director. Necessary disclosures regarding Committee positions in other public companies as on 31st March, 2021 have been made by the Directors. Government Nominee Directors representing Ministry of Coal, retire from the Board on ceasing to be officials of Ministry of Coal.

Independent Directors are appointed by the Government of India. The Non-Executive Independent Directors fulfilled the conditions of independence specified in Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16(b) of Listing Regulations, 2015.

2.4 Board Meetings

During the year 2020-21, 19 Board meetings were held on 16/04/20, 23/04/20, 15/05/20, 12/06/20, 26/06/20, 03/07/20, 04/08/20, 25/08/20, 02/09/20, 14/09/20, 25/09/20, 14/10/20, 11/11/20, 24/12/20, 18/01/21, 30/01/21, 11/02/21, 05/03/21 & 25/03/21.

The number of Board Meetings attended by the Directors and Permanent Invitees, including attendance at the last Annual General Meeting, number of other Directorship etc. during 2020-21 were as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No. of Board meetings attended during 2020-21	Attended at the last AGM held on 23.09.2020	No. of other Directorship as on 31.3.2021 in public companies
1.	Shri Pramod Agrawal	Chairman	19	Yes	NIL
2.	Shri V.K. Tiwari	Government Nominee Director	19	Yes	1
3.	Ms. Reena Sinha Puri	Government Nominee Director	03	NA	2
4.	Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Government Nominee Director	10	Yes	2
5.	Shri V.K. Thakral	Independent Director	09	NA	NIL
6.	Shri B.L. Gajipara	Independent Director	09	NA	NIL
7.	Shri Binay Dayal	Director (Technical)	19	Yes	2
8.	Shri R.P. Srivastava	Director (P & IR)	16	Yes	NIL
9.	Shri Sanjiv Soni	Director (Finance)	19	Yes	NIL
10.	Shri S.N. Tiwary	Director (Marketing)	19	Yes	NIL
11.	Shri S.N. Tiwary	Director (P & IR)- Additional Charge	03	-	NIL
12.	Shri R.R. Mishra	Permanent Invitee	11	No	-
13.	Shri S. Saran	Permanent Invitee	14	No	-
14.	Shri S. K. Mishra	Permanent Invitee	0	No	-
15.	Shri P K Sinha(From 21.01.21)	Permanent Invitee	3	No	-



Sl. No. 3: Ceased to be the Director w.e.f. 28th May'2020. Sl. No. 4. Appointed as Government Nominee Director w.e.f. 24th Aug'2020. Sl. 5 & 6 :- Ceased to be the Independent Director w.e.f. 6th Sep'2020 Sl. No.8 Ceased to be the Director w.e.f. 1st Feb'21 Sl. 11 Appointed as Director (P & IR)- Additional Charge w.e.f 1st Feb'21.

2.5 Information placed before the Board of Directors:

The Company provides information as set out in Regulation 17(7) read with Part A of Schedule II of Listing Regulations, 2015 to the Board and Board Committees to the extent it is applicable and relevant. The Board has complete access to any information within the Company. The information regularly supplied to the Board inter-alia included the following:

- a) Annual operating plans and budgets and any updates.
- b) Capital budgets and any updates.
- c) Quarterly financial results of the company and its operating divisions or business segments.
- d) Minutes of meetings of audit committee and other committees of the board.
- e) The information if any on recruitment and remuneration of senior officers just below the level of board of directors including appointment or removal of Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary.
- f) Show cause, demand, prosecution notices and penalty notices which are materially important.
- g) Fatal or serious accidents, dangerous occurrences, any material effluent or pollution problems.
- h) Any material default in financial obligations to and by the company, or substantial non-payment for goods sold by the company.
- i) Any issue, which involves possible public or product liability claims of substantial nature including any judgement or order which may have passed strictures on the conduct of the company or taken an adverse view regarding another enterprise that can have negative implications on the company.
- j) Details of any joint venture or collaboration agreement.
- k) Significant labour problems and their proposed solutions. Any significant development in Human Resources/ Industrial Relations front like signing of wage agreement, implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme etc.
- l) Transactions if any that involve substantial payment towards goodwill, brand equity, or intellectual property.
- m) Sale of investments, if any, subsidiaries, assets which are material in nature and not in normal course of business.
- n) Quarterly details of foreign exchange exposures and the steps taken by the management to limit the risks of adverse exchange rate movement, if material.
- o) Non-compliance of any regulatory, statutory or listing requirements and shareholders service such as non-payment of dividend, delay in share transfer etc.

2.6 Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board had constituted following Committees of the Board: -

- i) Audit Committee.*
- ii) Nomination and Remuneration Committee.*
- iii) Stakeholders Relationship Committee.*
- iv) Share Transfer Committee.
- v) Risk Management Committee.
- vi) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.*
- vii) Empowered Sub-Committee for Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects
- viii) Empowered Sub-Committee for Purchase & Contracts*
- ix) Mining Developer & Operator Committee*
- x) Independent Director Committee*

*In absence of Independent Directors, these committees were not re-constituted from 6th Sep'20 onwards.

Other Disclosures:

1. Shri V.K. Tiwari is a Director in NLC India Limited which is a listed Company. Ms. Yatinder Prasad is a director in Hindustan Zinc Ltd Company from 07.08.2020 which is a listed Company. Ms. Reena Sinha Puri was a director in Hindustan Zinc Ltd till 28.05.2020.
2. As required under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act'13 and Regulations 25(8) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 as amended, 2 Independent Directors had submitted declaration that they meet the Independence Criteria as provided in Clause (b) of Regulation 16(1) and they are not aware of any circumstance or situation, which exist or may reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact his/her ability to discharge his/her duties with an objective independent judgment and without any external influence.
3. As required under Regulation 25(9) of LODR 2015 as amended, the Board of Directors of the Company took on record the declaration and confirmation submitted by the Independent Directors under Regulations 25(8) after undertaking due assessment of the veracity of the same. Board of Directors in its 405th Board meeting held on 12th Jun'2020 'took on record' the declaration submitted by Independent Directors after undertaking due assessment of the veracity of the same.



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4. As required under Regulations 34(3) and Schedule V Para C Clause 10(i) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, a certificate has been obtained from a Practicing company Secretary that none of the Directors of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of the Company and the same is **enclosed** in this report as **Annexure-B**.
5. None of the Directors in the Company is related to each other.
6. No Shares of Coal India Limited is held by Non-Executive Directors.
7. As stipulated by SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, the list of core skills/expertise/competence of the Board of Directors identified by the Board of Directors as required in the context of its business and sector for it to function effectively are those actually available with the Board are as under:-
 - i. Executive Leadership
 - ii. Governance Experience
 - iii. Financial Acumen
 - iv. Sectoral/Domain knowledge
 - v. Marketing Knowledge
 - vi. Human Resource management
 - vii. Project Formulation and Management
 - viii. Strategy/Risk Management
 - ix. Occupational Health, safety and environment

This was approved by Board in its 386th held on 6th July, 2019. Further with effect from financial year ended March 31, 2020, the names of directors who have such skills / expertise / competence as required is to be disclosed. Based on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee in its 27th meeting held on 16th July, 2020, CIL Board in its 408th Board meeting held on 4th Aug, 2020 approved the list for financial year 2019-20.

Further Board in its 421st meeting held on 10th May'21 has approved the list as under:-

1	Executive Leadership	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Smt. R. S. Puri Shri V K Thakral Shri B L Gajipara Shri Binay Dayal Shri R P Srivastava Shri Sanjiv Soni Shri S N Tiwari Ms. Yatinder Prasad
2	Governance Experience	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Smt. R. S. Puri Shri V K Thakral Shri B L Gajipara Shri Binay Dayal Shri R P Srivastava Shri Sanjiv Soni Shri S N Tiwari Ms. Yatinder Prasad
3	Financial Acumen	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Smt. R. S. Puri Shri V K Thakral Shri B L Gajipara Shri Binay Dayal Shri R P Srivastava Shri Sanjiv Soni Shri S N Tiwari Ms. Yatinder Prasad



4	Sectoral/Domain knowledge	Shri Binay Dayal
5	Marketing knowledge	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Shri S N Tiwari
6	Human Resource Management	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Shri R P Srivastava
7	Project Formulation and Management	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri Binay Dayal
8	Strategy/Risk Management	Shri Pramod Agrawal Shri V K Tiwari Smt. R. S.Puri Shri V K Thakral Shri B L Gajipara Shri Binay Dayal Shri R P Srivastava Shri Sanjiv Soni Shri S N Tiwari Ms. Yatinder Prasad
9	Occupational Health, Safety & Environment	Shri V K Tiwari Shri V K Thakral Shri Binay Dayal Shri R P Srivastava

3.1 Audit Committee

(a) Composition:

CIL in pursuance of excellence in corporate governance formed an Audit Committee of its Board of Directors w.e.f. 20-07-2001 and the Audit Committee was re-constituted by the Board in its 410th meeting held on 2nd Sep'2020 consisted of two Independent Directors, One Government Nominee Director, One Invitee Director and One permanent Invitee Director. The composition, quorum, powers, role and scope are in accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions of Regulation 18 of SEBI (LODR) 2015. From 6th Sep'20, the committee could not be re-constituted as there was no Independent Director in CIL Board.

Director (Finance), G.M. (Internal Audit) and Statutory Auditors are invited to the Audit Committee Meeting. Company Secretary is the Secretary to the Committee as required by Regulation 18(1)(e) of the Listing Regulations. Senior Functional executives are also invited as and when required to provide necessary clarification to the Committee. Internal Audit Department provides necessary support for holding and conducting Audit Committee meeting.

(b) Composition, Meetings and Attendance of Audit Committee.

9 Audit Committee meetings were held on 20/04/20, 26/05/20, 03/06/20, 08/06/20, 26/06/20, 24/07/20, 06/08/20, 19/08/20 & 02/09/20. The details were as under:-

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of meetings attended
1.	Ms. Reena Sinha Puri	Member from 19.07.17 till 28.05.20	2
2.	Shri Vinod Kumar Thakral	Chairman from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20	9
3.	Shri B.L. Gajipara	Member from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20	9
4.	Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari	Member from 28.05.20 till 01.09.20	6
5.	Shri Binay Dayal	Invitee from 25.11.19	7
6.	Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Member from 02.09.20	1

(c) Scope of Audit Committee: -

The role of Audit Committee included the following:

1. Overseeing company's financial reporting process and disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;



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2. Remuneration of appointment of auditors of the company;
3. Recommendation to Board for approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by them;
4. Reviewing with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to:
 - a. Matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of section 134 of Companies Act, 2013
 - b. Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and the reasons for the same.
 - c. Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management.
 - d. Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings
 - e. Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements
 - f. Disclosure of any related party transactions; and
 - g. Modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report
5. Reviewing with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to board for its approval;
6. Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;
7. Reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance and effectiveness of audit process;
8. Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;
9. Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
10. Valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
11. Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
12. Reviewing with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
13. Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure, coverage and frequency of internal audit;
14. Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
15. Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;
16. Discussion with Statutory Auditors before the audit commences about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
17. Looking into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
18. Reviewing the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism;
19. Reviewing the follow up action on the audit observations of C & AG Audit;
20. Reviewing the follow up action taken on the recommendations of Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) of the parliament;
21. Reviewing the financial statement of the subsidiary companies;
22. Approval of appointment of CFO after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;
23. Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.
24. Reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments.
25. Consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the listed entity and its shareholders

(d) Review of information by Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee has mandatorily reviewed the following information:

1. Management Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations;



2. Statement of significant related party transactions as defined by the Audit Committee submitted by the management;
3. Management letters/letters of internal control weakness issued by the Statutory Auditors;
4. Internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses;
5. Review of the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of out sourced internal auditors and
6. Statement of deviations:
 - (a) Quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1) of LODR 2015.
 - (b) Annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7) of LODR 2015.

3.2 Nomination and Remuneration Committee

CIL being a Central Public Sector Undertaking, appointment and tenure of Functional Directors are done by Govt. of India. Their remuneration is also fixed by Govt. of India. A Remuneration Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 249th meeting held on 10-04-2009. In compliance with Section 178 of Companies Act, 2013, the Board has renamed the "Remuneration Committee" as "**Nomination and Remuneration Committee**" in its 303rd meeting held on 14th Jul'14. This committee was last re-constituted in the 396th Board held on 19th Dec'19 comprising of Two Independent Directors, One Government Nominee Director and One permanent Invitee.

The Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee is pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of SEBI LODR 2015. From 6th Sep'20, the committee could not be re-constituted as there was no Independent Director in CIL Board.

During the year 2020-21, **Four (04)** Nomination and Remuneration Meetings were held on 13.05.20, 21.05.20, 16.07.20 & 03.09.20 The details were as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Status	Meeting attended
1.	Shri V K Thakral	Chairman from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20	4
2.	Shri B.L.Gajipara	Member from 30.11.18 till 05.09.20	4
3.	Shri V.K. Tiwari	Member from 19.12.19	4
4.	Shri R.P. Srivastava	Permanent Invitee from 31.11.18 till 31.01.2021	4

Remuneration of Directors:

Remuneration of Functional Director is decided by the Government of India. Sitting fee payable to Independent Directors is fixed by the Board of Directors of CIL in pursuance of DPE guidelines and Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the Board had decided payment of sitting fees for each meeting of the Board and Committee of the Board @ ₹ 40,000/- and ₹ 30,000/- respectively to each Independent Director in its 327th meeting held on 28th May'2016.

Details of remuneration paid to Functional Directors of the Company during the financial Year 2020-21 were as under:

(in Rupees)

SL	Name of the Director	Salary	Benefits	Total	Remarks
1.	Shri Pramod Agrawal	4613157.00	381022.00	4994179.00	
2.	Shri Binay Dayal	4668533.78	942620.22	5611154.00	
3.	Shri R.P. Srivastava	3682924.90	720100.10	4403025.00	Superannuated on 31.01.2021
4.	Shri Sanjiv Soni	5424070.01	958226.99	6382297.00	
5.	Shri S.N. Tiwary	4063059.97	581192.03	4644252.00	

The Independent Directors do not have any material pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company. Details of sitting fees paid to Independent Directors during the year 2020-21 were given below:

Name of the Independent Director	Sitting Fees for Board Meeting	Sitting Fees for Committee Meetings	Total (in ₹)
Shri V.K. Thakral	3,60,000	8,10,000	11,70,000
Shri B.L. Gajipara	3,60,000	8,10,000	11,70,000

3.3 Stakeholders Relationship Committee.

Shareholders' / Investors' Grievance Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in pursuance of Listing Agreement in its 258th meeting held on 05-08-2010. In compliance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Agreement, the Board had renamed the "Shareholders'/Investors' Grievance Committee" as "Stakeholders' Relationship Committee" in its 307th Board Meeting held on 29-05-2014.



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The committee was last re-constituted in 395th Meeting held on 25th Nov'19 comprising of two Independent Directors and two Functional Directors.

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee is constituted in line with the provisions of Regulation 20 of SEBI Listing Regulations read with Section 178 of the Companies Act 2013. From 6th Sep'20, the committee could not be re-constituted as there was no Independent Director in CIL Board.

The role of Stakeholder Relationship Committee includes the following:

- (1) Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the listed entity including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
- (2) Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
- (3) Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the listed entity in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- (4) Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the listed entity for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the company.

During the year 2020-21, **two(2)** Stakeholder Relationship Committee meetings were held on 09.06.20 and 19.08.20

This Committee consisted of following Directors and their attendance was as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1.	Shri B.L.Gajipara	Chairman from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20	2
2.	Shri V.K.Thakral	Member from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20	2
3.	Shri R.P. Srivastava	Member from 31.01.18 till 31.01.21	2
4.	Shri Sanjiv Soni	Member from 22.07.19	2

a) Compliance officer:

Shri M. Viswanathan, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer. Company Secretary is primarily responsible to ensure compliance with the applicable statutory requirements and is the interface between Management and regulatory authorities on governance matters.

b) Redressal of Investors' Grievances:

The company addresses all complaints and grievances of the investors expeditiously and usually resolves the issue within 7 days except in case of dispute over facts or other legal constraints. The complaints were duly attended by the Company/ RTA.

c) Settlement of Grievances

Investors may register their complaints in the manner stated below:-

Sl. No	Nature of Compliant	Contact Officers
1	Dividend from Financial Years 2014-15 to 2020-21 and shares held in physical mode For Physical Shares: Change of address, status, Bank account, ECS mandate etc.	M/s. Alankit Assignment Limited 205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi – 110 055 Phone No: 011-4254-1234/2354-1234 Fax No: 011-4154-3474 E-mail id: rta@alankit.com Toll free no-1860-121-2155 Website-www.alankit.com
2	For Demat of Shares:- Change of address, status, Bank account, ECS mandate etc.	Concerned Depository participant (DP) where the Shareholder is maintaining his/her account
3	All complaints except Sl. No 1&2	Company Secretary, Coal India Limited, Coal Bhawan, 3rd floor, Core-2, Newtown Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156. Phone No-033-2324-6526 /033-7110-4369 Fax No-033-2324-6510 email-complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in

d) Investor Relation Cell

In line with global practices, the Company is committed to maintain the highest standards of Corporate Governance reinforcing the relationship between the company and its Shareholders. Information frequently required by the Investors and Analysts are available on the Company's corporate website www.coalindia.in under "Investor Centre". This website provides updates on investor-related events and presentations, dividend information and shareholding pattern etc. Updates on Financial Statement and Annual Report are available under 'Performances/ Financial' tab. The company is committed to take such other steps as may be necessary to fulfill the expectations of the stakeholders.



e) **Unclaimed Dividend Status as on 31.03.2021 & Due Date of transfer to IEPF:-**

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in INR)	Due date of transfer to IEPF
INTERIM DIVIDEND 2014-2015	7675024	01.03.2022
INTERIM DIVIDEND 2015-2016	12974201	04.04.2023
IST INTERIM 2016-17	18648667.50	05.04.2024
2ND INTERIM 2016-17	2417329.50	25.04.2024
INTERIM DIVIDEND 2017-18	13591800	09.04.2025
IST INTERIM DIVIDEND 2018-19	11730806	19.01.2026
2ND INTERIM DIVIDEND 2018-19	9500223	13.04.2026
INTERIM DIVIDEND 2019-2020	20058829	13.04.2027
IST INTERIM DIVIDEND 2020-21	16255303	13.12.2027
2ND INTERIM DIVIDEND 2020-21	24728225	04.04.2028

The Interim Dividend amount for the year 2012-13 amounting to ₹ 79,60,916/- was due for transfer to IEPF Account on 13.04.2021. Due to Covid-19 pandemic and as permitted by MCA, it was transferred on 26.06.2020.

The Final Dividend amount for the year 2012-13 amounting to ₹ 34,49,794.00/- had been transferred to IEPF Account on 19.10.2020 as the amount remained unclaimed for the last 7 years.

The Interim Dividend amount for the year 2013-14 amounting to ₹ 1,40,27,880.00 was transferred to IEPF Account on 15.02.2021. In addition 17,238 shares in respect of which dividend was unclaimed for the last 7 years was also transferred to IEPF Account on 16.03.2021. The details are available in CIL website. The Company had sent periodic intimation to shareholders concerned to lodge their claims with the Company/ RTA within the stipulated time or else the unclaimed dividend along with shares will be transferred to IEPF Account as stipulated under Companies Act'13.

i) **Status of complaints disposed off during 2020-21 (Quarter wise):-**

Quarter	Opening	Received	Resolved	Pending
1 st Qtr	0	6	6	0
2 nd Qtr	0	13	13	0
3 rd Qtr	0	11	10	1
4 th Qtr	1	16	17	0

Consumer Forum Cases

Year	Opening	Received	Resolved	Pending
2020-21	3	0	0	3

*ATR had been filed with the appropriate authorities. Awaiting final order from consumer court.

j) **Credit Ratings**

Coal India Limited has obtained following Credit rating from CRISIL for the financial year 2020-21: -

Total Bank Loan Facilities Rated	Rs.9550 Crore (Enhanced from ₹ 5550 Crore)
Long Term Rating	CRISIL AAA/Stable (Reaffirmed)
Short Term Rating	CRISIL A1+ (Reaffirmed)
Corporate Credit Rating	CCR AAA/Stable

k) **Corporate Governance Certificate**

As stipulated in the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSE issued by Department of Public Enterprises vide OM 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14.05.2010 and relevant SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, a certificate on Compliance of Corporate Governance Guidelines has been obtained from a practising Company Secretary and the same is enclosed in this report as Annexure A.

3.3 Share Transfer Committee.

A Share Transfer Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 262nd meeting held on 22-11-2010. This committee was further reconstituted on 18th Feb'21 with the approval of Chairman comprising of 3 Functional Directors and ratified by Board in its 419th meeting held on 5th March'21. The scope of Share Transfer Committee are as under:-

- Transfer or Transmission of Shares. and
- Issue Duplicate Certificates and new Certificates on split /consolidation/renewal/demat to remat etc.

During the year 2020-21, 2 meetings of the committee were held on 19.01.2021 & 19.02.2021



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The Share Transfer Committee consists of following Directors and their attendance was as follows:

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1	Shri Binay Dayal	Chairman from 25.11.19	2
2	Shri R.P. Srivastava	Member (from 05.10.18 till 31.01.2021)	1
3	Shri Sanjiv Soni	Member from 25.11.19	2
4	Shri S.N.Tiwary	Member from 18.02.21	1

3.5 Risk Management Committee.

Corporate Governance including Risk Assessment and Minimization Procedures Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 273rd meeting held on 20-09-2011. This committee was renamed as Risk Management Committee as approved by CIL Board in its 307th meeting held on 29th May 2014 and is in line with Regulation 21 of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015. The Risk Management Committee was reconstituted in its 416th Board Meeting held on 18th Jan' 21 comprising of 1 Government Nominee Director, 2 Functional Directors and two Senior Officers of the CIL.

The role of the committee shall, *inter alia*, include the following:

- (1) To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:
 - (a) A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the listed entity, in particular including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information, cyber security risks or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee.
 - (b) Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks.
 - (c) Business continuity plan.
- (2) To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;
- (3) To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems;
- (4) To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;
- (5) To keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;
- (6) The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any) shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee.

During the year, 2020-21, **Two** meetings were held on 30.07.2020 and 18.08.2020 and attendance of Directors was as follows:

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1.	Shri V.K. Thakral	Chairman (from 25.11.19 till 05.09.2020)	2
2.	Shri B.Dayal	Member (from 28.10.17)	2
3.	Shri B.L.Gajipara	Member (from 25.11.19 till 05.09.2020)	2
4.	Shri S.N. Tiwary	Member (from 01.12.19)	2
5.	Chief Risk Officer	Member	2
6.	GM (Fin) I/C	Member	2

3.6 Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

Sustainable Development Committee including CSR Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 282nd meeting held on 16-04-2012. This Committee was renamed as CSR Committee in pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014. In addition to CSR activities, this committee will also look after Sustainable Development. This committee was reconstituted in 410th Board meeting held on 2nd Sep'20 comprising of 2 Independent, 1 Govt. Nominee and 2 Functional Directors. From 6th Sep'20, the committee could not be re-constituted as there was no Independent Directors in CIL Board

During the year 2020-21, **five** meetings of the committee were held on 22.05.20, 22.06.20, 11.07.20, 07.08.20 and 03.09.20. The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee consisted of following members and their attendance was as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1	Shri B.L. Gajipara	Chairman (from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20)	5
2	Shri V.K. Thakral	Member (from 30.11.18 till 05.09.20)	5
3	Mrs. Reena Sinha Puri	Member (from 19.12.19 till 28.05.20)	1
4	Mrs. Yatinder Prasad	Member (from 02.09.2020)	1
5	Shri Binay Dayal	Member (from 28.10.17)	1
6	Shri R.P. Srivastava	Member (from 31.01.18 till 31.01.21)	5



3.7 Empowered Sub-Committee for Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects:

An Empowered Sub-Committee for Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects was formed by CIL Board for **Evaluation, Appraisal and Approval of Projects**. This committee was reconstituted in 396th Board meeting held on 19th Dec'19. This is not a statutory committee as per Companies Act'13 or Listing Regulations but constituted to assist Board to evaluate the Project Report before it is placed to Board.

During the year 2020-21, **Seven** Sub-Committee Meetings were held on 26.05.20, 05.06.20, 07.08.20, 21.10.20, 25.11.20, 06.01.2021 and 18.02.2021. The Committee consisted of following Directors and their attendance was as follows:

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1	Chairman, CIL.	Chairman	7
2	Jt. Secretary (JS & FA), MOC.	Member	4
3	Director(Technical), CIL	Member	7
4	Director (Finance), CIL.	Member	7
5	Shri V.K.Thakral	Member (from 19.12.19 till 05.09.20)	3
6	Shri B.L. Gajipara	Member (from 19.12.19 till 05.09.20)	3

3.8 Empowered Sub-Committee for Purchases and Contracts:

An Empowered Sub-Committee for Purchases and Contracts was constituted by CIL Board in its 386th meeting held on 6th Jul'2019. This committee was reconstituted in 395th Board meeting held on 25th Nov'19. This is not a statutory committee as per Companies Act'13 or Listing regulations but constituted as per the revised Delegation of Powers. This committee has the power to approve purchase and contracts upto 5 times of CMD's power of purchase & contracts on open tender.

During the year 2020-21, **No** Sub-Committee Meeting was held due to absence of Independent Director at CIL w.e.f 6th Sep'20.

3.9 Mine Developer & Operator (MDO) Committee

This Committee was constituted in 394th Board Meeting held on 11th Nov.'2019 to undertake holistic review of MDO documents and submit its report to the Board. In 'Vision 2024' Govt. of India had advised CIL to enhance its production to reduce demand-supply imbalance in coal. Since it was difficult to augment substantial coal production in a short time through departmental means, it was proposed to engage operators with State of Art Technologies through Global Open Tender in 15 identified Green Field Projects through Mine Developer & Operator. This is not a statutory committee as per Companies Act'13 or Listing regulations but constituted by CIL Board for a specific purpose.

During the year 2020-21, **two** MDO Sub-Committee Meetings were held on 02.07.2020 and 31.07.2020. The Committee consisted of following Directors and their attendance was as follows:

Sl No	Name of the Director	Status	No. of Meeting attended
1	Director (Technical), CIL.	Chairman	2
2	Shri V.K.Thakral	Member (from 11.11.19 till 05.09.20)	2
3	Shri B.L. Gajipara	Member (from 11.11.19 till 05.09.20)	2
4	Director (Finance), CIL	Member	2

4. General Body Meetings

A. Particulars of last three AGM:

Date, Time and Venue of last three Annual General Meetings held were as under:-

Financial Year.	Date.	Time.	Location.
2019-20	23-09-2020	10.30 AM	Coal India Limited Board Room, 5 th Floor, Coal Bhawan, Kolkata-700156 via Video Conferencing
2018-19	21-08-2019	10.30 AM	Science City, JBS Haldane Avenue, Kolkata – 700 046.
2017-18	12-09-2018	10.30 AM	Science City, Main Auditorium, JBS Haldane Avenue, Kolkata – 700 046.

B. Particulars of Special Resolutions passed at the last three AGM:

AGM	Year	Time	Particulars of Special Resolution
46 th	23-09-2020	10.30 A.M.	To create a Board level post of Director (Business Development) in CIL.
45 th	21-08-2019	10.30 A.M.	NA
44 th	12-09-2018	10.30 A.M.	NA



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- C. **Particulars of Special Resolution passed through Postal Ballot and details of voting in 2019-20 : NIL**
- D. **Person who conducted E-Voting at AGM in 2019-20:-** CS Mohan Ram Goenka, Practising Company Secretary, Kolkata had been appointed as Scrutinizer for E-voting for AGM.
- E. **Whether any special resolution is proposed to be conducted through postal ballot- No.**
- F. Detailed Procedure for E-voting activity will be available under tab 'Investor Centre, Events and Announcement' of Coal India website.

5. Disclosures

- A) During the year, there was no transaction of material nature with Related Parties that had potential conflict with the interests of the Company. As required under Regulation 23(1) of SEBI(LODR)Regulations, 2015, the Company has formulated a revised policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions. https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/RPT_POLICY_CIL.pdf

The Company had complied with requirements of Regulatory Authorities on capital markets and no penalties/strictures was imposed against it in the last three years by Stock Exchange or SEBI or any other Statutory Authority. However, both the exchanges had levied fine for 4 four quarters ended March 2020, June 2020, September 2020, December 2020 respectively for non-compliance of some of the provisions of LODR with regard to appointment of required number of Independent Directors including a woman Independent Director and non re-constitution of Audit committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee & Stakeholder Relationship Committee w.e.f. 6th Sept' 2020. Company has also informed both exchanges as well as its Board that being a Public Sector company, appointment of Director is done by the President of India and company took up the matter with Ministry of Coal, its administrative Ministry even before the vacancy arose as well as subsequent to the vacancies with a request to appoint a required number of Independent Directors including a woman Independent Director and requested the Stock Exchanges to waive the fine levied on the company. BSE Limited vide its email dated 19.04.2021, waived the fine levied for the quarters September 2020 and December 2020. Company has taken up the matter with BSE to waive the fine levied for the quarters ended March'20 & June'20. Company has also taken up with NSE to waive the fine levied on the company in line with BSE.

- B) **Whistle Blower Policy:** Pursuant to Section 177(9) & (10) of Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 22 of SEBI LODR Regulations 2015, the company had formulated Whistle Blower Policy to enable the individual employees to freely communicate the concerns about illegal and unethical practices in the company. This Policy was approved in 222nd Board meeting held on 12th August, 2011 and is applicable to CIL and its Subsidiaries. As required under SEBI (Prohibition and Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulation 2018, the company revised the policy and the same was approved in 390th Board meeting held on 13th August, 2019 with the objective to build and strengthen a culture of transparency and trust in the organization and to provide employees with a framework/procedure for responsible and secure reporting of improper activities.

CIL had provided ample opportunities to encourage directors and employees to become whistle blowers (Directors and employees who voluntarily and confidentially want to bring the unethical practices, actual or suspected fraudulent transactions in the organization to the notice of competent authority for the greater interest of the organization and the nation). It has also ensured a very robust mechanism within the same framework to protect them (whistle blowers) from any kind of harm. It is hereby affirmed that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit committee.

- C) **CEO/CFO Certification:** As required under SEBI(LODR)Regulations,2015, Certificate signed by Shri Pramod Agrawal Chairman/CEO, Shri Sanjiv Soni, Director (Finance) and CFO was placed before the Board of Directors in its 424th Board Meeting held on 14th Jun'21 and is annexed to Corporate Governance Report.

D) Code of Business Conduct.

The Company has in place a Code of Business Conduct applicable to Board Members as well as to Senior Management which was revised in its 311th Board Meeting held on 29-03-2015 in line with Companies Act' 2013,Listing Regulations 2015 and the same has been uploaded in Company's website. Further, all Board Members of Coal India Limited and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance to the code of conduct as on 31st March, 2021.

E) Declaration required under Regulation 26 (3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

All the members of the Board and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance to the Code of Conduct for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021.

Kolkata
Dated 24/05/21

Sd/xxx
(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman & Managing Director

F) Code of Internal procedures and conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading.

In pursuance to Regulation 9(1) of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 2015, CIL had adopted Code of Internal Procedures and Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading in Securities of Coal India Limited with the objective of preventing purchase and/or sale of shares of Company by an insider on the basis of unpublished price sensitive information. Under this code, Insiders (Designated Employees and Connected Persons) are prevented to deal in the Company's shares during the closure of Trading Window. To deal in CIL Securities beyond limits specified, permission of Compliance Officer is required. All Directors/Officers/Designated Employees are also required to disclose related information periodically as defined in the Code. Company Secretary has been designated as Compliance Officer for this Code. This was approved in 314th Board meeting held on 12th May, 2015 and uploaded in website.



As per SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulation 2018 and 2019 Company had amended the Prohibition of Insider Trading Code with the approval of Board in its 390th meeting held on 13th August, 2019. As required under the regulations, Company is maintaining a structured Digital database of Designated persons and their relatives.

G) Separate Meeting of Independent Directors.

As per Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25(3) & (4) of SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement 2015, Independent Directors are required to hold at least one meeting in a year to

- Review the performance of non-independent directors and the board of directors as a whole
- review the performance of the chairperson of the listed entity, taking into account the views of executive directors and non-executive directors
- Assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between company management and Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

No Independent directors meeting was held for the year 2020-21 as from 6th Sep'20 CIL did not have any Independent Director. From 1st Apr'20 to 5th Sep'20, Company was having only two Independent Directors against the requirement of Seven.

H) Formal letter of appointment to Independent Directors: CIL Board in its 308th meeting had approved letter of appointment to be issued to Independent Directors on their appointment and it is also uploaded in company's website. This is as per the Schedule IV of Companies Act 2013 and Regulation 46(2) of Listing Regulations 2015. Accordingly, letter of appointment has been issued to all Independent Directors as and when appointed.

I) Performance evaluation of Independent Directors: MCA vide notification dated 5th July'2017 has exempted the same for Government Companies.

J) Familiarization programme for Independent Directors: Board of Directors including Independent Directors are fully briefed on all business related matters, associated risk, new initiatives etc of the company. The Board of directors were also briefed about the provisions of Companies Act 2013, SEBI(LODR)Regulations,2015, and Prevention of Insider Trading Code of CIL etc. As and when the training programmes are conducted by the recognized Institutes on Corporate Governance, company sponsors them to attend training programme and make them familiar with the recent developments. Details of training programme attended by Independent Directors were disclosed in company website under tab "Investor Centre, Event & Announcements".

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Familiarization_Programmes_imparted_to_Independent_Directors_for_2020-21.pdf

K) SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Policy on Material Subsidiaries had been formulated and uploaded in company's website. Central Coalfields Limited(CCL) became a material subsidiary as its income or network exceed 20% of CIL (consolidated) income or network as on 31st March 2021. The Consolidated Financial Statements of Coal India limited and its Subsidiary Companies are tabled at the Audit Committee and Board Meetings on quarterly basis. Copies of the Minutes of Board Meetings of Subsidiary Companies along with a Statement of Significant Transactions and Arrangements entered into by the unlisted subsidiary company are also placed to CIL Board.

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/POLICY_FOR_DETERMINING_MATERIAL_SUBSIDIARIES_21032015.pdf

6. Means of Communication:

a) Quarterly Results:

The Company communicates with its shareholders through its Annual Report, General Meetings and disclosures through website. The Company also communicates with its institutional shareholders through a combination of Analysts briefing, individual discussions and also participation at investor conferences from time to time. Quarterly Un-Audited Financial Results were published in the newspapers as per the details given below. Information and latest updates and announcement regarding the company can be accessed at company's website under tab "Investor Centre, Event & Announcements"

Quarter	English Newspaper	Vernacular Newspapers
June' 20	Financial Express	Ananda Bazar Patrika
September' 20	Business Standard All Editions	Aajkal
December' 20	HT-Mint All Editions	Bartaman
March' 21	Business Line-All Editions	Ei-Somoy

b) Official Releases and Presentations:

In order to make general public aware about the achievements of the company, highlights of the performance of the company are briefed to the Press for information of the stakeholders after it is intimated to Stock Exchanges.

A) Presentation made to the Analysts:-

The salient features of financial results presented to Audit Committee and Board were put on company website for the information of Analysts and general public after it is intimated to Stock Exchanges.



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7. General Shareholders' Information:

a) Annual General Meeting.

Date: 15th September, 2021

Day: Wednesday

Time: 11.00 AM

Venue: Coal Bhawan Premises 04-Mar, Action Area, Newtown, Rajarhat, Kolkata-700156 (Through video conferencing)

b) Financial Calendar for FY 2021-22:

Particulars	Date
Accounting period	April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022
Unaudited Financial Results for the first three quarters	As mandated by SEBI from time to time
Fourth Quarter Results	Announcement of Audited Accounts on or before May 30, 2021.
AGM (Next Year)	August, 2022 (Tentative)

c) Record Date:

The company has fixed Friday, the 3rd September, 2021 as Record Date to determine the shareholders who are eligible to receive final dividend.

d) Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of CIL in its meeting held on **11th November' 20** had approved payment of 1st Interim Dividend @ ₹7.50 per share (75% on the paid-up share capital) to shareholders and the same was paid from **27th November '20**. Further, CIL in its meeting held on **5th March' 21** had approved payment of 2nd Interim Dividend @ ₹ 5 per share (50% on the paid-up share capital) to shareholders and the same was paid from **24th March' 21**.

e) Dividend History.

Year	Total Paid up Share Capital (₹ in crore)	Total amount of dividend paid (₹ in crore)	Date of AGM in which dividend was declared	Rate of Dividend.
2010-11	6316.36	2463.38	20-09-2011	39%
2011-12	6316.36	6316.36	18-09-2012	100%
2012-13	6316.36	8842.91	18-09-2013	140%
2013-14	6316.36	18317.46	10-09-2014	290%
2014-15	6316.36	13074.88	23-09-2015	207%
2015-16	6316.36	17306.84	21-09-2016	274%
2016-17	6207.40	12352.76	14-09-2017	199%
2017-18	6207.40	10242.23	12-09-2018	165%
2018-19	6162.73	8105.58	21-08-2019	131%
2019-20	6162.73	7395.27	23-09-2020	120%
2020-21	6162.73	7703.41	Two Interim Dividend declared and paid earlier	125%

Board in its 424th meeting held on 14th Jun'21 recommended Final Dividend for the year 2020-21 @ ₹ 3.50 per share. The payment of Final Dividend is subject to approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

f) Listing on Stock Exchanges.

CIL equity shares are listed in the following Stock Exchanges:

National Stock Exchange of India Limited.	Bombay Stock Exchange Limited.
Scrip Code: COAL INDIA Stock Code: ISIN: INE522FO1014.	Scrip Code: 533278.

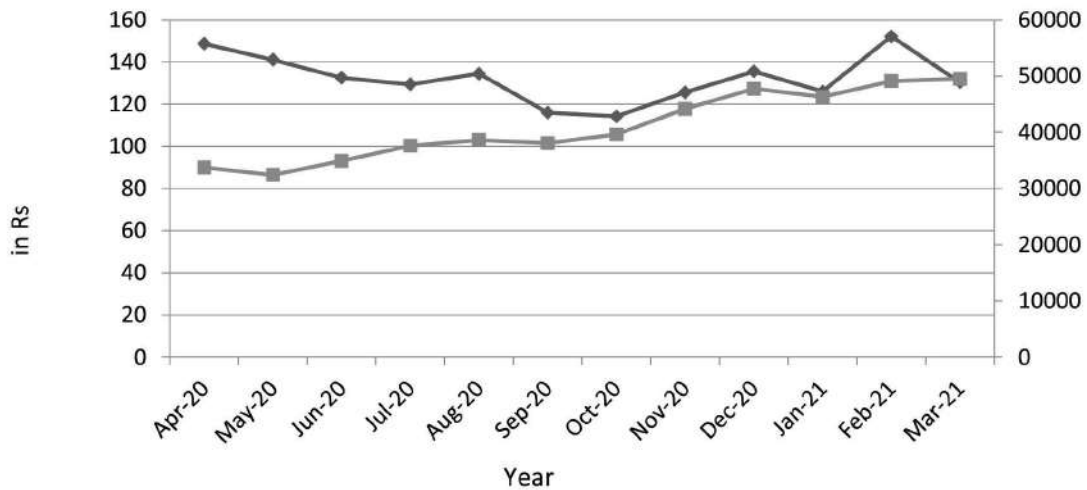
An annual Listing fee for the year 2021-22 had already been paid to both the Stock Exchanges.



g) Market Price Data- BSE:

Month	High (in ₹)	Low (in ₹)	Closing (in ₹)
Apr-20	152.45	131.85	148.60
May-20	147.25	121.10	141.05
Jun-20	149.50	128.15	132.50
Jul-20	137.50	124.65	129.35
Aug-20	143.90	127.80	134.45
Sep-20	138.10	113.95	116.00
Oct-20	119.65	109.50	114.20
Nov-20	129.35	113.60	125.60
Dec-20	145.75	124.90	135.50
Jan-21	148.90	125.20	126.05
Feb-21	162.95	125.80	152.15
Mar-21	157.25	127.10	130.40

CIL & BSE



Stock Performance of Coal India vis-a-vis Sensex (Based on closing Price)

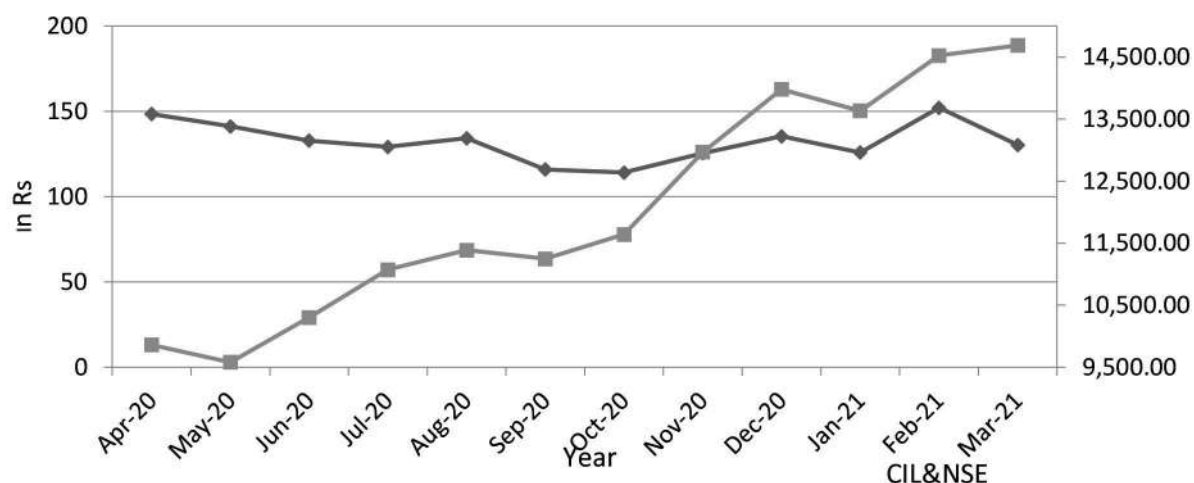
h) Market Price Data- NSE:

Month	High (in ₹)	Low (in ₹)	Closing (in ₹)
Apr-20	152.45	131.80	148.50
May-20	147.25	121.05	141.30
Jun-20	149.75	128.15	132.85
Jul-20	137.50	124.60	129.25
Aug-20	143.95	128.10	134.35
Sep-20	138.05	113.90	116.00
Oct-20	119.70	109.55	114.20
Nov-20	129.30	113.55	125.55
Dec-20	146.00	124.70	135.45
Jan-21	148.80	125.25	125.90
Feb-21	163.00	125.85	152.20
Mar-21	157.30	127.05	130.35



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Stock performance of Coal India vis a vis NIFTY (based on closing price)

i) Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

Registered Address:	Local Address:
M/s. Alankit Assignment Limited 205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi – 110 055 Phone No: 011-4254-1234/2354-1234 Fax No: 011-4154-3474 E-mail id: rta@alankit.com Toll free no-1860-121-2155 Website-www.alankit.com	M/s Alankit Assignments Limited, Main Building, 2 nd floor 19 R.N. Mukherjee Kolkata-700001 Email-id-rta@alankit.com Phone no-033-4401-4100/4200 Toll Free No: 1860-121-2155

a) Share Transfer System

As mandated by SEBI, Physical transfer of shares is not permitted from 1st April' 2019.

b) Distribution of Shareholding

Shares held by different categories of shareholders and size of holdings as on 31st March, 2021 is given below:

1. Shareholding pattern as on 31st March, 2021

Category	No of Shareholders	No of Shares	% of Equity
PROMOTERS	1	4075634553	66.134
INSURANCE COMPANIES	35	736345407	11.95
MUTUAL FUND	29	575885485	9.34
FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTOR	421	399144490	6.48
INDIVIDUALS	966046	248401490	4.03
DOMESTIC COMPANIES	2382	32367318	0.53
TRUSTS	72	21550571	0.35
CLEARING MEMBERS	308	11494605	0.19
HUF	19575	9710303	0.16
NRI REP	8538	7862739	0.13
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1	4465337	0.07
NRI NON REP	4897	4178749	0.07
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS/ BANK	12	34228664	0.56
NBFC REGISTERED WITH RBI	4	72136	0.00
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUND	12	1278393	0.02
INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND	1	101094	0.00
FOREIGN NATIONAL /ENTITY	5	3685	0.00
FOREIGN PORTFOLIO - IND.	1	2700	0.00
Provident Fund	1	8	0.00
OVERSEAS CORPORATE BODIES	1	600	0.00
Total	1002342	6162728327	100


2. Top Ten shareholders as on 31st March' 2021:

Sr No.	DPID	Client Id	Name/Address	Holding	% to the Capital
1	IN301330	20882475	PRESIDENT OF INDIA	4075634553	66.13
2	IN300812	10000012	LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA	601761957	9.76
3	16013900	00016051	CPSE EXCHANGE TRADED SCHEME (CPSE ETF)	151646974	2.46
4	IN300054	10009134	HDFC TRUSTEE COMPANY LTD. A/C HDFC BALANCED ADVANTAGE FUND	123287984	2.00
5	IN300812	10501340	LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA P & GS FUND	75694235	1.23
6	IN300054	10009095	HDFC TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED-HDFC FLEXI CAP FUND	74990259	1.22
7	IN300054	10009118	HDFC TRUSTEE COMPANY LTD. A/C HDFC TOP 100 FUND	46157809	0.75
8	IN300167	10000254	GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE	38793037	0.63
9	IN303786	10002962	SBI-ETF NIFTY 50	30096087	0.49
10	IN303438	10016654	VANGUARD EMERGING MARKETS STOCK INDEX FUND, A SERIES OF VANGUARD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY INDEX FUNDS	23470605	0.38
Grand Total				5241533500	85.05

3. Distribution of shareholding according to size, % of holding as on 31st March, 2021:

Category (Shares)	No of Cases	% of Cases	Total Shares	Amount	% of Amount
1-5000	996833	99.45	200080569	2000805690	99.45
5001-10000	3072	0.31	22251823	222518230	0.31
10001-20000	1222	0.12	17388512	173885120	0.12
20001-30000	358	0.04	8905698	89056980	0.04
30001-40000	146	0.01	5165663	51656630	0.01
40001-50000	103	0.01	4670528	46705280	0.01
50001-100000	226	0.02	16649342	166493420	0.02
100001-999999999999	382	0.04	5887616192	58876161920	0.04
Total	1002342	100	6162728327	61627283270	100

4. Major Shareholder:-

Details of shareholders holding more than 10% of paid up capital of the Company as on 31st March, 2021 are given below:

Name of Shareholder	No of Shares	% to Paid – up Capital	Category
President of India	4075634553	66.134	POI

L) Dematerialization of Shares and Liquidity

33.866% of the Shares of the Company issued to the Public are in dematerialized segment and are available for trading at National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd (CDSL). This includes CPSE ETF and Bharat 22 ETF which can be traded in Stock Exchanges.

No of shares held in dematerialized and physical mode as on 31st March' 21:

Mode of holding	Shares	% Equity
Held in dematerialized form in CDSL	272147996	4.416
Held in dematerialized form in NSDL	5890573773	95.5839
Physical	6558	0.0001
Total	6162728327	100

M) Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit

As required by Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), quarterly audit of Company's share capital is being carried out by a practicing Company Secretary with a view to reconcile the total share capital with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) and in physical form, with the issued and listed capital. The Secretarial Audit Report for reconciliation of share capital is submitted to BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited within the stipulated time for each quarter.



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N) The names and address of the Depositories are as under:

1. National Securities Depository Ltd.
Trade World, 4th Floor,
Kamala Mills Compound,
Senapati Bapat Marg,
Lower Parel, Mumbai-400 013.
2. Central Depository Services (India) Limited.
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
17th Floor, Dalal Street Fort, Mumbai – 400 001.

O) Details of Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd and its Location

Coal India Ltd. is at present having nine wholly owned Subsidiaries. (Seven Coal Producing Companies, One Service Oriented Company and One Foreign Subsidiary Company). The Company's Subsidiaries are located at:

(A) Coal Producing Companies:

Name of the Subsidiary Company	Location
(i) Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL)	Sanctoria, Dishergarh, West Bengal
(ii) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd (BCCL)	Dhanbad, Jharkhand.
(iii) Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL)	Ranchi, Jharkhand.
(iv) Western Coalfields Ltd (WCL)	Nagpur, Maharashtra.
(v) South Eastern Coalfields Ltd (SECL)	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.
(vi) Northern Coalfields Ltd (NCL)	Singurali, Madhya Pradesh.
(vii) Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd(MCL)	Sambalpur, Odisha

(B) Service Oriented Company:

(viii) C.M.P.D.I. L.	Ranchi, Jharkhand.

(C) Foreign Subsidiary Company:

(ix) Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) Maputo, Mozambique

(D) Joint Venture Companies of CIL:

- (i) CIL NTPC Urja Pvt Ltd
- (ii) Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)
- (iii) Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)
- (iv) Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited

(P) Address for Correspondence.

Coal Bhawan
Premises No-04-MAR.Plot No-AF-III
Action Area-1A, Newtown, Rajarhat
Kolkata- 700156.
Phone- 033-23246426.
Fax- 033-23246510.
E –mail: complianceofficer.cil@coalindia.in.

**Non- Mandatory Requirements.**

Besides the mandatory requirements as mentioned in preceding pages, the status of compliance with non-mandatory requirements of Reg. 27(1) of SEBI(LODR)Regulations, 2015 read with Part E of Schedule-II are produced below:

1. **The Board:** The Company is headed by an Executive Chairman.
2. **Shareholder Rights:** The quarterly Financial Results of the Company are published in leading newspapers and also posted on company's website (www.coalindia.in). These results are not separately circulated to the shareholder.
3. **Audit Qualification / Modified Opinions in audit report:** It is always Company's endeavor to present an unqualified financial statement. For the year, company received unqualified Report from Statutory Auditor
4. **Reporting of Internal Auditor:** General Manager Internal Audit reports directly to Chief Executive Officer of the company. The external/ internal auditor appointed by the company submit their report to concerned GM at places where they are conducting audit. These reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee.
5. **Split of Role of Chairman and MD :-** SEBI has deferred by two years i.e. till April 2022 its directive for listed companies to split the roles of Chairman and Managing Director in view of demand from Corporate, and to keep compliance burden lower in the wake of the current economic scenario.



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CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION (STANDALONE) CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION

To
The Board of Directors
Coal India Limited

The Financial Statements of **CIL (Standalone)** for the Financial Year ended 31.03.2021 are placed herewith before the Board of Directors for their consideration and approval.

In the light of above, We, Pramod Agrawal, Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Sanjiv Soni, Director (Finance) of Coal India Ltd. responsible for the finance function certify that:

- a. We have reviewed the Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - i. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - ii. These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- b. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021 are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the company's code of conduct.
- c. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which they are aware and the steps they have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- d. We have indicated to the Auditors that:
 - i. There has not been any significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the period under reference;
 - ii. There has not been any significant change in accounting policies during the period except change in the policy on Materiality, due to change in definition of materiality pursuant to the notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 24th July, 2020 however, there is no financial impact of the aforesaid change.
 - iii. We have not become aware of any instance of significant fraud with involvement therein of the management or an employee having a significant role in the company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Sd/-
Director (Finance)
DIN:-08173548

Sd/-
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN:-00279727

Date: 14th June, 2021
Place: Kolkata



CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION (CONSOLIDATED)
CEO AND CFO CERTIFICATION

To
The Board of Directors
Coal India Limited

The Financial Statements of **CIL (Consolidated)** for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021 are placed herewith before the Board of Directors for their consideration and approval.

The Financial Statements for the above mentioned period for the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited have been prepared by the respective subsidiaries and have been approved by their respective Boards. The respective CEO/CFO certification on the Financial Statements of other subsidiaries for the said period as submitted to the respective Board are also placed for kind perusal. This CEO/CFO (Consolidated) certification is based on these individual subsidiary wise CEO/CFO Certification.

The Standalone Financial Statements for the above period also form a part of the above Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the light of above, We, Pramod Agrawal, Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Sanjiv Soni, Director (Finance) of Coal India Ltd. responsible for the finance function certify that:

- a) We have reviewed the Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - i. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - ii. These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- b. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021 are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the company's code of conduct.
- c. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which they are aware and the steps they have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- d. We have indicated to the Auditors that:
 - i. There has not been any significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the period under reference;
 - ii. There has not been any significant change in accounting policies during the period except change in the policy on Materiality, due to change in definition of materiality pursuant to the notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 24th July, 2020 However, there is no financial impact of the aforesaid change.
 - iii. We have not become aware of any instance of significant fraud with involvement therein of the management or an employee having a significant role in the company's internal control system over financial reporting except the following observation of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL):

In this context following fraud case detected during the period of April 2020 to March 2021 which are as under:

Sl.no	Case No.	Brief of the Case
1.	CB/06/2020	Alleged irregularities in diesel distribution at Dhansar OCP, Kusunda Area
2.	CB/07/2020	Alleged irregularities in HSD fuel management of diesel distribution at Amalgamated Block II OCP
3.	CB/08/2020	Alleged illegal occupation of co's land at Hurriladih Colliery, PB area
4.	CB/09/2020	Alleged entering into criminal conspiracy for obtaining mining sirdar's certificate from DGMS, Dhanbad during 2003-04
5.	CB/01/2021	Alleged fraudulent increase in basic pay of non-executives based on the forged documents
6.	CB/02/2021	Alleged irregularities in quarter allotment in ABOCB Mine Block II

Sd/-
Director (Finance)
DIN:- 08173548

Sd/-
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN:- 00279727

Date: 14th June, 2021

Place: Kolkata



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

Annexure-A

TAUSIF & ASSOCIATES

Practicing Company Secretaries

Address: 83, S.P. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata-700026

Mobile: + 91- 8420934642

E-mail: tausif.warsi707@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

[Pursuant to Clause E of SCHEDULE V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

To

The Members

Coal India Limited

Coal Bhawan, Premises No-04-MAR

Plot-AF-III Action Area-1A

New Town Rajarhat

Kolkata-700156

- A. We have conducted an audit of compliance of corporate governance norms and procedures by Coal India Limited, having its registered office COAL BHAWAN, PREMISES NO-04-MAR, PLOT-AF-III, ACTION AREA-1A, NEW TOWN, RAJARHAT, KOLKATA-700156 (hereinafter called "the Company") for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021, pursuant to the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015 and guidelines on the Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Govt. of India vide OM No. 18(8)/2005-GM dated 14th May, 2010.
- B. That our audit is an independent audit of compliance of corporate governance norms and procedures as maintained by Coal India Limited. That compliance of corporate governance norms and procedures is the responsibility of the Company.
- C. The Company has taken steps for reviewing of compliance of laws. An elaborate system is in place for management of currency as well as interest rate risk relating to foreign loan and steps have been taken in other areas of integration and alignment of risk management with corporate and operational objectives.
- D. In our opinion and to the best of our understanding, based on the records, documents, registers and other information furnished to us by the Company's officers and agents during the aforesaid audit, we hereby confirm that the Company has complied with the corporate governance norms and procedures stipulated in the Listing Regulations, and, in the guidelines of Corporate Governance issued by the Department of Public Enterprises for CPSEs in May 2010 during the period under scrutiny, save and except that the Board of Directors did not comprise of at least fifty percent of the directors as Independent Directors, including an Independent Woman Director hence the Board of Directors and the Board Committees did not comply constitution accordingly, with the stated regulations and guidelines. However, in this regard it has been informed to us by the management that the directors are appointed by the Government of India and the representation has been made to the Government for filing up of vacancies of Independent Directors & Independent Woman Director
- E. We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company

Place : Kolkata

Date: 27/05/21

For, TAUSIF & ASSOCIATES

Company Secretaries

Sd/-

MOHAMMAD TAUSIF

Proprietor

ACS No. 40656

CP. No. 18170

UDIN: A040656C000380611



**ANUSHKA DAMANI & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES**

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C Clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To
The Members
Coal India Limited
Govt. of India Undertaking
Coal Bhawan, 3rd Floor
Core-2, Premises No.- 04-MAR
Plot-AF-III, Action Area-1A
New Town, Rajarhat
Kolkata 700156

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of Coal India Limited having CIN L23109WB1973GOI028844 and having registered office at Coal Bhawan, 3rd Floor, Core-2, Premises No.- 04-MAR, Plot-AF-III, Action Area-1A, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata 700156 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal <http://www.mca.gov.in/mcafoportal/viewSignatoryDetailsAction.do>) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the officers of the Company, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company for the financial year 2020-2021 as mentioned below have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the authorities of Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or such other Statutory Authority:

Serial No.	Name of the Director	DIN	Date of Appointment	Date of Cessation
1	Pramod Agrawal	00279727	01.02.2020	
2	Vinod Kumar Tiwari	03575641	29.11.2019	
3	Yatinder Prasad	08564506	24.08.2020	
4	Reena Sinha Puri	07753040	09.06.2017	28.05.2020
5	Vinod Kumar Thakral	00402959	06.09.2017	05.09.2020
6	Bharat Laxmanbhai Gajipara	07947068	22.09.2017	05.09.2020
7	Binay Dayal	07367625	11.10.2017	
8	Sanjiv Soni	08173548	10.11.2019	
9	Satyendra Nath Tiwary	07911040	01.12.2019	
10	Ram Prakash Srivastava	08036468	31.01.2018	31.01.2021

Ensuring the eligibility for appointment or continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the said appointment or continuity based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For, Anushka Damani & Associates
Company Secretaries

Date: 27/05/21
Place: Kolkata

Sd/-
Anushka Damani
Proprietor
Membership No.: A63849
Certificate of Practice No.: 23920
UDIN: A063849C000378284



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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Sub:-Sustainability Report 2020-21.

In terms of Regulation 34(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, company prepared Sustainability Report as per GRI-Framework for the year 2020-21 and the same is uploaded in the Company's website: www.coalindia.in.



MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

1.0 INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Coal in India and Coal India Limited

Coal remains the predominant indigenous energy sources in the country. The energy security of the country and its prosperity are integrally linked to efficient and effective use of this abundant, affordable and dependent fuel, coal.

The dependability on coal may be gauged by the fact that about 55% of India's installed power capacity is coal-based. CIL produces around 83% of India's overall coal production in India and meets to the tune of 40% of primary commercial energy requirement. As India aims to increase its power generation capacity in coming years, a significant portion of the capacity is expected to come from coal itself. As of now the share of coal in overall energy mix is expected to remain high at 48-54% even beyond 2030. In spite of the penetration of the renewables, the demand for coal shall remain strong though its share (%) in the energy mix may reduce.

In terms of availability, coal is the most abundant fossil fuel available in India. The geological resources of coal in India are in excess of ~344 Billion Tonnes. At the current rate of production, the reserves are adequate to meet the demand for multiple centuries to follow.

Government of India envisages to provide access to clean, cheap and sustainable electricity to the entire population. Though the proportion of non-coal sources, particularly renewables, has increased over the last few years, yet coal shall remain the dominant fuel source for electricity generation in India in near future as well.

Today India is the 2nd largest producer of coal in the world producing about 716 Million tonne (Mt) of coal in 2020-21. The coal sector in India is dominated by state producers including Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited. Coal India Limited (CIL), with its seven wholly-owned coal producing subsidiaries and one mine planning and Consultancy Company, is the single largest coal producing company in the world, with a total production of about 596 (Mt) during the fiscal 2020-21 which is about 83% of the total coal produced in the country.

2.0 SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses
- Large Scale of operations allow economies in scale of production. - Large coal resource base. - Geographical spread of operations in India allows proximity to a large and diversified customer base. - Strong financial credentials. - Skilled and diversified workforce with experience. - Well positioned to cater to high demand of coal in India. - Consistent track record of growth & strong track record of financial performance. - Strong capabilities for exploration, mine planning and operations. - Lowest selling price of coal.	- High cost of production in underground (legacy) mines. - Evacuation infrastructure bottleneck in certain areas due to land, statutory clearance and law & Order issues. - Inherent inferior quality of indigenous coal due to high ash content. - Constraints in land acquisition. - High wages cost
Threats	Opportunities
- Resistance to part with land, creating problems in possession of land and rehabilitation. - Rapid appreciation in land cost. - Increase in proportion of renewables in the energy mix and demand stagnation in future. - Energy storage solutions. - Covid-19 like pandemic may cause havoc in terms of reduced demand to dictate course of business in short term. - Pressure of international body like UN to comply Paris Agreement on climate change to curb use of fossil fuel. - Impact of commercial mining	- Coal to remain the key primary energy source in India. - Large scale Rural electrification and Power for All UDAY scheme. - Enhanced demand of power due to increased use of electric vehicles. - Optimizing production cost through Linkage rationalization. - Export opportunities to neighboring countries. - Strong economic growth in India and resultant demand for energy, particularly coal as an energy source. - Being a cheaper source of energy compared to alternate sources available in India, demand to continue to remain strong. - Opportunity to adopt coal to liquid and coal to gas technology. - Opportunity for reducing non-essential imports of thermal coal.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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3.0 SEGMENT-WISE PERFORMANCE

Production, Off-take and OBR performances are available in Director's Report.

4.0 OUTLOOK:

CIL had envisaged coal supply target of 740 Mt in 2021-22 which is a growth of about 29% over the previous year. About 80% of the said production would be consumed by power sector only. CIL's growth plan for the future is in synergy with the ambitious plan of the Government for 24x7 power supply to all homes in the country for which a roadmap to achieve 1 Bt of coal production by 2023-24 has been prepared.

For sustainability and growth, thrust on minimizing the environmental impact is laid for qualitative improvement in coal production through selective mining, beneficiation & blending and diversifying into clean coal technologies.

Apart from creating new railway infrastructure, optimum utilization of existing capacity through linkage auction scheme is being ensured through an in-built system of source rationalization for non-regulated sector. Further, it has been envisaged to ensure "First Mile Connectivity (FMC)" to consumer through non-road mode like conveyors, MGR/Rail etc.

CIL is also exploring opportunities to diversify into 'coal to chemical' business (CTL, SCG etc.). This is to ensure greater value addition and thereby improving financial performance of the company, and ensuring long term sustenance.

CIL has planned a capital investment of ₹ 17,000 Crs for maintaining its volume growth in 2021-22 and beyond. In addition, the company has also envisaged for investing substantial amount in different schemes in 2021-22 such as development of railway infrastructure project, solar power, Thermal Power Plants, surface coal gasification, Coal Bed Methane (CBM), revival of fertilizer plants etc.

Marketing Outlook:

CIL has taken major initiatives to build matching logistics infrastructure to ensure evacuation of planned quantity of production. CIL has undertaken major Railway Infrastructure Projects, implemented either by Railways on **deposit basis** or **JV Companies** formed between the Indian Railway represented by IRCON, Subsidiary Coal Company and concerned State Government. The following project activities have been initiated to augment rail evacuation capacity:

- The major Railway Infrastructure Projects on **deposit basis** that have already been completed in the current fiscal are: -
 - a. Tori Shivpur Triple Line - This railway line caters to North Karanpura Area of CCL and it is planned to evacuate about 32 MTY of coal once the line comes through in the state of Jharkhand.
 - b. Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega Rail Link relates to the Basundhara coalfields of MCL and the envisaged capacity evacuation is 70 MTY of coal from MCL. Single Line has been commissioned.
 - c. The Phase-1 Rail Connectivity to Lingaraj Silo with existing Deulbeda Siding at Talcher Coalfields of MCL has been completed.
- The three ongoing major railway infrastructure projects being undertaken by **JV mode** are as follows:
 - a. East Rail Corridor (CERL) and East West Rail Corridor (CEWRL) are planned for evacuation of coal of Mand- Raigarh and Korba – Gevra Coalfields of SECL respectively by Rail JVs CERL & CEWRL in the State of Chhattisgarh. In all, about 100 MTY of coal shall be evacuated through these two corridors. Out of which 30 MTY is expected to be evacuated from the FY 2021-22 itself.
 - b. Shivpur-Kathautia rail connectivity is envisaged to be executed by Rail JV, JCRL (Jharkhand Coal Railway Limited) formed among CCL (Central Coalfields Limited), Govt of Jharkhand and Indian Railway represented by IRCON, in the state of Jharkhand. About 25 MTY coal from the mines of CCL is planned to be evacuated through this line.
 - c. MCRL (Mahanadi Coal Railway Limited) has been formed among MCL (Mahanadi Coalfields Limited), Govt. of Odisha and Indian Railway represented by IRCON, for creating rail infrastructure in the state of Odisha. The work has been taken up in two phases mentioned below:

Phase-1: Angul –Balram- Jarpada-Tentuloi link at Talcher CF of MCL (69.10 KM) which consists of Jharpada – Kalinga- Angul link (14.22 Km).

Phase-2: Tentuloi- Budhapank (136 KM approx.)

About 60 MTY of coal from MCL is envisaged to be evacuated from these rail lines and it is expected that dispatch of coal will increase by about 12-15 rakes per day.

- In addition, CIL has also completed infrastructure enhancement projects in Sonapur Bazari of ECL, Krishnashila SILO in NCL and Kusmunda SILO of SECL which have led to enhancement in rake loading capacity of CIL.

Apart from the above projects undertaken by CIL, Railways have also taken up as their own projects like Barkakana-Barwadih-Garhwa Road third line, the Jharsuguda-Bilaspur third and fourth line, the DFC-Dadri to Sonenagar line & Extension upto Koderma, Third & Fourth lines from Talcher to Budhapank, Third line from Budhapank to Rajatgarh, Doubling of line from Singrauli to Shaktinagar via Karaila Road. These lines are expected to ease the existing congestions in the critical railway routes from smoother movement of freight traffic and facilitate evacuation of about 100 MT of coal.

CIL already has a committed long term linkage of nearly 670 MTPA from Power and Non-Power Sectors. It also has a steady demand for offers of sale through various e-Auction Schemes. CIL has assured demand for its production projections, as more firm linkages shall be added under the ongoing process of allocation of linkages to various segments of Power Sector consumers through 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating



Koyla (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI)', the policy introduced by the government on 22.5.2017 for grant of coal linkages to power sector and also through further tranches of auction of linkages for Non-Regulated Sector consumers that shall be conducted by CIL.

Customer satisfaction through quality assurance and transparency in business operations have been the priority areas for CIL. The initiatives taken to build Consumers' confidence and satisfaction include supply of only sized coal as per FSA provision to power sector consumers, extension of third party sampling facility to all sectors of consumers under all schemes through deployment of empanelled Third Party Agencies, as per the choice of consumer, installation of on line ash & energy analyzers in coalfield areas, restriction of grade slippages to the level of 20%, timely issuance of credit/debit notes on quality grounds under purview of FSA etc., NABL accreditation of the major field level laboratories and equipping them with the Automatic "Bomb Calorimeters" for ascertaining calorific value of coal and increasing the production through Surface Miners. The objective of transparency is also achieved with the help of various simple menu driven APPs launched by CIL, like SEVA (Saral Eindhyan Vitran Application) for Power Consumers, Grahak Sadak Koyla Vitran, UTTAM (Unlocking Transparency by Third Party Assessment of Mined Coal) and CAMS (Coal Allocation Monitoring System) for distribution of coal through State Nominated Agencies, through which the consumers and other related stakeholders have access for information regarding allocation, dispatch, third party quality assessment of dispatch etc.

Also, in order to expedite and facilitate the reconciliation of coal bills on a quarterly basis, a reconciliation portal has been developed by Coal India Limited. Consumers as well as subsidiaries have been advised to perform online bill to bill reconciliation after registration and executing different activities for smooth functioning of portal. Most of the Power consumers have been on boarded on the portal. It is expected that online reconciliation of all the consumers will be conducted through this portal, in a short time.

Operations Outlook:

114 Ongoing projects costing ₹ 20 Crs and above having ultimate capacity of about 836 Mty and sanctioned capital of about ₹ 119580 Crs are under various stages of implementation (as on 01.04.2021). For achieving production target in 2021-22, EC for 33 proposals with incremental capacity of about 146 Mty are under different stages of approval. In FY21-22, Stage-II FC of 16 proposals involving 2572 Ha forest land required to commensurate with coal production target. Also, total land to be possessed by the subsidiaries of CIL has been estimated to be 3689 Ha for achieving target in 2021-22.

The expansion program will be managed in a structured manner with the help of IT enabled solutions. The implementation of ERP solution to enable transparency in operations, maintenance and support functions is already underway and has been introduced in three companies viz. WCL, MCL & in CIL HQ including NEC. The project implementation of vital mines is being monitored through MDMS portal and on MS Project software. CIL has taken initiatives for implementation of digitization of mines for improving operational efficiency for which 7 mines of NCL & SECL have been initially identified for implementation.

The Company has already concluded two studies through reputed consultant for assessing the possible mechanization and automation levels across a substantial number of mines. This is aimed at identification of opportunities in mine planning, exploration, survey, operations and maintenance.

In order to infuse State-of-the-art technology & efficiency of private sector, initiatives have been taken for development & operation of new mines/blocks through MDO route.

To support increase in production on a sustainable basis, synergic growth in exploration is also envisaged. Increased use of hydrostatic drilling with PCD bits and 3D Seismic Survey Technology to achieve high rate in exploration have been planned. CIL will continue to focus on increasing its reserve base in India.

CIL is also in the process of augmenting the capacity of training institutes across subsidiaries, including IICM. Several other actions for building human resource capacity are being contemplated in collaboration with reputed institutions within the country and even abroad in their respective fields.

Outlook for Sustainable Growth:

CIL's Action Plan for development of solar power projects and energy efficiency projects towards meeting green energy requirement and to become a Net Zero Energy Company by 2024 are as under:-

1. CIL is committed to become a Net Zero Energy Company by offsetting its current power consumption by establishing 3000 MW solar power projects in CIL's own land or any Govt/Solar Park/Pvt land /large water bodies (floating solar) across PAN India.
2. CIL's Roadmap for 3000 MW SPV Projects is drawn as under.
 - i. 21-22 - 195 MW
 - ii. 22-23 - 1390 MW
 - iii. 23-24 - 1415 MW
 - a. CIL was awarded 100 MW Solar Power project against e-reverse auction conducted by GUVNL for procurement of solar power to meet their RPO obligation. CIL is required to establish the solar power Project in Gujarat @ ₹ 2.20 per Unit of electricity to supply solar power to GUVNL for a period of 25 years. CIL signed PPA with GUVNL on 22.04.2021.
 - b. On back to back EPC contract, CIL has awarded 100 MW solar power project in favour of EPC contractor on 26.04.2021 to install the same at Gujarat within a period of one year from the date of award of work.



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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Other Solar Power Program of CIL:

- Around 95 MW (NCL- 50 MW, BCCL- 25 MW, CCL- 20 MW) solar projects have been tendered will be commissioned within May 2022.
- Tender for 190 MW (SECL -140 MW, MCL- 50 MW) is ready and likely to be floated within July 2021 and the projects shall be commissioned within 22-23.
- DPR for 70 MW (ECL- 25 MW, WCL- 15 MW, BCCL- 20 MW) is under finalisation and under consideration of respective board of Subsidiaries.
- Approximately 10 MW Rooftop solar power projects are under various stages of tendering/ implementation at subsidiaries. More rooftops are being identified to meet the residential/commercial load of Subsidiaries to reduce the power cost.
- Subsidiaries have been directed to scout for more land and water bodies for putting decentralised solar power project to meet their internal consumption on captive mode.
- CIL has incorporated two wholly owned subsidiary companies as under:-
 - CIL Navikarniya Urja Ltd to undertake/ venture into renewable energy. CIL has participated in MSEDCL's 500 MW RFS and SECI's 1785 MW RFS for 100 MW and 250 MW solar projects respectively in Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
 - 'CIL Solar PV Limited' to take forward new business vertical of Solar Value Chain (Manufacture of Solar Photovoltaic Cells and Modules, i.e., Poly-Silicon/Ingot/Wafer Manufacturing, Cell and Module Assembly). CIL Solar PV Limited will be participating in the IREDA's application for Selection of Manufacturers for Setting up Manufacturing Capacities for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.
- As part of its Diversification Initiatives, CIL has engaged M/s Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP for providing Consultancy and Program Management Services to Coal India Limited for New business and Value Addition.

Research & Development:

CMPDIL is the nodal agency for coordination and monitoring of S&T projects in the coal sector as well as the R&D projects of CIL. The details of S&T and R&D projects taken-up by CMPDI on behalf of CIL are as in **Annexure A**.

5.0 RISKS AND CONCERNS

CIL has a comprehensive Risk Management Framework, which consists of

- Process to identify, prioritize and formulate mitigation plans for prioritized risks,
- Framework for Roles & Responsibilities of various officials, committees and Board, in discharging the Risk Management Process, periodicity of Reporting Risks and related templates & enablers.

As a part of Risk Management Framework, Risk owners and Mitigation Plan owners have been identified for each risk and corresponding mitigation plans to ensure continuous risk monitoring and risk mitigation. A sub-committee of Board of Directors viz Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been constituted in compliance with SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015. The RMC inter alia, is also responsible for the oversight of risk identification, risk prioritization, risk mitigation plan formulation and risk monitoring activities in CIL.

Chief Risk officer (CRO) of CIL and his team under the direction of Risk Management Committee of CIL assess the risk to the company and formulate risk mitigation plan for prioritized risks and facilitate its implementation in CIL.

6.0 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

"Coal India Limited (CIL) has a robust internal control systems and processes for smooth and efficient conduct of business and complies with relevant laws and regulations. A comprehensive delegation of power exists for smooth decision making. Elaborate guidelines for preparation of accounts are followed for uniform compliance. Further, all the key functional areas are governed by respective operating manuals. In order to ensure that all checks and balances are in place and all internal control systems are in order, regular and exhaustive internal audits are conducted by experienced firms of accountants in close co-ordination with the Company's Internal Audit Department.

The Internal Financial Controls of the Company were reviewed by Internal Auditors appointed. According to them, the Company has, in all material respects, laid down internal financial controls (including operational controls) and that such controls are adequate and operating effectively during the year ended 31st March, 2021."

7.0 DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

FINANCIAL DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During FY 2020-21, CIL earned profit before tax (PBT) of ₹ 18,009.24 and the net profit of ₹ 12,702.17 crore which declined by 25.18% and 23.94% over previous year PBT of ₹ 24,071.32 crore and net profit ₹ 16,700.34 crore respectively.

The major reason for the decline in the profit can be attributed to decrease in Net Sales by ₹ 6, 663.02 Crores and Other Income by ₹ 2,652.58 Crores. Net Sales decreased mainly due to decrease in average realization per tonne and decrease in Offtake. Other Income decreased by ₹2,652.58 Crores mainly due to decrease in interest income.

A detailed discussion on financial performance and analysis of the group based on the Consolidated Financial Statements is furnished below.

A. Total Income:

Total Income of the Company comprises of Revenue from operations and Other Income. Major revenue of the company under above two heads of total income includes income from sale of coal, other operating revenue such as Loading and Transportation charges recovered from



customers, Evacuation Facility Charges, consultancy and other services related to mine planning & designing, interest earned on investments such as term deposits with banks etc. The Total Income for financial Year 2020-21 is ₹ 93,818.39 crore as against ₹ 1,02,525.30 crore in the previous year registering a decrease of 8.49 %. The breakup of major elements of income are discussed below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20	Change %
Sale of Coal	126786.13	134979.13	-6.07%
Less: Statutory Levies	44075.81	45605.79	-3.35%
Net Sales	82710.32	89373.34	-7.46%
Other Operating Revenue (Net)	7315.69	6707.00	9.08%
Revenue from Operations	90026.01	96080.34	-6.30%
Other Income	3792.38	6444.96	-41.16%
Total Income	93818.39	102525.30	-8.49%

1. Revenue from Operations:

i. Sale of Coal

Sales are presented as gross sales (in notes to accounts) and net of various statutory levies (in Statement of Profit & Loss) comprising royalty, GST, GST Compensation cess, cess on coal, payment to national mineral exploration trust (NMET), district mineral foundation (DMF) and other levies etc. The Income from sale of coal is mainly dependent on pricing, production and distribution of coal.

The gross sales of the company stood at ₹ 1,26,786.13 Crores in FY 2020-21 against the previous year gross sales of ₹ 1,34,979.13 crore. The Net sales (net of all levies) for the year was ₹ 82,710.32 crore. The Net sales during the previous year was ₹ 89,373.34 crore, thereby registering a decline of 7.46%.

During the year, company achieved an offtake of 574.48 million tonne against 581.92 million tonne in previous year, registering a decline of 1.28 %. The decrease in volume and decrease in average realization per tonne accounted for the fall in sales revenue. For ease of doing business due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, reserve price under E-Auction Scheme was brought down at par with notified price up to 2nd Quarter of FY 2020-21 and Performance Incentive was waived for FY 2020-21. The revenue from sales also includes the debit notes/credit notes issued on the basis of results of third party sampling and netted off with provision of coal quality variance.

ii. Other Operating Revenue:

Loading and additional transportation charges

Major element of other operating revenue is on account of transportation charges recovered from the customers. The company charges transportation costs for transportation of coal to dispatch points under various slabs of distance and corresponding rates. The loading and transportation charges recovered (net of all levies) during the year was ₹ 4,442.95 crores against ₹ 3,832.02 crores in the previous year.

Evacuation Facility Charges

Evacuation Facility Charges are levied at ₹ 50 per tonne on all dispatches except dispatch through rapid loading arrangement. During the year, total revenue on account of evacuation facility charges (net of all levies) was ₹ 2,321.65 crores against ₹ 2,392.91 crores in the previous year due to decrease in Offtake.

Revenue from services

Revenue from services includes consultancy and other services provided by CMPDIL, a subsidiary of CIL to parties outside the CIL's group and Freight Income from Rail Operation by the subsidiary of SECL. Revenue from services which also forms part of other operating revenue was ₹ 542.78 crores (net of levies) in 2020-21 as against ₹ 481.31 crores (net of levies) in 2019-20.

2. Other Income

Other income includes interest income from deposits with banks, Dividend from mutual funds, rental income, write back of provisions and liabilities made in earlier years which are no longer required and other miscellaneous incomes.

During the year, other income decreased by 41.16% from ₹ 6,444.96 crore in FY 2019-20 to ₹ 3,792.38 crore in FY 2020-21.

Other Income decreased mainly due to decrease in Interest Income by ₹ 1,782.25 Crores due to reduction in Bank Deposit and low Interest Rate.

B. Expenses

The detailed breakup of expenses is included in the annual financial statements.

Break up of Major Heads: -

1) Cost of Materials Consumed

Cost of material consumed relate to materials and items of stores used in coal mining and processing operations, primarily oil and lubricant (including diesel), explosives, HEMM spares and timber. Other consumables used in coal mining operations include tyres, spares for other plant and machinery relating to coal handling plants and beneficiation facilities, and other miscellaneous stores and spares.

Cost of material consumed increased by ₹ 519.89 crore, from ₹ 7,065.46 crore in FY 2019-20 to ₹ 7,585.35 crore in FY 2020-21 i.e. by 7.36%, mainly due to increase in composite production and increase in average diesel rate.



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2) Employee Benefits Expenses

Employee benefit expenses constitutes the largest component in the total cost and is about 51% of the total cost. The employee benefit cost during the current year was ₹38,697.72 crore as against ₹39,404.18 crore in previous year.

Employee Benefits expenses includes salary, wages and allowances, contributions to provident fund, pension and gratuity, overtime payments, leave encashment, attendance bonus, productivity and performance linked bonus and other incentives, and other employee benefits.

Employee benefit expenses decreased by 1.79% mainly as there was a net reduction in manpower by 13429 employees from 31.03.2020 to 31.03.2021.

3) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (CSR expenses)

The Company has framed CSR Policy on the basis of guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises and the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. The areas of CSR expenses, as per the said policy, includes education, making available safe drinking water, promoting preventive health care, promotion of sports, environment, contribution to PM Relief Fund etc.

During FY 2020-21, the total expenditure on CSR was ₹449.31 crore as against ₹587.84 crore during FY 2019-20. CSR expense has decreased by 23.57 % due to carry forward of excess CSR expenditure of ₹145.63 Crores in CIL & some Subsidiaries namely CCL, NCL, MCL as per recent notification by MCA. Further ₹41.09 Crores is unspent CSR in SECL (Subsidiary of CIL). Actual CSR spent is ₹553.85 Crores in FY 2020-21.

4) Contractual Expenses

Contractual expenses primarily consist of transportation charges for coal, sand and materials carried out through third party contractors, contractor expenses relating to wagon loading operations, hiring charges for Heavy Earth Moving Machinery representing cost of coal extraction and overburden removal activities and other miscellaneous works carried out through third party contractors for haul road maintenance at mines and temporary lighting etc.

The contractual expense is incurred for both coal production as well as removal of overburden. Contractual Expenses increased by ₹2,111.53 crore, from ₹13,911.55 crore in FY 2019-20 to ₹16,023.08 crore in FY 2020-21, i.e. 15.18 %. The increase in contractual expenses was largely on account of increase in the volume of Contractual production of Overburden.

5) Finance Costs

Finance costs increased by ₹141.77 crore, from ₹502.92 crore in FY 2019-20 to ₹644.69 crore in FY 2020-21, i.e. 28.19%, mainly due to interest on Short Term Loan taken by Subsidiaries.

6) Stripping Activity Adjustment

In accordance with the Accounting policy of the company, in open cast mines with rated capacity of one million tonne per annum and above, the cost of Stripping is charged on technically evaluated average ratio (overburden: coal) at each mine with due adjustment for stripping activity asset and ratio variance account after the mines are brought to revenue. The net of balances of stripping activity asset and ratio variance at the Balance Sheet date is shown as Stripping Activity Adjustment under the head Non-Current Provisions or Other Non-Current Assets as the case may be.

The Stripping Activity adjustment (cost) varies from mine to mine depending on geo-mining condition of raising the overburden. More OB was extracted as against coal production during the current year as compared to previous year. In view of above, the Stripping Activity adjustment decreased by ₹4,091.50 crores from ₹5,541.87 crores in FY 2019-20 to ₹1,450.37 crores in FY 2020-21, i.e. 73.83%.

7) Other Expenses

Other expenses includes various operational and administrative expenses, under-loading expenses paid to Indian Railways, rehabilitation expenses, security expenses, rent, rates & taxes, traveling expenses, employee training expenses, advertisement and publicity related expenses, freight charges for stores and materials, donations, demurrage paid to Indian Railways and hire charges for office administration equipment and other miscellaneous expenses.

Other Expenses decreased by ₹288.76 crores, from ₹4,605.30 crores in FY 2019-20 to ₹4,316.54 crores in FY 2020-21, i.e. 6.27 %.

C. Cash Flows (in nutshell)

(₹ in Crores)

Particular	For the year ended 31 st March	
	2021	2020
Opening Cash & Cash equivalents	2,791.10	1,571.89
Net cash flow from operating activities	10,559.85	4,977.24
Net cash flow from investing activities	338.87	1,032.84
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,455.40)	(4,790.87)
Change in Cash & Cash equivalents	2,443.32	1,219.21
Closing Cash & Cash equivalents	5,234.42	2,791.10



Net cash inflow from operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2021 increased by ₹5,582.61 crore i.e. 112.16% from the previous year mainly due to lower increase in Trade Receivables (Net of provision) in current year compared to previous year and further, during the current year there is an increase in Trade payable while in the previous year there was a decline.

Net cash inflow from investing activities was ₹338.87 crore as against net cash inflow of ₹1,032.84 crore in the previous year mainly because of more acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment in the current year.

Net cash outflow from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2021 increased by ₹3,664.53 crore i.e. 76.49 % from the previous year, which is mainly attributable to repayment of Short-Term Borrowings in Current Year while in the previous year there was an increase in Short Term Borrowings.

D. Dividend

During the year ended 31.03.2021, the company has paid an interim dividend @ ₹12.50 (₹12) per equity share of face value of ₹10/- each amounting to ₹7,703.43 crore (₹7,395.27 crore). Final Dividend of ₹3.50 per equity share for FY 20-21 has also been recommended by Board subject to approval in AGM.

E. The various ratios related to the financials of Coal India: -

	April to March '21	April to March '20	Variance
Net Profit (As % Net Sales)	15.36%	18.69%	-17.82%
Operating Profit as % of Revenue from Operations	18.17%	19.99%	-9.10%
Debtors Turnover ¹	6.59	11.48	-42.57%
Inventory Turnover ²	11.12	15.08	-26.28%
Return on Net Worth (%) ³	35%	52%	-33.03%
Liquidity Ratios			
Current Ratio	1.64	1.71	-4.09%
Trade receivables as no. of Days sales ¹	63.81	44.19	44.40%
Stock of Coal as no. of Days of production (Qty) ⁴	60.69	45.52	33.33%
Interest Coverage Ratio ⁵	28.93	48.86	-40.79%
Structural Ratios			
Long Term Debt: Equity Capital ⁶	0.43	0.32	34.38%
Net Worth: Equity Capital	5.92	5.21	13.63%

- Debtors Turnover is Ratio of Gross Sales to Average Gross Debtors. The Debtors turnover ratio has decreased and Trade Receivables as no. of days sales has increased due to delay in the realization of trade receivables. The management is continuously monitoring and following up for timely realization of trade receivables.
- Inventory Turnover has decreased as Average Inventory has increased in FY 20-21.
- Return on Net Worth has decreased as the Profit after tax has decreased by 24% whereas Net worth increased by 14%.
- Stock of Coal as no. of Days of production (Qty.) has increased due to accretion of inventory.
- Interest Coverage ratio indicates coverage of Finance Cost with available earnings. Profit before tax during FY 2020-21 decreased to ₹18,009.24 crore against ₹ 24,071.32 crore in FY 2019-20, whereas interest on borrowing has increased due to short-term borrowings by Subsidiaries. Hence, due to the above reasons, the interest coverage ratio has decreased in FY 2020-21.
- Debt equity ratio determines financial leverage of the company. For FY 2020-21 Long term Debt was ₹2,688.10 crores as against ₹1,993.38 crores in FY 2019-20. Hence due to the increase in long term borrowing, Debt to equity became 0.43 times as on 31.03.2021 as against 0.32 times as on 31.03.2020. The long-term debt mainly includes Long term loans taken by two Subsidiaries of SECL namely CERL and CEWRL.

8.0 MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES/INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS FRONT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

I. Manpower

The manpower strength of the company as on 01.04.2021 against the previous year was as under:

Year	Executive	Non-Executive	Total
01.04.2021	15,234	2,43,782	2,59,016
01.04.2020	16,124	2,56,321	2,72,445

The manpower has come down by 13,429 during 2020-21.



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II. Talent/Skill Development Initiatives

To ensure regular learning and development of the employees, company has established Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM), Ranchi as an apex Training Institute and in addition a Management Development Institute at every subsidiary, Vocational Training Centres in all projects and other Training Centres for imparting management and skill development trainings.

In 2020-21, 53,145 employees have been trained in house, out of which 9,480 are executives. In addition, 2,058 employees were sent outside for training out of which 1,838 were executives. During the year, more than 4,43,084 training man-days were achieved for executives and non-executives.

In CIL and its subsidiaries, 10,249 Apprentices were engaged through NATS and NAPS.

III. Talent Acquisition

CIL has selected / appointed 257 executive cadre employees during the year 2020-21 as Sr. Officer (Mining) – E2 Grade through departmental promotion / selection from non-executive to executive cadre. They are being groomed to take the mantle of responsible, senior executives in the times to come through off-the-job as well as on-the-job training, interventions under the guidance of experienced senior experts in the company. This process facilitates their easy adaptation into the next level of the organization and its culture.

IV. HR Policy Initiatives

CIL has published HR Manual which is a compendium of Executive HR Rules/Policies. The updated manual is available in CIL Website as a single point of reference. CIL has also formulated Service Charter for both Executive & Non-Executive Cadre employees of CIL(HQ), for improving quality of functioning and re-affirming faith of employees in systemic functioning of Management. Other Policies/ Rules like Creation of Company Secretary Cadre, Decentralized recruitment of Specialists & Non-specialists medical Executives at CIL/ Subsidiary level to address the shortage of manpower in Medical Discipline were formulated in FY 2020-21. Also, policies like CIL Policy for engagement of Medical Consultants, Abolition of E8-A posts in CIL & its Subsidiaries and re-creation of E9 posts in CIL(HQ), Promotion guidelines of Executives for promotions from E6 to E7, E7 to E8 & E8 to E9 grades, Composition of DPC selection Boards for promotions from E7 to E8 & E8 to E9 grades addition of an external expert in the Board were amended in FY 2020-21.

V. Industrial Relations

The following pro-active and strategic Industrial Relations (IR) approaches & practices have ensured harmonious & sustainable industrial relations in the company: -

a. Workers Participation in Management:

Safety Committee, Housing Committee, Welfare Committee, Canteen Committee, etc. are functional in order to resolve the issues pertaining to service conditions, welfare, safety, etc. of employees.

b. Contract Labour Cell & Contract Labour Information Portal (CLIP):

As on 01.04.2021, 85,604 Contractors' workers were deployed by the registered contractors in various activities of the company. CIL has a portal named Contract Labour Information Portal (CLIP) in which database of all Contractors and their workers is maintained.

c. Reservations:

CIL complies with the Presidential Directives on reservations in appointments and promotions of candidates/employees belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, OBC (NCL), PWD etc.

d. Diversity Management:

CIL maintains unity in diversity by recruiting people from different regions through All India based open selection wherein applicable reservations is maintained. Manpower of CIL constitutes 19.83% of SC, 15.27% of ST and 22.85% of OBC as on 01.01.2021. Female employees of CIL constitute 7.77% of its total manpower.

e. Non-Discrimination:

All employees are treated on equal platform with regard to religion, caste, region, creed, gender, languages etc.

f. Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace:

Sexual harassment of any form is misconduct under the Conduct Discipline and Appeal Rules applicable to executives as well as in the Standing Orders applicable to the non-executives.

g. Freedom of Associations:

Employees are free to be a part of any registered Trade Union/ Employees' Association. Representation of employees is allowed in the bipartite bodies through Trade Unions / Associations, of representative nature.

h. Employee Welfare:

CIL adheres to a "total care approach" towards its employee. The employee welfare programmes address not only the need of employees but also their families with respect to housing, recreation, sports, health, education of children etc. The company has also developed medical facilities at all its operational areas. It has a strong network of 69 fully equipped Hospitals with 4203 Beds, 358 Dispensaries, 542 Ambulance and 1103 Doctors including Specialists to provide Medical Services to the employees and their families. Further, for specialized treatment, facilities are available at reputed empanelled Hospitals across the country. There are 114



public schools financed by the company to provide quality education and grants-in-aid is given to 281 privately managed schools. CIL also gives assistance to other 73 schools in and around the coalfield areas. The company provides scholarships to meritorious students and supports higher education of children of nonexecutive employees studying in Government Engineering Colleges & Medical Colleges.

i. Post-Retirement Medical Support:

Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Schemes for Executives and Non-Executive Cadre employees of CIL/Subsidiaries have been formulated wherein by making nominal contribution below mentioned benefits are extended: -

Benefit under Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Schemes	Retired Executives & Spouse	Retired Non-Executive, Spouse & Divyang Children
Normal Diseases	₹ 25 Lakh	₹ 8 Lakh for Retd. Employee & Spouse ₹ 2.5 Lakh for Divyang Child
Specified Critical Diseases	Unlimited	
Yearly reimbursement of OPD/Domiciliary Expenses	₹ 36,000	₹ 25,000

j. Social Security:

All employees of CIL and its subsidiaries / contractors' workers are covered under the social security schemes as given below: -

(A) For employees of CIL and its subsidiaries:

- Gratuity:** Upto ₹20 Lakhs as per Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018
- Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF):** - All employees of CIL/Subsidiaries are covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund scheme with equal share of contribution from both (i.e. by employees and the employer).
- Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPS):** - All employees are covered under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme by which, on superannuation, they receive upto 25% of their total emoluments as monthly pension.
- Life Cover Scheme:** - An amount upto ₹1,25,000/- is paid under the Life Cover Scheme
- Ex-Gratia:** - An Ex-gratia compensation of ₹15 lakhs in case of fatal mine accident or death due to COVID-19 is paid to the next of kin of the deceased employee. An additional amount of ₹90,000 as ex-gratia, in addition to Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, is paid to the eligible dependents, in case of death or permanent total disablement of the Non-Executive Cadre employees of CIL/Subsidiaries.
- Employment / Monthly monetary compensation in lieu of employment: -**
There is a provision of employment to one dependent of the worker who dies while in service.
Female dependents of the employees dying while in service are provided the Monthly Monetary Compensation, in lieu of employment, till attainment of 60 years of age or death whichever is earlier.
- Defined Contribution Superannuation Pension Scheme (DCSPS):** - CIL has formulated a DCSPS for executives as per DPE guidelines covering Board level and below Board Level Executives to provide superannuation benefit in the form of annuity through an Annuity Service Provider, post retirement.

(B) For contractors' workers engaged in CIL and its subsidiaries by registered contractors:-

- Compensation under the Employee's compensation Act, 1923
- An Exgratia amount of ₹15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of the contractors' worker in case of fatal mine accident or death due to COVID-19.
- Nominee of deceased contractors' workers are eligible for payment of accumulated amount under EPF/CMPF.

9.0 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

Environmental protection measures are taken concurrently with mining operations for maintaining acceptable levels of major physical attributes of environment namely air & water quality, hydrogeology, noise level & land resources. Suitable water spraying systems for arresting fugitive dust in roads, washeries, CHPs, Feeder Breakers, Crushers, coal transfer points and coal stock areas have been installed. First Mile Connectivity (FMC) Projects have been strategized for the mines having capacity of 4 Mty and above for easier handling and transportation of coal from pithead to destination.

Massive tree plantation is being carried out in and around mining areas and modern mining techniques are being practiced in the mines of CIL to reduce air and noise pollution. The subsidiaries of CIL have planted around 19.89 lakh saplings during 2020-21 in an area covering more than 861.81 Ha. (i.e. 19.59 Lakh Saplings over 844.31 Ha inside mine lease area & 28,400 Saplings over 17.50 Ha outside mine lease area) with an increase of more than 6% over 2019-20 in term of number of saplings. During celebration of Vriksharopan Abhiyan on 23rd July 2020, more than 1.86 lakh saplings were planted in 93 sites across 8 states and 31 Districts and around 2.38 lakh saplings were distributed to CIL employees and local people. During the event, Hon'ble Minister of Home GoI, Shri Amit Shah inaugurated Parasnath Udyan, an eco-tourism project of BCCL



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and laid foundation stone of 3 eco-tourism projects namely Kayakalp Vatika in Piparwar Area of CCL, Lilari Eco-park in Lakhanpur Area of MCL and Chandra Shekhar Azad Eco-Park, in Bina project of NCL through virtual mode. All the celebrations were carried out following the COVID-19 protocol of Govt.

Eco Parks have been developed in many of the mined out areas and command areas of CIL like Gunjan Park, ECL, Gokul Eco-Cultural Park, BCCL, Ananya Vatika, SECL, Nandan Kanan Eco Park, NCL, Saoner Park, WCL, Kayakalp Vatika, Rajarappa Eco Park, CCL etc. CIL has established 24 Eco-parks & Mine Tourism and eco-restoration sites on date.

Effluent treatment facilities for mine, workshop & CHP effluents like oil & grease traps, sedimentation ponds and facilities for storage of treated water and its reuse have been provided in all the major projects. Domestic sewage treatment plants have also been established for treatments of domestic effluents. Recharging of ground water is also taken up within mine premises as well as in the nearby villages through rainwater harvesting, digging of ponds/development of lagoons and by de-silting of existing ponds/tanks etc. In 2020-21, 77.7% discharged mined water was utilized for irrigating 703 villages which benefitted 10.91 Lakh villagers.

10. Corporate Social Responsibility

Budget allocated for CSR activities during FY 20-21 by Coal India Ltd., HQ. was ₹137.62 crores (incl. carryover of ₹17.19 cr. from previous year), much more than the amount calculated as per the minimum statutory provisions i.e. ₹8.47 cr. CIL was able to spend ₹95.36 cr. for CSR during the financial year, more than the statutory obligation as per Companies Act 2013. CSR activities were undertaken under various thematic areas with Healthcare, Education & Skill development and Rural Development being the prominent ones among them.

CSR policy of CIL was revised and the revised policy came into force from 28th Oct. 2020. However, further amendments to Companies Act 2013 and Companies (CSR) Rules 2014 were notified in Jan. 2021 and this necessitated modification in CSR policy of CIL. The latest revised policy was approved by CIL Board during FY 20-21 and has come into force w.e.f. 8th April 2021.

As the nation battled COVID-19 crisis, CIL undertook numerous projects for COVID-19 relief during the year. 25,900 cooked food/dry ration packets were distributed, 100 ICU beds were created at Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), Hubli, ₹40.00 cr. was contributed towards COVID-19 relief in West Bengal and Maharashtra and cold chain equipment for vaccine transport were provided to Govts. of West Bengal and Meghalaya.

Two successful projects i.e. Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana and Skill Development Trainings in Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) were scaled up. A fresh sanction of ₹20.00 cr. was made for Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana and aplastic anemia was included in its scope. In view of the success of the earlier skill development programmes with CIPET, a new MoU was signed with them for training 3000 youth from command areas of subsidiaries.

DPE specified themes of Healthcare and Nutrition were focused upon and ~65% of total CSR expenditure was made on these themes against the DPE specified target of 60%. 3 major projects were undertaken for development of aspirational districts Narayanpur (Chattisgarh) and Simdega (Jharkhand).

The widespread public outreach of CSR activities is very important in order to establish and enhance CIL's image as a socially responsible company as well as to attract sincere partners as implementing agencies with innovative ideas for the upliftment of the underprivileged. To achieve this, updates and achievements under CSR were given wide publicity using print media and electronic media.

CSR budget vs expenditure for FY 20-21 for CIL (HQ)

S. No.	Item	Amount (₹ Crores)
1	CSR budget as per minimum statutory provisions	8.47
2	CSR budget as per CIL's CSR policy (incl. carryover)	137.62
3	Expenditure incurred	95.36

Theme wise Expenditure during FY 20-21 by CIL (HQ)

S. No.	Thematic Area	Expenditure in F.Y. 20-21 (₹ Crores)	As a % of Total CSR Expenditure in F.Y. 2020-21
1	Healthcare, Nutrition & Sanitation	61.95	64.96
2	Rural Development	19.23	20.17
3	Education & Livelihood	11.06	11.60
4	Welfare of armed forces	1.00	1.05
5	Other themes of Schedule VII	2.12	2.22
	Total	95.36	100.00

Major Projects for which CSR fund was utilized in FY 20-21 by CIL (HQ)

Healthcare

- Contribution of ₹20.00 cr. each to State disaster management authorities of West Bengal and Maharashtra for COVID-19 relief
- Conversion of 100 general beds into ICU beds for COVID-19 treatment at Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), Hubli, Karnataka at a cost of ₹5.00 cr.



- Providing equipment for treatment of neurological disorders to Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata at a cost of ₹4.98 cr.
- Financial assistance of ₹5.24 cr. to 3 hospitals empaneled for treatment of Thalassemia and Aplastic Anemia under Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana – 2nd phase
- Providing Cold Chain Equipment for COVID vaccine transport to Govt. of West Bengal and Meghalaya at a cost of ₹1.37 cr.
- Providing 2 water ambulances for flood prone riverine district Majuli in Assam at a cost of ₹1.00 cr.

Rural Development

- First installment of ₹9.50 cr. released for Border road construction and alignment work in Chamoli District, Uttarakhand
- First installment of ₹6.24 cr. released for rehabilitation of flood affected people in flood prone riverine district, Majuli in Assam
- First installment of ₹1.00 cr. released for increasing crop yield through micro irrigation in Narayanpur district of Chattisgarh

Education and Skill Development

- Second installment of ₹3.75 cr. released for reconstruction of school buildings damaged during recent floods in Dharwad, Karnataka
- Second installment of ₹2.25 cr. released for setting up of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Kalyani, West Bengal as one of the industry partners
- ₹1.92 cr. released towards training of 2000 youth in plastic engineering trades through Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET)

Welfare of Armed Forces

- Contribution of ₹1.00 cr. to Armed Forces Flag Day Fund

ANNEXURE-A

S&T projects of Ministry of Coal during 2020-21

Sl. No	Title of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
1	"Constructing structure on backfilled open Cast Coal Mines: An attempt to suggest viable methodologies"	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad and Civil Engineering Division, CMPDI, Ranchi	Completed
2	"Electronification of Ground Water Control and Conveyor System in Mines"	NLC India Limited (NLCIL), Neyveli & National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli (NIIT), Tamil Nadu	Completed
3	"Development of tele robotics and remote operation technology for underground coal mines"	CMERI, Durgapur, CIMFR, Dhanbad and CMPDI, Ranchi	Completed
4	"Investigation Pertaining to geotechnical & hydrogeological aspects to stabilize the non-cohesive granular soil/sand in the opencast mines adjacent to the major perennial river"	Civil Engineering Department, IIT, Bombay; RI-IV, CMPDI, Nagpur & WCL, Nagpur	Completed
5	"Capacity building for extraction of CMM resource within CIL Command areas"	CBM Cell, CMPDI, Ranchi & CSIRO, Australia	On-going
6	"Indigenous Development of Early Warning Radar System for predicating failures/slope instabilities in opencast mines"	Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), ARDE, Pune; CSRE; IIT-B, Mumbai and CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
7	"Development and Field Trial of 500 T Capacity SAGES-III for Use with Continuous Miners (Phase-III)"	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, SECL, Bilaspur, M/s Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery & Engineering Limited (APHMEL), Vijayawada and M/s Jaya Bharat Equipment Pvt. Ltd. (JBEPL), Hyderabad	On-going
8	"On-Line Coal dust suppression system for opencast mines"	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Tiruvanthapuram; Mining Electronic Department, CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
9	"Design & Development of Drone Mounted Optical Sensor for continuous monitoring of PM _{2.5} & PM ₁₀ in railway siding before, during & after loading operation"	IIT-BHU, Varanasi and NCL, Singrauli	On-going
10	"Coal Bed Methane (CBM) reserves estimation for Indian Coalfields"	IEST, Shibpur; CMPDI, Ranchi; TCE, Kolkata and NGRI, Hyderabad	On-going
11	"Design and Stability of Pillars/Arrays of Pillars for Different Mining Methods in Coal Mine Workings"	CIMFR, Dhanbad; IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, SECL, BCCL & SCCL	On-going
12	"Development of Coal Quality Exploration Technique based on Convolutional Neural Network and Hyperspectral Images"	CIMFR, Nagpur and Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Shri Ramdeobaba College of Engineering & Management, Nagpur	On-going



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Sl. No	Title of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
13	Reclamation of coal mined land of North Eastern Coalfields, Assam through soil amendment and revegetation with native plant species using integrated biological approach	RFRI, Jorhat & NEC, Margherita	On-going
14	Indigenous Development of IoT Enabled Technology for Monitoring, Analysis and Interpretation of Longwall Shield Pressures for Improving Safety and Productivity	CMPDI, Ranchi, IIT, Kharagpur & Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Sanctoria	On-going
15	Study of hazards due to mining induced sub-surface cavities and waterlogged areas in inaccessible old workings in underground coal mines using geophysical technique	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad and ECL, Sanctoria	On-going
16	Assessment of Rare Earth Elements (REE) and other economic resources in Coal & Non-Coal Strata and Characterization of Acid Mine Drainage and its pollution control from the North Eastern Region (NER) Coalfield	Panjab University, Chandigarh, CMPDI, Ranchi & Duke	On-going

CIL R&D PROJECTS during 2020-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
1	Optical fiber based solar illumination of pit bottom and underground mine roadways and working face.	IIT, KGP & ECL, Sanctoria	Completed
2	Multiple layer trial blasting for better recovery with less diluted coal.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad & CMPDI, Ranchi	Completed
3	Development of guidelines for prevention & mitigation of explosion hazards by risk assessment and determination of explosibility of Indian Coal Incorporating risk based mine emergency evacuation & re-entry protocol.	ECL, Sanctoria CIMFR Dhanbad, S&R Div. CIL, Kolkata	On-going
4	Demonstration of coal Dry Beneficiation system using Radiometric Techniques (Ardeesort).	CMP Deptt, CMPDI, Ranchi Ardee Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd,	Terminated
5	Indigenous Development of Through the Earth (TTE) Two-Way Voice Communication System for Underground Mines.	IIT, Bombay & CMPDI	On-going
6	Design of cost effective process flow sheet for improved washing efficiency of Indian Coking & Non-Coking Coal	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad; CMPDI & BCCL	On-going
7	Development of Virtual Reality Mine Simulator (VRMS) for improving safety and productivity in Coal mines	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad; CMPDI Ranchi; BCCL & NCL	On-going
8	High ash coal gasification and associated upstream and downstream processes (coal to chemical-CTC)	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad; IIT-Roorkee; CMPDI-Ranchi; MCL; ECL & CCL	On-going
9	Development of Guidelines for Increasing the Height of Overburden Dumps at opencast Coal Mines in India	IIT, Delhi and CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
10	Development of a methodology for regional air quality monitoring in coalfield area using satellite data and ground observations.	NSRC, Hyderabad and CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
11	Requirement of air in mine for Mass Production Technology	Underground Mining Division (UMD), CMPDI	On-going
12	Development of guidelines for design of all tiers of shovel-dumper dump above dragline dump, with delineation of phreatic surface, within dragline dump, throughout the year and validation study on two dragline mines of Coal India Limited (CIL)	BIT, Mesra & S&R Division, CIL(HQ), Kolkata	On-going
13	Restoration of Orchid flora of Makum Coalfields areas of Digboi forest division	RFRI, Jorhat & NEC, Margherita	On-going
14	Design guidelines for underground coal extraction beneath massive competent strata: a case study validation	WCL, Nagpur & CIMFR, Dhanbad	foreclosed
15	Underground Trapped Miner Location system	TCS, CMC & CMPDI, Ranchi	On-going
16	Design and development of an integrated system for monitoring and control of man and machine, to enhance safety and security in mines.	CIMFR, Dhanbad; Aryan It Solutions (AITS), Dhanbad and CCL, Ranchi	On-going
17	Development and adoption of Real-Time Prognosis System (RTPS) for cost effective safe operation of mobile machinery: show-cased demonstration of dumper fleet.	IIT, Kharagpur; CIMFR, Dhanbad; Lulea Technological University(LTU), Sweden and ECL, Sanctoria.	On-going



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency	Remarks
18	Development of suitable Paste Fill material from Fly Ash (Power Plant Reject) and its transportation system to underground coal mines for stabilization of working as an alternative of sand stowing for increasing the percentage of extraction of coal with due regard to safety and environment to ascertain its cost effectiveness in Sarni UG Mine, Pathakheda Area, WCL	WCL, Nagpur and CIMFR, Dhanbad	On-going
19	Bench Scale Study on reducing ash content (mineral matter) from Washery Grade Coking coal and high ash non-coking coal through oil agglomeration.	NML, Jamshedpur CED Deptt., CMPDI	On-going
20	Forensic investigation related to Geo-technical aspects in order to stabilize the foundation soil of expansive nature and implement suitable ground improvement technology to sustain and enhance the optimum overburden dump height.	Civil Engineering Division, CMPDI(HQ), Ranchi and RI-IV, CMPDI, Nagpur; VNI, Nagpur and WCL, Nagpur	On-going
21	Design and deployment of Ventilation Fan Wind Power Recovery System as an alternate source of Electrical Energy in Underground Coal Mines.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad & ECL, Sanctoria	On-going
22	Development of an indigenous optical fiber based instrument for measuring in-the-hole Velocity of Detonation [VOD] and analyze the performance of explosive in field condition.	Innovation Cell, CMPDI in association with Mine Electronics Division, CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi	On-going
23	Effect of Blasting on Opencast Mine Dump and Development of Relationship between Blast Induced Vibration and Dump Design.	Blasting Division, CMPDI; BIT, Mesra and IIT-ISM- Dhanbad	On-going
24	Design and Development of Drop Test Facility for Pit Bottom Buffer, used in Underground Coal Mines.	CMERI, Durgapur & ECL, Sanctoria	On-going
25	To develop an Artificial Intelligence (AI) based machine learning solutions to enable prediction of occurrence of fire in Open cast mines extracting locked coal pillars with safety.	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad	On-going
26	CC Design of Protective Barrier Pillar against Large Water Head in Underground Coal Mines.	IIT (BHU), Varanasi and ECL, Sanctoria	Approved but yet to start
27	Prediction of particulate matter and gaseous pollutants concentration through Artificial Neural Network [ANN], Probabilistic Neural Network [PNN] and Classification and Regression Tree [CART] models and comparison with CALPUF and AERMOD in Singrauli coal mines.	BIT, Mesra, CMPDI and NCL	Approved but yet to start



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

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Annual Accounts 2020-21

(Standalone)



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET– STANDALONE AS AT 31.03.2021

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at	
		31.03.2021	31.03.2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	3	348.87	302.39
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	85.24	128.33
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	5	2.56	8.32
(d) Intangible Assets	6	1.35	0.20
(e) Intangible Assets under Development		86.17	57.16
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	13,132.86	12,232.59
(ii) Loans	8	0.07	0.16
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	4,631.85	4,389.18
(g) Other non-current assets	10	5.75	2.77
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		18,294.72	17,121.10
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	1.00	14.98
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	92.01	93.97
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	11.99	7.97
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	212.66	1,051.05
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	17.61	20.43
(v) Other Financial Assets	9	2,660.44	2,994.16
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		876.68	951.19
(d) Other Current Assets	11	331.43	143.63
Total Current Assets (B)		4,203.82	5,277.38
Total Assets (A + B)		22,498.54	22,398.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	6162.73	6,162.73
(b) Other Equity	17	10,588.98	10,650.57
Total Equity (A)		16,751.71	16,813.30
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	19	0.81	1.01
(b) Provisions	20	269.36	297.66
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities		27.56	-
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	21	4936.97	4616.65
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		5,234.70	4,915.32
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	18		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		101.59	132.94
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	178.36	186.50
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	123.66	213.32
(c) Provisions	20	108.52	137.10
Total Current Liabilities (C)		512.13	669.86
Total Equity and Liabilities (A + B + C)		22,498.54	22,398.48

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 058477

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)

Director (Finance)

DIN- 08173548

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary

Dated : 14th June, 2021

Place : Kolkata



STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS- STANDALONE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Revenue from Operations	23		
A. Sales (Net of statutory levies)		36.14	231.58
B. Other Operating Revenue (Net of statutory levies)		604.11	613.58
(I) Revenue from Operations (A + B)		640.25	845.16
(II) Other Income	24	7,679.18	11,566.33
(III) Total Income (I+II)		8,319.43	12,411.49
(IV) Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	25	2.24	5.09
Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	26	14.21	15.68
Employee Benefits Expense	27	443.90	545.25
Power Expense		8.47	10.08
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	28	8.47	171.32
Repairs	29	17.89	17.88
Contractual Expense	30	12.75	73.07
Finance Costs	31	1.59	5.26
Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment expense		19.67	54.39
Provisions	32	0.12	2.27
Write off	33	5.76	-
Other Expenses	34	110.38	211.94
Total Expenses (IV)		645.45	1,112.23
(V) Profit before exceptional items and Tax (III-IV)		7,673.98	11,299.26
(VI) Exceptional Items		-	-
(VII) Profit before Tax (V-VI)		7,673.98	11,299.26
(VIII) Current Tax	35	6.32	18.38
(IX) Deferred Tax		27.56	-
(X) Profit for the Year (VII-VIII-IX)		7,640.10	11,280.88
Other Comprehensive Income	36		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		2.33	(12.18)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.59)	-
(XI) Total Other Comprehensive Income		1.74	(12.18)
(XII) Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X+XI) (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		7,641.84	11,268.70
(XIII) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		12.40	18.31
(2) Diluted		12.40	18.31

Refer note 37 (5) (b) for calculation of EPS

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN- 00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)

Director (Finance)

DIN- 08173548

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 058477

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)(M. Viswanathan)
Company SecretaryDated : 14th June, 2021

Place : Kolkata



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021 - STANDALONE

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2019	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Year	Balance as at 31-03-2020	Balance as at 01-04-2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31-03-2021
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each (6,16,27,28,327) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each)	6162.73	-	6162.73	6162.73	-	6162.73

B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2019	1057.81	4248.68	2544.27	(16.10)	7834.66
Adjustment during the year			(1057.52)		(1057.52)
Profit during the year			11280.88		11280.88
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)				(12.18)	(12.18)
Appropriations					
Interim Dividend			(7395.27)		(7395.27)
Balance as at 31.03.2020	1057.81	4248.68	5372.36	(28.28)	10650.57
Balance as at 01.04.2020	1057.81	4248.68	5372.36	(28.28)	10650.57
Profit during the year*			7640.10		7640.10
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)				1.74	1.74
Appropriations					
Transfer to/from General Reserve		8.93	(8.93)		0.00
Interim Dividend			(7703.43)		(7703.43)
Balance as at 31.03.2021	1057.81	4257.61	5300.10	(26.54)	10588.98



*Profit after tax includes gain on valuation of debt component of investment in preference shares in subsidiary companies and fair value change in investment in mutual fund which is notional/unrealised in nature and not available for distribution of dividend. The details of such gain is given below:

	(₹ crore)
Balance as at 01.04.2019	1336.12
Addition during FY 2019-20	321.04
Less:- Redemption of Preference share	<u>(1057.52)</u>
Balance as at 31.03.2020	599.64
Addition during FY 2020-21	<u>144.00</u>
Balance as at 31.03.2021	<u>743.64</u>

Note: The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.50 per equity share for the Financial year 2020-21 on 14th June, 2021., which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held for the Financial year 2020-21.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ₹ 4622.06 Crore (₹ 7.50 per share) on 11th November, 2020 and ₹3081.37 Crore (₹ 5.00 per share) on 05th March, 2021.

Dividend of ₹ 7395.27 Crore (₹ 12 per share) was paid during FY 2019-20.

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

On behalf of the Board

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E

(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman- Cum-Managing
Director & CEO
DIN- 00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)
Director (Finance)
DIN- 08173548

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner
Membership No. 058477

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)

(M. Viswanathan)
Company Secretary

Date : 14th June, 2021

Place : Kolkata



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)- STANDALONE

(₹ in Crore)

		For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		7673.98	11299.26
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of Fixed Assets		19.67	54.39
Income from investment		(39.12)	(19.44)
Dividend income		(7463.30)	(11103.95)
Fair Value Change		(144.00)	(321.04)
Finance Cost		1.59	5.26
(Profit)/ Loss on sale of Assets		(0.01)	0.01
Liability/Provision written back		(12.21)	(4.49)
Write off		5.76	-
Allowance for trade Receivables and Advances		0.12	2.27
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		42.48	(87.73)
Adjustment for :			
Trade Receivables		(4.02)	(7.72)
Inventories		13.98	15.69
Loans and Advances and other financial assets		146.42	(2384.36)
Financial and Other Liabilities		179.51	487.24
Trade Payables		(31.35)	(19.13)
Cash Generated from Operation		347.02	(1996.01)
Income Tax (Paid) / Refund		67.60	(54.64)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(A)	414.62	(2050.65)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(54.80)	(13.24)
Proceeds from Sale of Property Plant and Equipment		0.02	0.03
Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit		(239.90)	(146.80)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund		21.86	(71.23)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Inter-Corporate Deposits		(19.50)	-
Payment for equity in Joint Ventures		(756.67)	(453.92)
Interest from Investment		33.25	20.41
Income from Mutual Fund		7.82	1.80
Dividend from Subsidiaries		7461.46	11102.15
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(B)	6453.54	10439.20
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities		(0.20)	(2.60)
Dividend on Equity shares		(7706.35)	(7393.88)



CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)- STANDALONE

(₹ in Crore)

		For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(C)	(7706.55)	(7396.48)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalent (A + B + C)		(838.39)	992.07
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the period (Refer Note 14 for components of cash & cash equivalents)		1051.05	58.98
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the end of the period (Refer Note 14 for components of cash & cash equivalents)		212.66	1051.05

(All figures in bracket represent outflow.)

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 058477

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN- 00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)

Director (Finance)

DIN- 08173548

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)

(M. Viswanathan)

Company Secretary

Date : 14th June, 2021

Place : Kolkata



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (STANDALONE)

Note: 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a Maharatna Company having registered office at Kolkata, West Bengal and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

The Company is mainly engaged in mining and production of Coal and also operates Coal washeries. The major consumers of the company are power and steel sectors. Consumers from other sectors include cement, fertilisers, brick kilns etc.

CIL is an apex body with 8 wholly-owned subsidiaries in India out of which 7 subsidiaries are coal producing and 1 subsidiary is engaged in mine planning, designing and related consultancy services. The operations of the Company are spread across 8 states in India. CIL also has a fully owned mining company in Mozambique known as 'Coal India Africana Limitada' which is yet to commence operations. Further some of the subsidiaries of CIL, are also having another layer of subsidiaries. There are also Joint Ventures of CIL and some of its subsidiaries.

Note 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

- i. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- ii. The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis of measurement, except for
 - certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments in para 2.14);
 - Defined benefit plans-plan assets measured at fair value;
 - Inventories at Cost or NRV whichever is lower (refer accounting policy in para no. 2.20).

2.1.1 Rounding of amounts

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

2.2 Current and Non-current Classification

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

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Step 1 : Identifying the contract:

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

- a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- b) the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- c) the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- d) the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- e) it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. The amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the Company may offer the customer a price concession, discount, rebates, refunds, credits or be entitled to incentives, performance bonuses, or similar items.



Combination of contracts

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

- a) the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective;
- b) the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or
- c) the goods or services promised in the contracts (or some goods or services promised in each of the contracts) are a single performance obligation.

Contract modification

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

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

Step 2 : Identifying performance obligations:

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

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

Step 3 : Determining the transaction price

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

When determining the transaction price, a Company consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non - cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 : Allocating the transaction price:

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

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

Step 5 : Recognizing revenue:

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

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

- a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as the Company performs;
- b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced;
- c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contract assets:

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

Trade receivables:

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

Contract liabilities:

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

Interest

Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

Dividend

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

Other Claims

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

2.4 Grants from Government

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

Government grants are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.



Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

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

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

The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution are recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.5 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.5.1 Company as a lessee

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

2.5.2 Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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

2.6 Non-current assets held for sale

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

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely those significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.



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- (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

Subsequent cost of replacing parts significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land)	: Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building	: 3-60 years
Roads	: 3-10 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 5-30 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of companies act, 2013.

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

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except some items of assets such as, Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes & safety lamps etc. for which the technically estimated useful life has been determined to be one year with nil residual value.

Depreciation on the assets added / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / disposal.

Value of "Other Land" includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013, Long term transfer of government land etc., which is amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

Fully depreciated assets, retired from active use are disclosed separately as surveyed off assets at its residual value under Property, plant Equipment and are tested for impairment.

Capital Expenses incurred by the company on construction/development of certain assets which are essential for production, supply of goods or for the access to any existing Assets of the company are recognised as Enabling Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Transition to Ind AS

The company elected to continue with the carrying value as per cost model (for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous GAAP.

2.8 Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The company estimates its obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such



that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The company records a corresponding asset associated with the liability for final reclamation and mine closure. The obligation and corresponding assets are recognised in the period in which the liability is incurred. The asset representing the total site restoration cost (as estimated by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited) as per mine closure plan is recognised as a separate item in PPE and amortised over the balance project/mine life.

The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses.

Further, a specific escrow fund account is maintained for this purpose as per the approved mine closure plan.

The progressive mine closure expenses incurred on year to year basis forming part of the total mine closure obligation is initially recognised as receivable from escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

2.9 Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise capitalised costs which are attributable to the search for coal and related resources, pending the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource which comprises inter alia the following:

- acquisition of rights to explore
- researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geo chemical and geo physical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- Conducting market and finance studies.

The above includes employee remuneration, cost of materials and fuel used, payments to contractors etc.

As the intangible component represents an insignificant/indistinguishable portion of the overall expected tangible costs to be incurred and recouped from future exploitation, these costs along with other capitalised exploration costs are recorded as exploration and evaluation asset.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project by project basis pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project and disclosed as a separate line item under non-current assets. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment/provision.

Once proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to "Development" under capital work in progress. However, if proved reserves are not determined, the exploration and evaluation asset is derecognised.

2.10 Development Expenditure

When proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, capitalised exploration and evaluation cost is recognised as assets under construction and disclosed as a component of capital work in progress under the head "Development". All subsequent development expenditure is also capitalised. The development expenditure capitalised is net of proceeds from the sale of coal extracted during the development phase.

Commercial Operation

The project/mines are brought to revenue; when commercial readiness of a project/mine to yield production on a sustainable basis is established either on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on the basis of the following criteria:

- (a) From beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per approved project report, or
- (b) 2 years of touching of coal, or
- (c) From the beginning of the financial year in which the value of production is more than total, expenses.

Whichever event occurs first;

On being brought to revenue, the assets under capital work in progress are reclassified as a component of property, plant and equipment under the nomenclature "Other Mining Infrastructure". Other Mining Infrastructure are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or working life of the project whichever is less.

2.11 Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the



expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

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

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies (i.e. for blocks not earmarked for CIL) are however, classified as Intangible Assets and tested for impairment.

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

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

2.12 Impairment of Assets (other than financial assets)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment.

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

2.13 Investment Property

Property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of businesses are classified as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

2.14 Financial Instruments

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

2.14.1 Financial assets

2.14.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2.14.2 Subsequent measurement

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

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

2.14.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

2.14.2.2 Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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



2.14.2.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

2.14.2.4 Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures

In accordance of Ind AS 101 (First time adoption of Ind AS), the carrying amount of these investments as per previous GAAP as on the date of transition was considered to be the deemed cost. Subsequently Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

2.14.2.5 Other Equity Investment

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

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

2.14.2.6 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

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

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

2.14.2.7 Impairment of financial assets (other than fair value)

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

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



2.14.3 Financial liabilities

2.14.3.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2.14.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.14.3.3 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

2.14.3.4 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

2.14.3.5 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in profit or loss.

2.14.4 Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

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



2.14.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.14.6 Cash & Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.15. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as and when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of those asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.16 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from "profit before income tax" as reported in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.17 Employee Benefits

2.17.1 Short-term Benefits

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

2.17.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.17.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan for Provident fund and Pension under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate statutory body (Coal Mines Provident Fund) constituted under an enactment of law and the company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.17.2.2 Defined benefits plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Gratuity, leave encashment are defined benefit plans (with ceilings on benefits). The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.



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The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in to the benefit to the company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.17.3 Other Employee benefits

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

2.18 Foreign Currency

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

2.19 Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment

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

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

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

The reported quantity of overburden as per record is considered in calculating the ratio for OBR accounting where the variance between reported quantity and measured quantity is within the permissible limits, as detailed hereunder:-

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

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

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

2.20 Inventories

2.20.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories are calculated using the Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is upto +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stock are valued at net realisable value or cost whichever is lower. Coke is considered as a part of stock of coal.

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

Slurry (coking/semi-coking), middling of washeries, are valued at net realisable value and considered as a part of stock of coal.



2.20.2 Stores & Spares

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

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.

2.20.3 Other Inventories

Workshop jobs including work-in-progress are valued at cost. Stock of press jobs (including work in progress) and stationary at printing press and medicines at central hospital are valued at cost.

However, Stock of stationery (other than lying at printing press), bricks, sand, medicine (except at Central Hospitals), aircraft spares and scraps are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.

2.21 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent Assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

2.22 Earnings per share

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

2.23 Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Application of accounting policies involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimate are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.23.1 Judgements

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

2.23.1.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

- a) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and
- b) reliable in that financial statements:
 - (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company;
 - (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form;
 - (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias;
 - (iv) are prudent; and
 - (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

In making the judgement management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

- (a) the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and
- (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources in above paragraph.



The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geomining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution. The Company continues to strive to develop accounting policies in line with the development of accounting literature and any development therein shall be accounted for prospectively as per the procedure laid down above more particularly in Ind AS 8.

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

2.23.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the item. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

W.e.f 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the company.

2.23.1.3 Operating lease

Company has entered into lease agreements. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

2.23.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2.23.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.23.2.2 Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.23.2.3 Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rate.

2.23.2.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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



2.23.2.5 Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a project report is formulated and approved.

2.23.2.6 Provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

In determining the fair value of the provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost of site restoration and dismantling and the expected timing of those costs. The Company estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/mine based on

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by ministry of Coal, Government of India
- The discount rate (pre tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

2.24 Abbreviation used:

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



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE NOTE 3 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Telecommunication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastructure	Surveyed off Assets	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:														
As at 1 April 2019	12.07	0.92	11.20	222.07	71.96	3.13	0.38	18.01	13.58	1.54	0.58	0.18	0.13	355.75
Additions	-	43.25	-	15.83	0.82	0.03	2.47	0.25	1.78	0.38	-	-	0.06	64.87
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(0.26)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.72)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.04)	(1.05)
As at 31 March 2020	12.07	44.17	11.20	237.90	72.52	3.14	2.85	18.26	14.64	1.91	0.58	0.18	0.15	419.57
As at 1 April 2020	12.07	44.17	11.20	237.90	72.52	3.14	2.85	18.26	14.64	1.91	0.58	0.18	0.15	419.57
Additions	-	-	-	60.51	1.44	0.83	1.02	0.72	1.66	0.44	-	-	0.01	66.63
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	(1.82)	(0.46)	(0.01)	-	(0.18)	(0.92)	-	-	-	(0.01)	(3.40)
As at 31 March 2021	12.07	44.17	11.20	296.59	73.50	3.96	3.87	18.80	15.38	2.35	0.58	0.18	0.15	482.80
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment														
As at 1 April 2019	-	0.04	4.35	20.89	21.61	1.39	-	6.67	7.83	0.87	-	0.08	0.05	63.78
Charge for the year	-	37.08	1.09	5.44	6.13	0.31	0.01	1.71	2.17	0.16	-	0.02	-	54.12
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(0.22)	(0.01)	-	0.01	(0.49)	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.72)
As at 31 March 2020	-	37.12	5.44	26.33	27.52	1.69	0.01	8.39	9.51	1.03	-	0.10	0.04	117.18
As at 1 April 2020	-	37.12	5.44	26.33	27.52	1.69	0.01	8.39	9.51	1.03	-	0.10	0.04	117.18
Charge for the year	-	2.07	0.23	5.61	5.89	0.29	0.18	1.71	1.59	0.18	-	0.02	-	17.77
Impairment	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.10
Deletions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	(0.08)	(0.51)	-	-	(0.09)	(0.50)	0.06	-	-	-	(1.12)
As at 31 March 2021	-	39.19	5.67	31.86	32.98	1.98	0.19	10.01	10.60	1.29	-	0.12	0.04	133.93
Net Carrying Amount														
As at 31 March 2021	12.07	4.98	5.53	264.73	40.52	1.98	3.68	8.79	4.78	1.06	0.58	0.06	0.11	348.87
As at 31 March 2020	12.07	7.05	5.76	211.57	45.00	1.45	2.84	9.87	5.13	0.88	0.58	0.08	0.11	302.39



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

Note:

1. Land:

- 5487.825 hectares of total land is in the possession of NEC, out of which 998.005 hectares constitutes of free hold land and remaining 4489.82 hectares as leasehold land. Out of above, 946.34 hectares of free hold land and the entire 4489.82 hectares of leasehold land were acquired by the company in the process of Nationalisation for which nil value was recorded in the books.
- Land acquired in pursuance to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973, does not require title deeds separately for corresponding land. All other title deeds for land acquired are in possession and are mutated in favour of company except in few cases of freehold lands, where same is under progress pending legal formalities.
- Land- Others also includes Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

2. Dankuni Coal Complex / Indian Institute of Coal Management :

- Fixed assets comprising plant & machinery and related building and other assets having written down value as on 31.03.2021 of ₹9.68 Crore (₹10.18 crore), continue to be let out to South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. for a lease rent of ₹1.80 Crore per annum under cancellable operating lease agreement. The above written down value of ₹ 9.68 Crore (₹10.18 crore) includes land of ₹3.73 Crore (at cost) and building of ₹3.57 Crore (₹3.99 crore) (at WDV).
- Fixed assets comprising plant & machinery and related building and other assets having written down value as on 31.03.2021 of ₹ 11.80 Crore (₹12.19 crore) have been let out to Indian Institute of Coal Management, a registered society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 for an annual lease rent of ₹1.80 Crore under cancellable operating lease agreement.
- Land Reclamation/Site Restoration cost comprises of estimated cost to be incurred at the stage of mine closure duly escalated for inflation (5% p.a.) and then discounted at 8% discount rate that reflects current market rate of fair value and the risk.
- During FY 2019-20 ₹ 43.24 crore has been capitalized under Other Land, being the compensation amount, demanded from Assam Forest Department for use of forest land as non forestry purpose for Tikak OCP against which ₹ 37.07 crore has been amortised for the expired lease period of 18 years.

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in crore)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Total
Gross Carrying Amount :					
As at 1 April 2019	70.79	0.26	1.72	70.06	142.83
Additions	1.84	0.06	1.17	0.59	3.66
Deletions / Adjustment	(15.43)	(0.06)	(2.47)	-	(17.96)
As at 31 March 2020	57.20	0.26	0.42	70.65	128.53
					-
As at 1 April 2020	57.20	0.26	0.42	70.65	128.53
Additions	5.10	0.86	1.55	13.40	20.91
Deletions / Adjustment	(60.67)	(0.83)	(1.02)	-	(62.52)
As at 31 March 2021	1.63	0.29	0.95	84.05	86.92
					-
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					
As at 1 April 2019	-	0.20	-	-	0.20
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	0.20	-	-	0.20
					-
As at 1 April 2020	-	0.20	-	-	0.20
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment ¹	-	-	-	1.48	1.48
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	0.20	-	1.48	1.68
					-
Net Carrying Amount					
As at 31 March 2021	1.63	0.09	0.95	82.57	85.24
As at 31 March 2020	57.20	0.06	0.42	70.65	128.33

Note:

1. Impairment of investment of ₹ 1.48 crore in Tipong OCP has been considered as there is no further development since Financial Year 2015-16.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in crore)

	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2019	17.58
Additions	-
Deletions / Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2020	17.58
As at 1 April 2020	17.58
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	(5.76)
As at 31 March 2021	11.82
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	
As at 1 April 2019	9.26
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2020	9.26
As at 1 April 2020	9.26
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2021	9.26
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31 March 2021	2.56
As at 31 March 2020	8.32

Note:- 1. Adjustment of ₹ 5.76 Crore above is against two Mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block with no progress since long under Exploration and Evaluation which has been written off during the FY 2020-21.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—STANDALONE

NOTE 6 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2019	1.22
Additions	0.01
Deletions / Adjustment	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.23
As at 1 April 2020	1.23
Additions	1.47
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2021	2.70
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1 April 2019	0.76
Charge for the year	0.27
Impairment	-
Deletions / Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.03
As at 1 April 2020	1.03
Charge for the year	0.32
Impairment	-
Deletions / Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2021	1.35
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31 March 2021	1.35
As at 31 March 2020	0.20



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

Non Current	Percentage (%) holding	Number of shares	Face value per share	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(a) Investment in Equity Instruments					
(i) Equity Shares in Subsidiary Companies					
Eastern Coalfields Limited (Sanctoria, West Bengal)	100% (100%)	22184500 (22184500)	1000 (1000)	2218.45	2218.45
Central Coalfields Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand)	100% (100%)	9400000 (9400000)	1000 (1000)	940.00	940.00
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (Dhanbad, Jharkhand)	100% (100%)	46570000 (46570000)	1000 (1000)	4657.00	4657.00
Western Coalfields Limited (Nagpur, Maharashtra)	100% (100%)	2971000 (2971000)	1000 (1000)	297.10	297.10
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (Ranchi, Jharkhand)	100% (100%)	1428000 (380800)	1000 (1000)	19.04	19.04
Northern Coalfields Limited (Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh)	100% (100%)	6309405 (6309405)	1000 (1000)	126.19	126.19
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Bilaspur, Chattisgarh)	100% (100%)	6680561 (6680561)	1000 (1000)	278.36	278.36
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (Sambalpur, Odisha)	100% (100%)	6618363 (6618363)	1000 (1000)	132.37	132.37
Coal India Africana Limitada (Moatize, Mozambique)	100% (100%)	(Quota Capital)		0.01	0.01
Total (a) (i)				8,668.52	8,668.52
(ii) Equity Shares in Joint Venture Companies					
International Coal Venture Private Limited, New Delhi	0.19% (0.19%)	2800000 (2800000)	10 (10)	2.80	2.80
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, New Delhi	50% (50%)	76900 (76900)	10 (10)	0.08	0.08
Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	33.33% (33.33%)	535480424 (159504807)	10 (10)	535.48	159.50
Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited, New Delhi	33.33% (33.33%)	1131765000 (751085000)	10 (10)	1,131.77	751.09
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited	50% (-)	10000 (-)	10 (-)	0.01	-
Total (a) (ii)				1,670.14	913.47
(iii) Other Equity (Preference Share classified as Equity Component)					
6% redeemable cumulative Preference Shares in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.				855.61	855.61
Total (a) (iii)				855.61	855.61
Total (a)				11,194.27	10,437.60
(b) Investment in Preference Shares					
Preference Shares in Subsidiary Companies-Classified as debt Component					
6% redeemable cumulative Preference Shares in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.		20509700 (20509700)	1000 (1000)	1938.59	1794.99
Total (b)				1938.59	1794.99
Total (a + b) :				13,132.86	12,232.59
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:				13,132.86	12,232.59
Aggregate amount of quoted investments:				-	-
Market value of quoted investments:				-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:				-	-
Refer note 37 (1) for classification					



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE - 7 (contd.) NON - CURRENT INVESTMENTS - Unquoted at Cost

1. Investment in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)

a) The investment in Equity Shares of BCCL, a wholly owned subsidiary, is long term and strategic in nature. The Book Value of investment in BCCL as on 31.03.2021 is ₹4657.00 (₹4657.00) crore against which the accumulated loss as on 31.03.2021 is ₹1568.19 crore (₹359.34 crore). The accumulated loss as on 31.03.2021 has come down to ₹1568.19 crore from ₹4106.03 crore as on 31.03.2013 (i.e. the end of the year in which it came out of BIFR).

Similarly, the investment in Equity Shares of ECL, a wholly owned subsidiary, is also long term and strategic in nature. The Book Value of investment in ECL as on 31.03.2021 is ₹2218.45 (₹2218.45) crore against which the accumulated loss as on 31.03.2021 is ₹2185.24 crore (₹1191.18 crore). The accumulated loss as on 31.03.2021 has come to ₹2185.24 crore from ₹2716.00 crore as on 31.03.2015 (i.e. the end of the year in which it came out of BIFR).

In view of these companies turning around and the investments in these companies being long term and strategic in nature, book value of investment has been considered.

b) Investments also includes preference share which have been classified as compound financial instrument by such companies as the dividend on them is payable at the discretion of ECL.

2. Investment in Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) (100% owned subsidiary -Overseas)

Coal India Ltd., has formed a 100% owned Subsidiary in Republic of Mozambique, named "Coal India Africana Limitada" to explore non-coking coal properties in Mozambique. The initial paid up capital on such formation (known as "Quota Capital") is ₹ 0.01 crore. The investment by CIL in CIAL is strategic and long term in nature. The advance given by CIL to CIAL shown under current account has been fully provided for because the expenses incurred till date are for the coal blocks which could not be turned into feasible projects. Pursuant to the directives of CIL Board, a request was made through Govt. of India for allocation of a new prospective coal block, the response for which from Mozambique government is awaited. In view of above, the investment does not have any indication for impairment and as such the same are valued at cost.

3. Investment in International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd.

CIL has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (vide approval from its Board in 237th meeting held on 24th November, 2007) regarding formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through joint venture involving CIL/SAIL/RINL/NTPC & NMDC for acquisition of coking coal properties abroad. The formation of the SPV had been approved by the Government of India, vide its approval dated 8th November, 2007.

The aforesaid SPV viz. International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. was incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 on 20th May, 2009 initially with an authorised capital of ₹1.00 crore and paid up capital of ₹0.70 crore. The authorised Capital and paid up Capital as on 31.03.2021 stood at ₹3500.00 Crore and ₹1450.67 Crore respectively. Out of above paid up capital, Coal India Ltd. is owning 0.19% share i.e. ₹ 2.80 crore face value of equity shares.

4. Investment in CIL NTPC Urja Private Ltd.

CIL NTPC Urja Pvt.Ltd., a 50:50 joint venture company was formed on 27th April, 2010 between CIL & NTPC for setting up of joint integrated power plants along with mining of coal. Coal India Ltd. is presently holding 50% equity shares of face value of ₹0.08 crore in the joint venture Company.

5. Investment in Talcher Fertilizers Limited

A Joint venture company named "Talcher Fertilizers Limited" (formerly known as Rashtriya Coal Gas Fertilizers Limited) was incorporated on 13th November, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 under a joint venture agreement dated 27th October, 2015, among Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, GAIL (India) Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited with an authorised share capital of ₹4200.00 Crore. Presently Coal India Limited has invested ₹535.48 crore (i.e. 33.33%) in the joint venture company upto 31.03.2021.

6. Investment in Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited

By virtue of agreement dated 16th May, 2016 made between CIL and NTPC Ltd., a joint venture company named Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL) was formed. Subsequently, joint venture agreement has been revised on 31st October, 2016 to include IOCL, FCIL and HFCL as joint venture partners. The authorised share capital of the company is ₹ 5300.00 Crore. Presently Coal India Limited has invested ₹1131.77 crore (i.e. 33.33%) in the joint venture company upto 31.03.2021.

7. Investment in Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited

A joint venture company named "Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited" was incorporated on 10th November, 2020 under the Companies Act, 2013 under a joint venture agreement dated 08th October, 2020 with NLCIL as joint venture partner. The authorised share capital of the company is ₹0.10 Crore. Presently Coal India Limited has invested ₹ 0.01 Crore (i.e. 50%) in the joint venture company upto 31.03.2021.

8. During FY 2019-20, the Preference shares of BCCL were converted in equity shares on redemption and equity portion of Investment in preference shares were adjusted to retained earnings. The cumulative dividend on erstwhile 5% non convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares was not declared as the company (BCCL) was carrying accumulated losses.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE-7 (Contd.)

INVESTMENTS

Current

	Number of units	NAV (In ₹)	As at 31.03.2021	(₹ in Crore) As at 31.03.2020
Investment in Mutual Fund				
SBI Mutual Fund	225085.775 (936686.238)	3221.6193 (1003.2500)	72.51	93.97
Investments in Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD)				
ICICI Securities			19.50	-
Total :			92.01	93.97
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:			72.51	93.97
Aggregate of unquoted investments:			19.50	-
Market value of Quoted Investment:			72.51	93.97
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:			-	-

Refer note 37 (1) for classification

NOTE - 8 : LOANS

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Non-Current		
Loans to Body Corporate and Employees		
- Secured, considered good	0.07	0.16
- Credit impaired	1.87	1.87
Less: Provision for doubtful loans	1.87	1.87
TOTAL	0.07	0.16

Refer note 37 (1) for classification

NOTE - 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Non Current		
Bank deposits	0.14	-
Deposit and receivables for site restoration		
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan ¹	64.21	55.28
Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme ³	4528.94	4295.29
Other Deposits and Receivables ²	34.96	34.96
Security Deposits for utilities	3.60	3.66
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	0.01
TOTAL	4631.85	4389.18



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

1. Deposit with bank under Mine Closure Plan

Following the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, an Escrow Account has been opened. The interest earned/accrued during the period on such Escrow Account for ₹2.64 Crore (₹3.64 crore) is included in interest income from deposit with banks disclosed in Note-24. Up to 50% of the total deposited amount including interest accrued in the ESCROW account may be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. (Refer Note 20 for Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure).

2. Coal India Ltd. entered into a Consortium Agreement with M/s BEML Ltd and M/s Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) on 08.06.2010 for acquiring specified assets of M/s Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (under liquidation). The agreement, inter alia, provided for formation of a joint venture company with a shareholding pattern of 48:26:26 among BEML, CIL and DVC respectively. CIL has paid its proportionate share towards bid consideration of Rs 100 Crores towards the said acquisition based on the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta. As on 31st March, 2021 an amount of ₹ 34.96 (₹34.96 Crores) was paid towards bid consideration and other miscellaneous expenditure. Further a Company in the name of MAMC Industries Limited (MIL) has been formed and incorporated on 25th August 2010 as a wholly owned subsidiary of BEML for the intended purpose of JV formation. As per terms and condition of the Consortium Agreement, a shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement was to be executed. However shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement are not yet executed.

3. Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme

Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal, the Company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation, dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect.

The subsidiaries of CIL except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada are making a contribution of ₹6/- per tonne of their respective coal dispatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL as bank deposit for this purpose, till they are disbursed/ utilized by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects.

(₹ in Crore)

Current	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Current Account with Subsidiaries	2525.49	2980.68
Current Account with IICM	7.16	5.32
Less: Allowance for doubtful advance	53.83	53.83
	2478.82	2932.17
Interest accrued	0.13	0.24
Claims & other receivables ^{1&2}	188.90	69.16
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	7.41	7.41
	181.49	61.75
TOTAL	2660.44	2994.16

1. Claims and Other receivables of ₹188.90 crore includes ₹148.94 crore (₹35.22 crore) for interest receivable on deposits made on account of Shifting & rehabilitation fund.
2. Claims and Other receivables of ₹188.90 crore includes ₹23.59 crore (₹14.54 crore) for gratuity fund net of liabilities.
- Refer note 37 (1) for classification

Escrow Account Balance

Opening Balance in Escrow Account	55.28	52.01
Add: Balance Deposited during Year	6.48	-
Add: Interest Credited during the year	2.45	3.27
Less: Amount Withdrawn during year	-	-
Balance in Escrow Account on Closing date	64.21	55.28

NOTE 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Capital Advances	4.00	2.70
Other Deposits and Advances	1.75	0.07
TOTAL	5.75	2.77



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE - 11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Advance for Revenue (goods & services)	8.55	2.79
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.27	2.07
Advance to CMPDIL	78.68	61.47
Other Advance and Deposits ¹	189.42	25.13
Input Tax Credit Receivable	54.51	52.17
TOTAL	331.43	143.63

1. Other Advances and Deposits includes ₹20 Crores (₹20 Crores) for income tax paid under protest. Other Advances and Deposits also includes ₹86.89 Crore (₹Nil) for excess CSR amount carried forward.

Refer Note :- 28 for excess CSR and refer Note: - 37(5)(n) for seized coal

NOTE - 12 : INVENTORIES

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
A. Stock of Coal (Net)	-	14.21
B. Stores & Spares (Net)	0.94	0.66
C. Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	0.06	0.11
Inventories of Services Total (A + B + C)	1.00	14.98

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

Refer Note: - 37(5)(n) for seized stock included in stock of coal

NOTE - 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Current		
Trade receivables		
- Unsecured, considered good	11.99	7.97
- Credit impaired	11.17	11.19
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	11.17	11.19
Total	11.99	7.97

1. No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member.

2. Includes due from Joint Venture Companies (Refer Note No. 37 (5)(c)(B))

Refer note 37 (1) for classification



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE - 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts	204.10	1011.41
- in Current Accounts		
Interest Bearing (Corporate Liquid Term Deposit)	2.64	29.11
Non Interest Bearing	0.16	0.02
- in Cash Credit Accounts	1.05	7.66
Others (E-Procurement, GEM Pool)	4.71	2.85
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	212.66	1051.05

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

Refer note 37 (1) for classification

NOTE - 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Balances with Banks		
- Deposits	-	0.57
- Other Deposits - for specific purposes ¹	3.85	3.18
- Unpaid dividend accounts	11.29	11.24
- Dividend accounts	2.47	5.44
Total	17.61	20.43

Other Bank Balances comprises deposits for specific purposes and bank deposits which are expected to realise in cash within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

Refer note 37 (1) for classification

NOTE - 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Authorised		
8,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each (8,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each)	8,000.00	8,000.00
	8000.00	8000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid		
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each (6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each)	6,162.73	6,162.73
	6,162.73	6,162.73



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

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

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares held (Face value of ₹10 each)	% of Total Shares
Hon'ble President of India	4,07,56,34,553 (4,07,56,34,553)	66.13 (66.13)
Life Insurance Corporation of India	68,45,93,905 (67,39,99,304)	11.11 (10.937)

2. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:-

Particular	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 01.04.2016	6,31,63,64,400	6316.36
Less: Shares bought back by the company during FY 2016-17	10,89,55,223	108.95
Balance as on 31.03.2017	6,20,74,09,177	6207.41
Change during FY 2017-18	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2018	6,20,74,09,177	6207.41
Less: Shares bought back by the company during FY 2018-19	4,46,80,850	44.68
Balance as on 31.03.2019	6,16,27,28,327	6162.73
Changes during the period	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	6,16,27,28,327	6162.73
Changes during the period	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2021	6,16,27,28,327	6162.73

3. Listing of shares of Coal India Ltd. in Stock Exchange

The shares of Coal India Ltd. is listed in two major stock exchanges of India, viz. Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange on and from 4th November, 2010.

The details of disinvestment/Buyback of shares by Govt of India is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Financial year of Disinvestment	% of shares disinvestment	No. of shares disinvested	Mode
1	2010-11	10.00%	63,16,36,440	IPO
2	2013-14	0.35%	2,20,37,834	CPSE-ETF
3	2014-15	10.00%	63,16,36,440	OFS
4	2015-16	0.001%	83,104	CPSE-ETF
5	2016-17	1.248%	7,88,42,816	Buyback
6	2016-17	0.92%	5,71,56,437	CPSE-ETF
7	2017-18	0.31%	1,92,99,613	Bharat 22-ETF
8	2018-19	0.225%	1,39,91,488	Bharat 22-ETF
9	2018-19	3.19%	19,80,03,931	OFS
10	2018-19	2.21%	13,73,11,943	CPSE-ETF
11	2018-19	0.01%	6,81,840	OFS
12	2018-19	0.383%	2,37,79,267	Bharat 22-ETF
13	2018-19	1.37%	8,45,92,894	CPSE-ETF
14	2018-19	0.194%	4,42,93,572	Buyback
15	2019-20	1.70%	10,49,77,641	CPSE ETF FFO5
16	2019-20	0.21%	1,28,35,528	Bharat 22 ETF
17	2019-20	2.91%	17,95,69,059	CPSE ETF FFO6
Total			2,24,07,29,847	

Hence, the number of shares held by Govt. of India stood at 4,07,56,34,553 i.e. 66.13% of the total 6,16,27,28,327 number of shares outstanding as on 31.03.2021

4. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meeting of shareholders.

5. Refer Note 37 (5) also for Authorised preference share capital of the company.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crore)

	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2019	1057.81	4248.68	2544.27	(16.10)	7834.66
Adjustment during the year			(1057.52)		(1057.52)
Profit during the year			11280.88		11280.88
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)				(12.18)	(12.18)
Appropriations					
Interim Dividend			(7395.27)		(7395.27)
Balance as at 31.03.2020	1057.81	4248.68	5372.36	(28.28)	10650.57
Balance as at 01.04.2020	1057.81	4248.68	5372.36	(28.28)	10650.57
Adjustment during the year			(1,057.52)		(1057.52)
Profit during the year*			7640.10		7640.10
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)				1.74	1.74
Appropriations					
Transfer to/from General Reserve		8.93	(8.93)		-
Interim Dividend			(7703.43)		(7703.43)
Balance as at 31.03.2021	1057.81	4257.61	5300.10	(26.54)	10588.98

* Profit during the year includes gain on valuation of debt component of investment in preference shares in subsidiary companies and fair value change in investment in mutual fund which is notional/unrealised in nature and not available for distribution of dividend. The details of such gain is given below:

	(₹ crore)
Balance as at 01.04.2019	1336.12
Addition during FY 2019-20	321.04
Less: Redemption of Preference share	(1057.52)
Balance as at 31.03.2020	599.64
Addition during FY 2020-21	144.00
Balance as on 31.03.2021	743.64

Details of Capital Redemption Reserve

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Crore)	Year
Non-Cumulative 10% Redeemable Preference Share Capital Redemption	904.18	Upto FY 2000-01
Buyback of Equity Share	108.95	FY 2016-17
Buyback of Equity Share	44.68	FY 2018-19
Total	1057.81	

Balance in Capital Redemption Reserve will be utilized as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note: The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.50 per equity share for the Financial year 2020-21 on 14th June, 2021, which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held for the Financial year 2020-21. The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ₹ 4622.06 Crore (₹7.50 per share) on 11th November, 2020 and ₹3081.37 Crore (₹ 5.00 per share) on 05th March, 2021.

Dividend of ₹ 7395.27 Crore (₹ 12 per share) was paid during FY 2019-20.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-STANDALONE

NOTE 18 : TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31.03.2021	(₹ in Crore) As at 31.03.2020
Current		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	-	-
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	101.59	132.94
TOTAL	101.59	132.94
Trade payables -Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises		
(a) Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but not due as at period end	-	-
(b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period.	-	-
(c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at period end	-	-
(e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-
Refer note 37 (1) for classification		

NOTE - 19 : FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Non Current		
Security Deposits	0.81	1.01
	0.81	1.01
Current		
Unpaid dividends ¹	13.76	16.68
Security Deposits	48.43	53.52
Earnest Money	16.05	17.91
Payable for Capital Expenditure	57.08	55.07
Liability for Salary, Wages and Allowances	40.24	37.99
Others	2.80	5.33
TOTAL	178.36	186.50

1. During the FY 2020-21, an amount of ₹0.80 crore in respect of interim dividend of FY 2012-13, ₹0.34 crore in respect of final dividend of FY 2012-13 and ₹1.40 crore in respect of interim dividend of FY 2013-14 has been transferred to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) as the same remained unpaid and unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer of such dividend to unpaid dividend account.

Refer note 37 (1) for classification



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE - 20 : PROVISIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31-03-2021	As at 31-03-2020
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
- Leave Encashment	11.53	52.40
- Other Employee Benefits	211.15	199.97
Site Restoration/Mine Closure ¹	46.68	45.29
TOTAL	269.36	297.66
Current		
Employee Benefits		
- Leave Encashment	9.03	9.13
- Ex- Gratia	9.33	10.14
- Performance Related Pay	52.00	70.75
- Other Employee Benefits	35.77	44.84
Others ²	2.39	2.24
TOTAL	108.52	137.10
1. Reconciliation of Site restoration /Mine Closure :		
Gross value of site restoration Asset	45.29	42.63
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged (incl. Capitalized) for the period	1.39	2.66
Mine Closure Provision	46.68	45.29

2. Includes provision of ₹2.26 Crore (₹ 2.24 Crore) against deposit of realisation from sale of seize coal stock in the custody of Margherita Treasury.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE - 21 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31-03-2021	As at 31-03-2020
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	4,935.57	4615.05
Deferred Income	1.40	1.60
Total	4,936.97	4,616.65

Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund

1- Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal, the Company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation, dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect.

The subsidiaries of CIL except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada are making a contribution of ₹ 6/- per tonne of their respective coal dispatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL, till they are disbursed/utilized by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects. (Refer Note 9) for deposits with bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme)

- 2- Interest earned on bank deposits earmarked for this fund is credited to this fund.



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NOTE - 22 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31-03-2021	As at 31-03-20
Statutory Dues	26.86	42.27
Advance from customers / others	3.65	35.05
Others liabilities ¹	93.15	136.00
TOTAL	123.66	213.32

1. Other Liabilities of 93.15 crore includes 91.21 crore (123.18 crore) towards TDS on interest earned on deposits made against of Shifting & rehabilitation fund as referred in Note No. 21.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE - 23 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
A. Sale of Coal	49.56	313.05
Less : Statutory Levies	13.42	81.47
Sales (Net) (A)	36.14	231.58
B. Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	0.32	-
Loading and additional transportation charges	0.54	3.36
Less : Statutory Levies	0.03	0.16
	0.51	3.20
Evacuation Facility charges	0.47	2.95
Less : Statutory Levies	0.02	0.14
	0.45	2.81
Other Services	711.34	716.93
Less : Statutory Levies	108.51	109.36
	602.83	607.57
Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)	604.11	613.58
Revenue from Operations (A + B)	640.25	845.16

1. Sale of Coal above has been increased/(decreased) by estimated Coal Quality variance (Net of reversal) of amounting to ₹ 13.59 Crore in FY 2020-21 against ₹ 7.15) Crore in FY 2019-20

2. Sale of Coal include the export to Bhutan Nil in FY 2020-21 against ₹ 0.51 Crore in FY 2019-20.

Refer Note: - 37(5)(n) for sale in respect of seized coal



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE 24 : OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Interest Income ¹	41.42	103.44
Dividend Income		
Investments in Subsidiaries	7461.46	11,102.15
Investments in Mutual Funds	1.84	1.80
Others		
Profit on Sale of Assets	0.01	0.01
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	5.98	-
Lease Rent	3.61	3.62
Provision/Liability Written back	12.21	4.49
Fair value changes (net)	144.00	321.04
Miscellaneous Income	8.65	29.78
Total	7679.18	11566.33

1. Interest income includes interest on income tax refund of ₹ 8.28 Crore in FY 2020-21 against ₹ 84.00 Crore in FY 2019-20.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE 25 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Explosives	0.28	2.45
Timber	0.06	0.05
Oil & Lubricants	0.08	0.38
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	1.82	2.21
Total	2.24	5.09

NOTE 26 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Opening Stock of Coal	14.21	29.89
Closing Stock of Coal	-	14.21
Change in Inventory { Decretion / (Accretion) }	14.21	15.68

NOTE 27 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)	337.68	359.75
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	89.99	146.43
Staff welfare Expenses	16.23	39.07
Total	443.90	545.25



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NOTE 28 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSE

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
CSR Expenses	8.47	171.32
Total	8.47	171.32

In pursuance of section 135 of Companies Act 2013, an amount of ₹ 8.47 crore (2% of the average net profit of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years - considered from the audited financial statements of the respective years prepared as per previous GAAP/Ind-AS) was required to be spent during 2020-21 towards CSR activities. The company has spent ₹ 95.36 crore during the year and excess amount of 86.89 Crore has been carried forward.

*Refer Note-11 "Other Current Assets"

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-20
A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses :		
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	61.95	104.21
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	11.06	16.05
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	0.24	-
Environmental sustainability	0.83	-
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	0.28	-
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	1.00	-
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports	0.29	0.07
Rural development projects	19.23	0.67
Slum area development	-	-
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	0.48	50.32
Total	95.36	171.32

B. CSR Expenditure Break-up

(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year	8.47	8.28
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	137.62	207.52
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	36.18	4.48
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	59.18	166.84

D. Excess amount spent

Particular	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
Financial Year 2020-21	-	8.47	95.36	86.89
Total	-	8.47	95.36	86.89



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE 29 : REPAIRS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Building	15.68	15.77
Plant & Machinery	0.20	0.34
Others	2.01	1.77
Total	17.89	17.88

NOTE 30 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSE

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Transportation Charges	-	0.57
Wagon Loading	0.10	0.61
Hiring of Plant and Equipment	7.87	71.26
Other Contractual Work	4.78	0.63
Total	12.75	73.07

NOTE 31 : FINANCE COSTS

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	1.39	2.66
Funds parked by subsidiaries ¹	0.20	2.60
Total	1.59	5.26

1. Interest on funds parked by subsidiaries Interest has been paid on funds parked by Subsidiaries with CIL. Such interest is paid at annualized average yield rate at which CIL earns from its investment in Fixed Deposits/Mutual Funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE 32 : PROVISIONS

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Doubtful debts	-	0.02
Doubtful Advances & Claims	0.01	0.01
Stores & Spares	0.09	-
Others	0.02	2.24
Total	0.12	2.27

NOTE 33 : WRITE OFF (NET OF PAST PROVISIONS)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Others	5.76	-
Total	5.76	-

Note:- 1. Above 5.76 Crore above is against two Mines namely Tikak Block and Tirap Block with no progress since long under Exploration and Evaluation which has been written off during the FY 2020-21.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE 34 : OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Travelling expenses	3.92	13.69
Training Expenses	1.08	3.83
Telephone & Postage	1.11	2.52
Advertisement & Publicity	2.37	6.94
Security Expenses	11.73	17.25
Hire Charges	5.26	4.39
CMPDIL Charges	0.85	1.67
Legal Expenses	3.48	6.28
Consultancy Charges	20.13	45.72
Under Loading Charges	0.26	1.93
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	-	0.02
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
- For Audit Fees	0.50	0.49
- For Taxation Matters	0.12	0.04
- For Other Services	0.06	0.19
- For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.30	0.23
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	0.66	0.94
Rent	3.89	7.36
Rates & Taxes	4.09	3.49
Insurance	0.22	0.58
Loss on Foreign Exchange Transactions	0.01	0.02
Rescue/Safety Expenses	0.05	0.06
Dead Rent/Surface Rent	0.66	0.83
Siding Maintenance Charges	0.32	0.19
R & D expenses	27.06	8.65
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	0.23	7.20
Donation/Subscription	11.13	60.41
Miscellaneous expenses	10.89	17.02
Total	110.38	211.94



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT - STANDALONE

NOTE 35 : TAX EXPENSE

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Current Year	17.61	-
Deferred tax	27.56	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	138.28
Earlier Years	(11.29)	(119.90)
Total	33.88	18.38

Reconciliation of tax Expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic Tax rate	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Profit/(Loss) before tax	7673.98	11299.26
At income tax rate of 25.17% (31.03.2020: 25.17%)	1931.54	2844.02
Less: Tax on Dividend (80M)/exempted Income	(1877.90)	(2794.86)
Add: Tax on non-deductible expenses/(Income) (net)	(8.47)	(49.16)
Income Tax Expenses as per normal provision of tax (A)	45.17	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	(11.29)	(119.90)
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	138.28
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit & Loss	33.88	18.38
Effective income tax rate :	0.44%	0.16%

Reconciliation of DTA/DTL	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims & Debts	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-
Others	-	-
TOTAL OF (A)	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Related to Fixed Assets	27.56	-
Others	-	-
TOTAL OF (B)	27.56	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (A-B)	(27.56)	-

*Deferred Tax Assets of ₹ 34.89 crore for Deductible temporary differences has not been recognised.

NOTE 36 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021	For the Year Ended 31-03-2020
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	2.33	(12.18)
	2.33	(12.18)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(0.59)	-
	(0.59)	-
Total	1.74	(12.18)



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NOTE - 37: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2020-STANDALONE

1. Financial Instruments by Category

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Crore)

	31 st March, 2021		31 st March, 2020	
	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST
Financial Assets				
Investments* :				
Preference Shares				
- Equity Component	-	855.61	-	855.61
- Debt Component	-	1938.59	-	1794.99
Mutual Fund / ICD	72.51	19.50	93.97	-
Loans	-	0.07	-	0.16
Deposits & receivable	-	7292.29	-	7383.34
Trade receivables	-	11.99	-	7.97
Cash & cash equivalents	-	212.66	-	1051.05
Other Bank Balances	-	17.61	-	20.43
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	-	101.59	-	132.94
Security Deposit and Earnest money	-	65.29	-	72.44
Other Liabilities	-	113.88	-	115.07

* Investment in Equity Shares in Subsidiary/Joint Ventures are measured at cost which stands at ₹10338.66 Crore as on 31-03-2021 (₹9581.99 Crore 31-03-2020) not included above.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

(₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund	72.51	19.50	93.97	-



Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31.03.2021	31 st March, 2021		31 st March, 2020	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments:				
Preference Shares				
- Equity Component	-	855.61	-	855.61
- Debt Component		1938.59		1794.99
Loans	-	0.07	-	0.16
Deposits & receivable	-	7292.29	-	7383.34
Trade receivables	-	11.99	-	7.97
Cash & cash equivalents	-	212.66	-	1051.05
Other Bank Balances	-	17.61	-	20.43
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	-	101.59	-	132.94
Security Deposit and Earnest money	-	65.29	-	72.44
Other Liabilities	-	113.88	-	115.07

A brief of each level is given below.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investments, security deposits and other liabilities included in level 3.

Valuation technique used in determining fair value

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

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

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

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Company considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. The security deposits coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the company, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.



2. Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of Public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee

The Company risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

Credit Risk:

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the company enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. Our FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities ("PPUs") and independent power producers ("IPPs");
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants ("CPPs")); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

E-Auction Scheme

The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who were not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Coal.

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.



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

Expected Credit losses for trade receivables under simplified approach

As on 31.03.2021

(₹ in Crore)

Ageing	Due for 2 months	Due for 6 months	Due for 1 year	Due for 2 years	Due for 3 years	Due for more than 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount	1.55	1.3	1.97	3.75	3.42	11.17	23.16
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%	48.23%
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	11.17	11.17

As on 31.03.2020

(₹ in Crore)

Ageing	Due for 2 months	Due for 6 months	Due for 1 year	Due for 2 years	Due for 3 years	Due for more than 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	7.97	-	-	-	11.19	19.16
Expected loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%	58.40%
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	11.19	11.19

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

(₹ in Crore)

Loss allowance on 01.04.2020	11.19
Change in loss allowance	(0.02)
Loss allowance on 31.03.2021	11.17

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL is ₹535.00 Crore (₹535.00 Crore), of which fund based limit is ₹240.00 Crore (₹240.00 Crore) and non-fund based limit is ₹295.00 crore (₹295.00 Crore). Further, ₹5000.00 crore (₹5000.00 Crore) was set up as non-fund based limit outside consortium in order to facilitate import of HEMM. Coal India Limited is contingently liable to the extent such facility is actually utilised by the Subsidiary Companies.

Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Company also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Company has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from bank deposits with change in interest rate, exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain most of its deposits at fixed rate.

Company manages the risk using guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

Capital management

The company being a government entity manages its capital as per the guidelines of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management under Ministry of Finance.

Capital Structure of the company is as follows:

	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
Equity Share capital	6162.73	6162.73
Long term debt	-	-



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

Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. The Gratuity Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India, wherein employer contribution is 2.01% of basic salary and dearness allowances. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of more than 5 years or more is entitled to receive gratuity amount equal to 15 days salary for each completed years of service computed as (15 days/26 days in a month* last drawn salary and dearness allowance* completed years of service) subject to maximum of Rs 0.20 crores at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives and their spouses in Company hospital/empaneled hospitals or outpatient/ Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose, wherein employer contribution is 2% of basic salary and dearness allowance per month. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

Defined Contribution Plans

a) Provident Fund and Pension

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary i.e. 12% and 7% of Basic salary and Dearness Allowance towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively to a separate trust named Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF). The contribution towards the fund for the year ended is ₹ 43.37 Crore (for the year ended 31-03-2020 was ₹ 45.52 crores) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss (Note 27).

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non- Executive (CPRMSE-NE)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post-Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE), wherein fixed amount is being contributed by the company and charged to statement of profit and loss.

c) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as "CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007" (NPS). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, Leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the Company has Life Cover Scheme under Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 notified by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, known as "Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited" (LCS). An amount of Rs 1,25,000 is paid under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.



c) Settlement Allowances

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of Rs 12000/- is paid to all the non-executive cadre employees governed under NCWA on their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010 as settling-in allowance. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

Company has taken group insurance scheme from United India Insurance Company Limited to cover the executives of the company against personal accident known as "Coal India Executives Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme" (GPAIS). GPAIS covers all types of accident on 24 hour basis worldwide. Premium for the scheme is borne by the Company. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date

e) Leave Travel Concession (LTC)

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for "Bharat Bhraman" once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs 8000/- and Rs 12000/- is paid for visiting Home town and "Bharat Bhraman", respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

f) Compensation to Dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the company provide the benefits admissible under The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923. An amount of Rs 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

Funding status of defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits plans are as follows:

(i) Funded

- o Gratuity
- o Leave Encashment
- o Medical Benefits
- o Provident Fund
- o Pension Scheme

(ii) Unfunded

- o Life Cover Scheme
- o Settlement Allowance
- o Group Personal Accident Insurance
- o Leave Travel Concession
- o Compensation to dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

Total liability as on 31-03-2021 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below is ₹ 507.69 Crore.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2020	Incremental Liability/(adjustment) during the year	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2021
Gratuity	215.48	(26.49)	188.99
Earned Leave	52.16	0.06	52.22
Half Pay Leave	21.96	1.10	23.06
Life Cover Scheme	0.59	(0.09)	0.50
Settlement Allowance Executives	1.38	(0.49)	0.89
Settlement Allowance-Non-executives	1.06	0.20	1.26
Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme	0.04	(0.01)	0.03
Leave Travel Concession	2.23	(0.64)	1.59
Medical Benefits Executives	212.90	(3.38)	209.52
Medical Benefits Non-Executives	29.46	(0.86)	28.60
Compensation to dependents in case of mine accidental death	1.08	(0.05)	1.03
Total	538.34	(30.65)	507.69



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Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate

The disclosures as per actuary's certificate for employee benefits for Gratuity (funded) and Leave Encashment (funded) are given below: -

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY LIABILITY AS AT 31.03.2021 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the period	215.49	217.32
Current Service Cost	10.51	11.15
Interest Cost	13.13	13.03
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	(2.73)	10.61
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	(0.02)	3.09
Benefits Paid	47.39	39.71
Present Value of obligation at end of the period	188.99	215.49

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the period	230.03	231.31
Interest Income	15.76	15.27
Employer Contributions	15.23	21.64
Benefits Paid	47.39	39.71
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	(0.42)	1.52
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the period	213.21	230.03

(₹ in Crore)

Statement showing reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Funded Status	24.22	14.54
Fund Asset	213.21	230.03
Fund Liability	188.99	215.49

Statement showing Plan Assumptions:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Discount Rate	6.85%	6.60%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	6.85%	6.60%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	9.00% for Executives 6.25% for Non-Executives	9.00% for Executives 6.25% for Non-Executives
Pension Increase Rate	N/A	N/A
Average expected future service (Remaining working Life)	11.7	12.7
Mortality Table	IALM 2012-2014 ULTIMATE	IALM 2006-2008 ULTIMATE
Superannuation at Age-Male	60.00	60.00
Superannuation at Age-Female	60.00	60.00
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.30%	0.30%

(₹ in Crore)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit / Loss	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended As at 31.03.2020
Current Service Cost	10.51	11.15
Net Interest Cost	(2.62)	(2.24)
Benefit Cost (Expense recognised in Statement of Profit/Loss)	7.89	8.91

(₹ in Crore)

Other Comprehensive Income	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended As at 31.03.2020
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	(2.73)	10.61
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	(0.02)	3.09
Total Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	(2.75)	13.70
Return on Plan Asset, excluding Interest Income	(0.42)	1.52
Balance at the end of the Period	(2.33)	12.18
Net (Income) / Expense for the year recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(2.33)	12.18

**Mortality Table**

Age	Mortality (Per Annum)
25	0.000931
30	0.000977
35	0.001202
40	0.00168
45	0.002579
50	0.004436
55	0.007513
60	0.011162
65	0.015932
70	0.024058

(₹ in Crore)

Sensitivity Analysis of Gratuity Liability	31.03.2021	
	Increased Figure	Decreased Figure
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	183.78	194.52
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-2.76%	2.92%
Salary Growth (-/+ 0.5%)	190.06	187.8
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.565%	-0.632%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	189.02	188.97
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.012%	-0.012%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	189.13	188.87
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.069%	-0.069%

Statement Showing Cash Flow Information	(₹ in Crore)
Next Year Total (Expected)	175.14

Maturity Analysis of Gratuity Liability as on 31.03.2020

Year	(₹ in Crore)
1	30.46
2	31.26
3	28.81
4	19.90
5	22.58
6 to 10	83.00
More than 10 years	94.58
Total Undiscounted Payments Past and Future Service	-
Total Undiscounted Payments related to Past Service	310.58
Less Discount for Interest	121.59
Projected Benefit Obligation	189.00

Statement Showing Outlook Next Year Components of Net Periodic benefit Cost	(₹ in Crore)
Current service Cost (Employer portion only) Next period	10.09
Interest Cost next period	11.90
Expected Return on Plan Asset	12.95
Benefit Cost	9.04

(₹ in Crore)

Bifurcation of Net Liability	as at 31.03.2021	as at 31.03.2020
Current Liability	29.46	41.81
Non-Current Liability	159.53	173.68
Net Liability	189.00	215.49



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ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE ENCASHMENT BENEFIT (EL/HPL) AS AT 31.03.2021

CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the period	74.12	64.76
Current Service Cost	10.68	9.82
Interest Cost	4.47	3.18
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	(1.54)	5.00
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	5.16	24.62
Benefits Paid	17.61	33.26
Present Value of obligation at end of the year	75.28	74.12

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the period	12.60	43.23
Interest Income	0.86	2.85
Employer Contributions	56.90	-
Benefits Paid	17.61	33.26
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	1.97	-0.22
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the period	54.72	12.60

(₹ in Crore)

Statement showing reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Funded Status	(20.57)	(61.53)
Fund Asset	54.72	12.60
Fund Liability	75.28	74.12

Statement showing Plan Assumptions:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Discount Rate	6.85%	6.60%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	6.85%	6.60%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	6.25% for Non-Executive & 9.00% for Executive	6.25% for Non-Executive & 9.00% for Executive
Pension Increase Rate	N/A	N/A
Average expected future service (Remaining working Life)	11.7	12.7
Mortality Table	IALM 2012-2014 ULTIMATE	IALM 2006-2008 ULTIMATE
Superannuation at Age- Male	60.00	60.00
Superannuation at Age- Female	60.00	60.00
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.3% p.a.	0.3% p.a.
Voluntary Retirement	Ignored	Ignored

(₹ in Crore)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit / Loss	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Current Service Cost	10.68	9.82
Net Interest Cost	3.62	0.32
Net Actuarial Gain / Loss	1.64	29.84
Benefit Cost (Expense recognised in Statement of Profit/Loss)	15.94	39.99



Mortality Table

Age	Mortality (Per Annum)
25	0.000931
30	0.000977
35	0.001202
40	0.00168
45	0.002579
50	0.004436
55	0.007513
60	0.011162
65	0.015932
70	0.024058

Sensitivity Analysis of Leave Liability	31.03.2021	
	(₹ in Crore)	
	Increased Figure	Decreased Figure
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	72.42	78.39
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-3.80%	4.13%
Salary Growth (-/+ 0.5%)	78.31	72.46
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	4.027%	-3.748%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	75.27	75.3
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-0.020%	0.020%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	75.24	75.32
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-0.054%	-0.055%

Maturity Analysis of Leave Liability as on 31.03.2021

Year	(₹ in Crore)
1	9.34
2	8.59
3	10.00
4	8.12
5	8.99
6 to 10	34.44
More than 10 years	82.48
Total Undiscounted Payments Past and Future Service	-
Total Undiscounted Payments related to Past Service	161.95
Less Discount for Interest	86.67
Projected Benefit Obligation	75.28

(₹ in Crore)

Bifurcation of Net Liability	as at 31.03.2021	as at 31.03.2020
Current liability	9.03	9.13
Non-Current Liability	66.25	65.00
Net Liability	75.28	74.12

Medical Benefits for retired Employees

The Company provides Post-Retirement Medical Facility to the retired employees and their spouse. The facility is covered by separate Post-Retirement Medical scheme for executive and non-executive. Scheme for the medical benefit for executive retired prior to 01.01.2007 is administered through separate "Contributory Post-Retirement Medical Scheme for Executive Trust". Liability for the medical benefits are recognized based on actuarial valuation.



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4. Unrecognized items

a) Contingent Liabilities

I. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	particulars	Central Government Deptt./agencies	State Government Deptt./ Agencies and other local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
1	Opening as on 01.04.2020	260.36	12.19	0.15	600.02	872.72
2	Addition during the period	29.09	-	-	0.65	29.74
3	Claims settled during the period					
	a. From opening balance period	41.81	8.19	-	-	50.00
	b. Out of addition during the period	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Total claims settled during the period (a + b)	41.81	8.19	-	-	50.00
4	Closing as on 31.03.2021	247.64	4.00	0.15	600.67	852.46

Contingent Liability			
Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
1	Central Government		
	Income Tax	243.19	255.91
	Central Excise	4.45	4.45
	Clean Energy Cess	-	-
	Central Sales Tax	-	-
	Service Tax	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Sub-Total	247.64	260.36
2	State Government and Local Authorities		
	Royalty	-	8.19
	Environment Clearance	-	-
	Sales Tax/VAT	-	-
	Entry Tax	-	-
	Electricity Duty	-	-
	MADA	-	-
	Others	4.00	4.00
	Sub-Total	4.00	12.19
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises		
	Arbitration Proceedings	-	-
	Suit against the company under litigation	0.15	0.15
	Others	-	-
	Sub-Total	0.15	0.15
4	Others: (If any)		
	Miscellaneous - Land & Others	600.67	600.02
	Employee Related & Etc.	-	-
	Sub-Total	600.67	600.02
	Grand Total	852.46	872.72

The management believes that the outcome of the above will not have any material adverse effect on the company.

II. Guarantee

The company has given guarantee on behalf of subsidiaries namely, Eastern Coalfields Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited to the extent of their obligations under loans (principal and interest) made to Export Development Corporation, Canada and Natexis Banque (for purchase of Machinery from Liebherr France). The outstanding balance as on 31.03.2021 stood at ₹160.04 Crore (₹171.98Crore) and ₹5.67 Crore (₹6.01 Crore) respectively. Other bank guarantee issued is ₹0 (₹2.85 Crore).

III. Letter of Credit:

As on 31.03.2021 outstanding letters of credit is Nil (for the year ended 31.03.2020 Nil).

b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: as on 31.03.2021 is ₹366.23 Crore (for the year ended 31.03.2020 ₹205.99 Crore).

Other Commitment: as on 31.03.2021 ₹407.55 Crore (for the year ended 31.03.2020 ₹422.23 Crore)



5. Other Information

(a) Provisions

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 except those relating to employee benefits which are valued actuarially, as on 31.03.2021 are given below :

(₹ in Crore)

Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	Addition during the Year	Write back/Adj./paid during the Year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021
Note 3:- Property, Plant and Equipments :				
Impairment of Assets :	0.08	0.02	-	0.10
Note 4:- Capital Work in Progress :				
Against CWIP :	0.20	1.48	-	1.68
Note 5:- Exploration And Evaluation Assets :				
Provision and Impairment :	9.26	-	-	9.26
Note 8:- Loans :				
Other Loans :	1.87	-	-	1.87
Note 9:- Other Financial Assets:				
Other Deposits and Receivables	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit for utilities	0.01	-	0.01	0
Current Account with Subsidiaries	53.83	-	0.00	53.83
Claims & other receivables	7.41	-	-	7.41
Note 11:- Other Current Assets :				
Advances for Revenue :	-	-	-	-
Advance payment of statutory dues:	-	-	-	-
Other Advances and Deposits to Employees	-	-	-	-
Note 13:-Trade Receivables :				
Provision for bad & doubtful debts :	11.19	-	0.02	11.17
Note 20 :- Non-Current & Current Provision :				
Ex- Gratia	10.14	-	0.81	9.33
Performance Related Pay	70.75	-	18.75	52
Other Employee Benefits	244.81	2.11	-	246.92
Provision for National Coal Wage Agreement X	-	-	-	-
Provision for Executive Pay Revision	0	-	-	-
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	45.29	1.39	-	46.68

Authorised Preference Share capital

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
90,41,800 Non-Cumulative 10% Redeemable Preference Shares of 1000/- each	904.18	904.18

(b) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders ₹ in crore	7640.10	11280.88
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	6162728327	6162728327
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹10/- per share)	₹12.40	₹18.31



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(c) Related Party Disclosures

A. List of Related Parties

i) Subsidiary Companies

- 1) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)
- 2) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
- 3) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
- 4) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
- 5) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
- 6) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
- 7) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
- 8) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)
- 9) Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique (CIAL)

ii) Joint Venture Companies

- 1) International Coal Venture Private Limited (ICVL)
- 2) CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited
- 3) Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)
- 4) Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL)
- 5) Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)

iii) Post Employment Benefit Fund:

- 1) Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan with LIC.
- 2) New Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan with LIC (for employees joining after 01.04.2014).
- 3) New Group Leave Encashment Scheme with LIC.
- 4) Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF).
- 5) Contributory Post-Retirement Medical Scheme for Executive Trust
- 6) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme-2007

Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Mr. Pramod Agrawal	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.02.2020
Mr. Binay Dayal	Director (Technical)	11.10.2017
Mr. R. P. Srivastava	Director (P&IR)	31.01.2018 till 31.01.2021
Mr. Sanjiv Soni	Director (Finance)	10.07.2019
Mr. S.N. Tiwary	Director (Marketing) Director (P&IR) (Addl. Charge)	01.12.2019 from 01.02.2021
Mr. V.K. Tiwari	Government. Nominee Directors	29.11.2019
Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Government. Nominee Directors	24.08.2020
Mr. M Viswanathan	Company Secretary	14.12.2011

Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
	Gross Salary	1.51	1.69
	Medical Benefits	0.09	0.07
	Perquisites and other benefits	1.36	1.83
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits		
	Contribution to P.F. & other fund	0.00	0.29

Actuarial valuation of Gratuity and Leave encashment as on 31.03.2021 is ₹1.02 crore (During the year 31.03.2020 ₹1.77 crore).

Note:

(i) Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed use of cars for private journey upto a ceiling of 1000 KMs on payment of ₹2000 per month as per service conditions.



Payment to Independent Directors

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to Independent Directors	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
i)	Sitting Fees	0.25	0.90

Balances Outstanding with Key Management Personnel as on 31.03.2021

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
i)	Amount Payable	Nil	Nil
ii)	Amount Receivable	Nil	Nil

B. Related Party Transactions within Group

Coal India Limited has entered into transactions with its subsidiaries which include Apex charges, Rehabilitation charges, Lease rent, Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries and other expenditure incurred by or on behalf of other subsidiaries through current account.

As per Ind AS 24, following are the disclosures regarding nature and amount of significant transactions

Subsidiary Companies

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties		Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend Received	Lease Rent Income	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	Current Account Balances	
							Receivable	Payable
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	current period	45.03	25.23	-	-	-	201.86	-
	previous period	50.41	29.57	-	-	1.04	515.71	-
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	current period	24.66	13.91	-	-	-	315.87	-
	previous period	27.73	17.26	-	-	-	272.95	-
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	current period	62.59	39.20	-	-	-	140.16	-
	previous period	66.89	40.30	294.22	-	0.23	17.68	-
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	current period	50.28	29.81	-	-	-	348.87	-
	previous period	57.64	31.55	-	-	-	175.12	-
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	current period	150.61	83.26	-	1.80	-	9.99	-
	previous period	150.55	85.16	1,617.52	1.80	0.36	-	1.16
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	current period	115.04	65.20	2,140.78	-	-	1,542.86	-
	previous period	108.05	64.45	3,911.83	-	0.25	1,953.89	-
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	current period	148.01	87.61	5,225.00	-	0.20	-	32.31
	previous period	140.36	80.37	5,225.00	-	0.72	9.80	-
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)	current period	-	-	95.68	-	-	-	55.63
	previous period	-	-	53.58	-	-	-	17.14
Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique (CIAL)	current period	-	-	-	-	-	53.83	-
	previous period	-	-	-	-	-	53.83	-
Total	current period	596.22	344.23	7,461.46	1.80	0.20	2,613.43	87.94
	previous period	601.63	348.66	11,102.15	1.80	2.60	2,998.98	18.30

* Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)

* Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique (CIAL)



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Joint Venture Companies

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties		Equity contribution	Income from Deputation of manpower	Account Balances	
				Receivable	Payable
Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited(HURL)	current period	380.68	3.84	0.91	-
	previous period	310.76	2.84	0.81	-
Talcher Fertilizer Limited(TFL)	current period	375.98	3.96	11.07	-
	previous period	143.16	3.10	7.16	-
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	current period	0.01	-	0.01	-
	previous period	-	-	-	-
Total	current period	756.67	7.80	11.99	-
	previous period	453.92	5.94	7.97	-

C. Entities under the control of the same government:

The Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by Central Government by holding majority of shares (Refer Note-16). The Company being a Government entity is exempt from the general disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances with the controlling Government and another entity under same Government. The following transactions have been entered at arm's length price with entities under the control of the same Government.

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the entity	Transaction	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
NTPC	Sale of Coal	19.13	181.96

D. Lease

CIL AND IICM

CIL has leased out the assets viz. land, building, structures, furniture and fixtures and other assets to IICM. The existing lease agreement is valid from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020. Renewal of the lease is in process. The lease rent of IICM payable to CIL is ₹0.45 Crore per quarter.

(d) Joint Operations:

CIL and ONGC have entered agreement for CBM development and operation in Jharia and Raniganj North CBM Blocks as joint operation as per GoI CBM policy under the aegis of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH).

- The Development Plan of Jharia CBM Block (Stage-I) is already approved by CIL as well as ONGC, however acceptable start date of Development Phase is subject to clarification from DGH. As on 31.03.2021 Participating Interest (PI) of CIL is 26%.
- The CBM development and operation project in Raniganj North CBM Block is under consideration of CIL and ONGC management
- Management certified provisional billing statement of CBM Jharia Block has been considered for FY 2020-21.

(e) Subsidiaries incorporated for Solar Business

Coal India has incorporated two wholly owned subsidiaries on 16th April, 2021 viz. CIL Solar PV Limited for manufacturing of solar value chain (Ingot-wafer-Cell Module) and CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited for renewable energy.

(f) Goods procured by Coal India Ltd. on behalf of Subsidiaries

As per existing practice, goods purchased by Coal India Ltd. on behalf of subsidiary companies are accounted for in the books of respective subsidiaries directly.

(g) Insurance and escalation claims

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

(h) Provisions made in the Accounts

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

(i) Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.

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

(j) Current Liabilities

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

(k) Disaggregated revenue information:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contract with customers information as per requirement of Ind AS 115, Revenue From Contract with Customer:



(₹ in Crore)

Disaggregated revenue information :	For the year ended 31 st March, 2021	For the year ended 31 st March, 2020
Types of goods or service		
- Coal	36.14	231.58
- Others	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	36.14	231.58
Types of customers		
- Power sector	19.13	188.72
- Non-Power Sector	17.01	42.86
- Others or Services	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	36.14	231.58
Types of contract		
- FSA	22.63	190.47
- E Auction	12.00	40.61
- Others	1.51	0.50
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	36.14	231.58
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	36.14	231.58
- Goods transferred over time	-	-
- Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	36.14	231.58

- (l) During the financial year 2013-14, a case of misappropriation of Company's fund for personal gain came to the notice of the management. The matter has been investigated by different agencies and appropriate action for recovery is underway. As per the estimate of the internal audit department of Coal India Limited, the amount involved is ₹1.17 crores approximately.

(m) Suspension of mines

The functional director of Coal India Limited vide its 229th meeting dated 05th June, 2020 has ratified the decision to temporarily suspend the mining operation at NEC (in Tikak, Tipong and Tirap Colliery) from 03rd June, 2020 till forestry and other statutory clearances are obtained and mines are made operational. The management is reviewing the impact of the above temporary suspension. Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Head of Forest Force, Assam has directed not to carry out coal mining or other activity in Tikok OCP, pending final approval (Stage-II Clearance) from the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 w.e.f. 24.10.2019.

(n) Seized Stock of Coal

As per the direction given by Dy. Director of Forests, Regional Office, MoEF Shilong on 24th October, 2019, 4810.76 tonnes of coal lying in the Tikak colliery was seized and directed not to carry out any mining operation at Tikak Colliery. NEC Protested the seizure of coal at Tikak Colliery and filed a case in the SDJM's Court, Margherita. The Hon'ble court has taken cognizance of the matter and case is pending till date. Based on, order of the Hon'ble court, Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division has directed to sale the coal and deposit the money under the custody of Margherita Treasury.

Based on the above order, NEC sold 906.46 tonnes of coal amounting to ₹ 0.37 Crore in FY 2020-21 and 3904.30 tonnes of coal amounting to ₹ 1.93 Crore in FY 2019-20 and collected Royalty of ₹ 0.04 Crore in FY 2020-21 and ₹ 0.25 Crore in FY 2019-20 on this sale included in Sale of Coal (Note-23). The inventory of FY 2019-20 includes stock of seized coal 906.46 tonnes valued ₹ 0.32 Crore (Note-12).

Further, on the direction of Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division NEC has deposited amounting ₹ 2.26 Crores under the custody of Margherita Treasury. The management has also recognised the provision against such deposit in the Financial Statement (Refer Note 20).

(o) Significant accounting policy

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



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

(p) Change in accounting policy

Pursuant to the notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 24th July, 2020 the definition of Materiality has been substituted in Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. Accordingly, The Policy on Materiality in significant Accounting policy has been modified. However, there is no financial impact of the aforesaid change.

(q) Recent pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendment revised Division I, II & III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. The group is evaluating the effect of the amendments on its financial statements.

(r) Impact of COVID-19

The company is taking continuous measures to combat the adverse impact of COVID-19 and has implemented manifold measures for ease of doing business. The company has considered the possible effects that may arise due to pandemic in the preparation of the financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets as on 31st March 2021. The company will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising out of future economic conditions and the resultant impact on its business.

(s) Others

- i. Previous period/year figures have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.
- ii. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 22 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2021 and 23 to 36 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date. Note – 37 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.

On behalf of the Board

Signature to Note 1 to 36.

(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman- Cum-Managing
Director & CEO
DIN-00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)
Director (Finance)
DIN-08173548

Dated : 14th June, 2021
Place : Kolkata

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)

(M.Viswanathan)
Company Secretary



Annual Accounts 2020-21
(Consolidated CIL & its Subsidiaries)



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2021 - CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at	
		31.03.2021	31.03.2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	3	37,753.65	32,302.35
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	10,403.66	8,271.09
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	5	4,605.81	4,443.12
(d) Intangible Assets	6	45.76	38.14
(e) Intangible Assets under Development		86.17	57.16
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	2,317.64	1,873.17
(ii) Loans	8	136.27	638.59
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	13,020.45	12,293.05
(g) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		4,059.43	3,618.01
(h) Other Non-Current Assets	10	4,625.99	3,105.25
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		77,054.83	66,639.93
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	8,947.47	6,617.98
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	3,632.59	99.70
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	19,623.12	14,408.22
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	5,234.54	2,791.10
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	12,075.76	25,657.86
(v) Loans	8	501.28	502.65
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9	2,344.77	2,779.28
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		9,398.38	8,950.27
(d) Other Current Assets	11	22,966.95	21,880.49
Total Current Assets (B)		84,724.86	83,687.55
Total Assets (A + B)		161,779.69	150,327.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	6,162.73	6,162.73
(b) Other Equity	17	30,354.63	25,994.19
Equity attributable to equityholders of the company		36,517.36	32,156.92
Non-Controlling Interests		441.08	394.08
Total Equity (A)		36,958.44	32,551.00
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	2,688.10	1,993.38
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	942.30	802.51



BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2021 - CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at	
		31.03.2021	31.03.2020
(b) Provisions	21	63,178.61	60,223.45
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)		722.07	307.04
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	5,647.30	5,381.81
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		73,178.38	68,708.19
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	3,187.20	4,432.61
(ii) Trade payables	19		
(I) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		27.47	10.39
(II) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprise		7,610.16	7,240.57
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	9,925.30	8,446.80
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	24,426.84	22,156.48
(c) Provisions	21	6,465.90	6,781.44
Total Current Liabilities (C)		51,642.87	49,068.29
Total Equity and Liabilities (A + B + C)		161,779.69	150,327.48

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

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 058477

Dated : 14.06.2021

Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)

Director (Finance)

DIN-08173548

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021 - CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Revenue from Operations			
A Sales (Net of statutory levies)	24	82,710.32	89,373.34
B Other Operating Revenue (Net of statutory levies)		<u>7,315.69</u>	<u>6,707.00</u>
(I) Revenue from Operations (A + B)		90,026.01	96,080.34
(II) Other Income	25	<u>3,792.38</u>	<u>6,444.96</u>
(III) Total Income (I + II)		93,818.39	102,525.30
(IV) Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	26	7,585.35	7,065.46
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		282.34	60.80
Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	27	(2,351.26)	(1,042.50)
Employee Benefits Expense	28	38,697.72	39,404.18
Power Expense		2,538.19	2467.22
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	29	449.31	587.84
Repairs	30	1,418.80	1,410.93
Contractual Expense	31	16,023.08	13,911.55
Finance Costs	32	644.69	502.92
Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment		3,708.92	3450.83
Provisions	33	1,036.32	457.04
Write off	34	5.81	29.37
Stripping Activity Adjustment		1450.37	5541.87
Other Expenses	35	<u>4,316.54</u>	<u>4,605.30</u>
Total Expenses (IV)		75,806.18	78,452.81
(V) Profit before Share of Joint Venture/Associate's profit/(loss) (III-IV)		18,012.21	24,072.49
(VI) Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)		(2.97)	(1.17)
(VII) Profit before Tax (V + VI)		18,009.24	24,071.32
(VIII) Tax expense	36		
Current Tax		5,379.53	6,272.40
Deferred Tax		(72.46)	1,098.58
Total Tax Expenses (VIII)		5,307.07	7,370.98
(IX) Profit for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		12,702.17	16,700.34
(X) Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
(XI) Tax exp of discontinued operations		-	-
(XII) Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after Tax) (X-XI)		-	-
(XIII) Profit for the year (IX + X + XI + XII)		12,702.17	16,700.34
(XIV) Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	37	(769.73)	(1,805.19)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		134.70	469.88



STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021- CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
B. (i) Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.48)	(0.58)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(XV) Total Other Comprehensive Income		(635.51)	(1,334.73)
(XVI) Total Comprehensive Income (XIV + XV) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)		12,066.66	15,365.61
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		12,699.89	16,714.19
Non-controlling interest		2.28	(13.85)
		12,702.17	16,700.34
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		(635.51)	(1,334.73)
Non-controlling interest		-	-
		(635.51)	(1,334.73)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		12,064.38	15,379.46
Non-controlling interest		2.28	(13.85)
		12,066.66	15,365.61
(XVII) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		20.61	27.12
(2) Diluted		20.61	27.12
(XVIII) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-
(XIX) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		20.61	27.12
(2) Diluted		20.61	27.12
Refer note 38 (7) (c) for calculation of EPS			

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

As per our report annexed
For Ray & Ray
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E

(Nabanita Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 058477

Dated : 14.06.2001
Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman- Cum-Managing
Director & CEO
DIN-00279727

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)

(Sanjiv Soni)
Director (Finance)
DIN-08173548

(M.Viswanathan)
Company Secretary



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2021 - CONSOLIDATED

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2019	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2020	Balance as at 01.04.2020	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the period	Balance as at 31.03.2021
6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each (6,16,27,28,327) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each)	6,162.73		6,162.73	6,162.73	-	6,162.73

(₹ in Crore)

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Other Reserves		General Reserve	Retained Earnings ¹	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve ²				
Balance as at 01.04.2019	1,202.96	1,461.82	15,321.42	1,269.89	1,036.32	20,292.41
Addition during the Year	-	0.60	-	-	-	0.60
Adjustments during the year	-	(0.90)	-	(0.03)	-	(0.93)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16,714.19	-	16,714.19
Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	(1,334.73)	(1,334.73)
Appropriations						
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	758.75	(758.75)	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(7,395.27)	-	(7,395.27)
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	(2,282.08)	-	(2,282.08)
Balance as at 31.03.2020	1,202.96	1,461.52	16,080.17	7,547.95	(298.41)	25,994.19
Addition during the Period	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
Adjustments during the period	-	(0.98)	-	0.29	-	(0.69)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	12,699.89	-	12,699.89
Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	(635.51)	(635.51)
Appropriations						
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	721.38	(721.38)	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(7,703.44)	-	(7,703.44)
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	104.72	(22.37)	(82.35)	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2021	1,202.96	1,565.45	16,779.18	11,740.96	(933.92)	30,354.63

(₹ in Crore)



1. Retained earnings above includes Accumulated Losses of ECL, BCCL, WCL and CIAL as on 31.03.2021 ₹ 6421.43 Crores (₹ 4695.71 Crores)

2. Capital Reserve:

Grant / Funds received under S&T, PRE, EMSC, CCDA etc as an implementing agency and used for creation of assets are treated as Capital Reserve and depreciation thereon is debited to Capital Reserve Account. The ownership of the asset created through grants lies with the authority from whom the grant is received. The balance of grants as on 31.03.2021 and 31.03.2020 is ₹17.78 crores and ₹18.57 crores respectively.

Capital Reserve above includes difference between investment in subsidiaries and share capital of subsidiaries recognised on consolidation for issue of bonus shares by subsidiary companies viz. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) during the financial year 2017-18 and during the financial year 2020-21 by CMPDIL.

3. The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of ₹3.50 per equity share for the financial year 2020-21 on 14th June, 2021 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held for the financial year 2020-21.

The Board of Directors have declared an interim dividend of ₹4622.06 Crore (₹7.50 per share) on 11th November, 2020 and ₹3081.37 Crore (₹5.00 per share) on 05th March, 2021.

Interim Dividend of ₹7395.27 Crore (₹12 per share) was paid during FY 2019-20.

As per our report annexed

For Ray & Ray

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301072E

(Nabanita Ghosh)

Partner

Membership No. 058477

Dated : 14.06.2021

Place : Kolkata

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)

Director (Finance)

DIN-08173548

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW - CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

		For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		18,009.24	24,071.32
Adjustments for :			
Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)		2.97	1.17
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses		3,708.92	3,450.83
Interest and dividend income		(1,560.08)	(3,130.60)
Finance Cost		644.69	502.92
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Assets		1.02	0.55
Liability and provision written back		(1,415.42)	(2,214.81)
Allowance for trade Receivables		961.91	365.45
Other Provisions		74.41	91.59
Stripping Activity Adjustment		1,450.37	5,541.87
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		21,878.03	28,680.29
Adjustment for :			
Trade Receivables (Net of Provision)		(5,214.90)	(8,909.67)
Inventories		(2,329.49)	(1,034.05)
Loans and Advances and other financial assets		(3,404.68)	(9,434.91)
Financial and Other Liabilities		4,907.19	3,257.62
Trade Payables		386.67	(2,167.01)
Cash Generated from Operation		16,222.82	10,392.27
Income Tax (Paid)/Refund		(5,662.97)	(5,415.03)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(A)	10,559.85	4,977.24
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(10,852.51)	(5,213.86)
Sale proceeds from Property, Plant and Equipment		27.66	30.97
Addition in Exploration and Evaluation Asset		(162.69)	(406.41)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit		12,856.06	2,305.06
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.		(3,216.90)	1,650.26
Payment for Equity in Joint Ventures		(756.67)	(453.92)
Interest from Investment		2,381.96	2,925.54
Interest / Dividend from Mutual Fund		61.96	195.20
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(B)	338.87	1,032.84
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment/Increase in Borrowings		(550.81)	4,953.72
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities		(198.23)	(68.63)
Dividend on Equity shares		(7,706.36)	(7,393.88)
Tax on Dividend on Equity shares		-	(2,282.08)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	(C)	(8,455.40)	(4,790.87)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalent (A + B + C)		2,443.32	1,219.21
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year		2,791.10	1,571.89
Cash & Cash equivalent as at the end of the year		5,234.42	2,791.10
Reconciliation of Cash & Cash equivalents (Note-14)			
Cash & Cash equivalents (Net of bank Overdraft)		5,234.42	2,791.10
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 14 for components of cash & cash equivalents)		5,234.54	2,791.10
Bank Overdraft from (Note-18)		(0.12)	
(All figures in bracket represent outflow.)			

As per our report annexed
For Ray & Ray
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E
(Nabanita Ghosh)
Partner
Membership No. 058477
Dated : 14.06.2021
Place : Kolkata

(Pramod Agrawal)
Chairman- Cum-Managing
Director & CEO
DIN-00279727

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)
General Manager (Finance)

(Sanjiv Soni)
Director (Finance)
DIN-08173548

(M.Viswanathan)
Company Secretary



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONSOLIDATED)

Note: 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a Maharatna Company with having registered office at Kolkata, West Bengal and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

The Company is mainly engaged in mining and production of Coal and also operates Coal washeries. The major consumers of the company are power and steel sectors. Consumers from other sectors include cement, fertilisers, brick kilns etc.

CIL is an apex body with 8 wholly-owned subsidiaries in India out of which 7 subsidiaries are coal producing and 1 subsidiary is engaged in mine planning, designing and related consultancy services. The operations of the Company are spread across 8 states in India. CIL also has a fully owned mining company in Mozambique known as 'Coal India Africana Limitada' which is yet to commence operations. Further some of the subsidiaries of CIL, are also having another layer of subsidiaries. There are also Joint Ventures of CIL.

Note 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

- i. The financial statements of the Company (CIL Consolidated) have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- ii. The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis of measurement, except for
 - certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments in para 2.15);
 - Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value;
 - Inventories at Cost or NRV whichever is lower (refer accounting policy in para no. 2.21).

2.1.1 Rounding of amounts

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

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

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

The Company combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, cash flows, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses between group companies are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. All the companies within the CIL Consolidated normally uses accounting policies as adopted by the CIL Consolidated for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. In case of significant deviations of a particular constituent company within CIL Consolidated, appropriate adjustments are made to the financial statement of such constituent company to ensure conformity with the CIL Consolidated accounting policies.

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

2.2.2 Associates

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

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

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

2.2.3 Joint arrangements

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

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

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

2.2.4 Joint Operations

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

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

2.2.5 Joint ventures

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



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

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

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

2.2.6 Equity method

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

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

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

2.2.7 Changes in ownership interests

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

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

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

2.3 Current and Non-Current Classification

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

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Step 1 : Identifying the contract:

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

- a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- b) the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- c) the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;



- d) the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- e) it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. The amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the Company may offer the customer a price concession, discount, rebates, refunds, credits or be entitled to incentives, performance bonuses, or similar items.

Combination of contracts

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

- a) the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective;
- b) the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or
- c) the goods or services promised in the contracts (or some goods or services promised in each of the contracts) are a single performance obligation.

Contract modification

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

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

Step 2 : Identifying performance obligations:

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

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

Step 3 : Determining the transaction price

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

When determining the transaction price, a Company consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non - cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 : Allocating the transaction price:

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



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

Step 5 : Recognizing revenue:

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

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

- a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as the Company performs;
- b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced;
- c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contract assets:

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

Trade receivables:

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

Contract liabilities:

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

Interest

Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

Dividend

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

Other Claims

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



2.5 Grants from Government

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

Government grants are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

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

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

The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution should be recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.6 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.6.1 Company as a lessee

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

2.6.2 Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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

2.7 Non-current assets held for sale

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

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated



- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely those significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

Subsequent cost of replacing parts significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land

(incl. Leasehold Land)	: Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building	: 3-60 years
Roads	: 3-10 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 5-30 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of companies act, 2013.

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

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except some items of assets such as, Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes & safety lamps etc. for which the technically estimated useful life has been determined to be one year with nil residual value.

Depreciation on the assets added / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / disposal.

Value of "Other Land" includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013, Long term transfer of government land etc., which is amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.



Fully depreciated assets, retired from active use are disclosed separately as surveyed off assets at its residual value under Property, plant and Equipment and are tested for impairment.

Capital Expenses incurred by the company on construction/development of certain assets which are essential for production, supply of goods or for the access to any existing Assets of the company are recognised as Enabling Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.

Transition to Ind AS

The company elected to continue with the carrying value as per cost model (for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous GAAP).

2.9 Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The company estimates its obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The company records a corresponding asset associated with the liability for final reclamation and mine closure. The obligation and corresponding assets are recognised in the period in which the liability is incurred. The asset representing the total site restoration cost (as estimated by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited) as per mine closure plan is recognised as a separate item in PPE and amortised over the balance project/mine life.

The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses.

Further, a specific escrow fund account is maintained for this purpose as per the approved mine closure plan.

The progressive mine closure expenses incurred on year to year basis forming part of the total mine closure obligation is initially recognised as receivable from escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

2.10 Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise capitalised costs which are attributable to the search for coal and related resources, pending the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource which comprises inter alia the following:

- acquisition of rights to explore
- researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geo chemical and geo physical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- Conducting market and finance studies.

The above includes employee remuneration, cost of materials and fuel used, payments to contractors etc.

As the intangible component represents an insignificant/indistinguishable portion of the overall expected tangible costs to be incurred and recouped from future exploitation, these costs along with other capitalised exploration costs are recorded as exploration and evaluation asset.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project by project basis pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project and disclosed as a separate line item under non-current assets. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment/provision.

Once proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to "Development" under capital work in progress. However, if proved reserves are not determined, the exploration and evaluation asset is derecognised.

2.11 Development Expenditure

When proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, capitalised exploration and evaluation cost is recognised as assets under construction and disclosed as a component of capital work in progress under the head "Development". All subsequent development expenditure is also capitalised. The development expenditure capitalised is net of proceeds from the sale of coal extracted during the development phase.

Commercial Operation

The project/mines are brought to revenue; when commercial readiness of a project/mine to yield production on a sustainable basis is established either on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on the basis of the following criteria:

- (a) From beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per approved project report, or
- (b) 2 years of touching of coal, or
- (c) From the beginning of the financial year in which the value of production is more than total, expenses.

Whichever event occurs first;



On being brought to revenue, the assets under capital work in progress are reclassified as a component of property, plant and equipment under the nomenclature "Other Mining Infrastructure". Other Mining Infrastructure are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or working life of the project whichever is less.

2.12 Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

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

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies (i.e. for blocks not earmarked for CIL) are however, classified as Intangible Assets and tested for impairment.

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

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

2.13 Impairment of Assets (other than financial assets)

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment.

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

2.14 Investment Property

Property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of businesses are classified as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

2.15 Financial Instruments

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

2.15.1 Financial assets

2.15.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2.15.2 Subsequent measurement

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

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

2.15.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.



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

2.15.2.2 Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

2.15.2.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

2.15.2.4 Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures

In accordance of Ind AS 101 (First time adoption of Ind AS), the carrying amount of these investments as per previous GAAP as on the date of transition is considered to be the deemed cost. Subsequently Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

In case of consolidated financial statement, Equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted as per equity method as prescribed in para 10 of Ind AS 28.

2.15.2.5 Other Equity Investment

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

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

2.15.2.6 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

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

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

2.15.2.7 Impairment of financial assets (other than fair value)

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and



- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

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

2.15.3 Financial liabilities

2.15.3.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2.15.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.15.3.3 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

2.15.3.4 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

2.15.3.5 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in profit or loss.

2.15.4 Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

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



2.15.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.15.6 Cash & Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.16. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as and when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of those asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

2.17 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from "profit before income tax" as reported in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.18 Employee Benefits

2.18.1 Short-term Benefits

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

2.18.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.18.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan for Provident fund and Pension under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate statutory body (Coal Mines Provident Fund) constituted under an enactment of law and the company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.18.2.2 Defined benefits plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in to the benefit to the company, the recognised



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asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.18.3 Other Employee benefits

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

2.19 Foreign Currency

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

2.20 Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.21 Inventories

2.21.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories are calculated using the Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is up to +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stock are valued at net realisable value or cost whichever is lower. Coke is considered as a part of stock of coal.

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

Slurry (coking/semi-coking), middling of washeries and by products are valued at net realisable value and considered as a part of stock of coal.

2.21.2 Stores & Spares

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

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.



2.21.3 Other Inventories

Workshop jobs including work-in-progress are valued at cost. Stock of press jobs (including work in progress) and stationary at printing press and medicines at central hospital are valued at cost.

However, Stock of stationery (other than lying at printing press), bricks, sand, medicine (except at Central Hospitals), aircraft spares and scraps are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.

2.22 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required

to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent Assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

2.23 Earnings per share

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

2.24 Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Application of accounting policies involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimate are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.24.1 Judgements

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

2.24.1.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

- a) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and
 - b) reliable in that financial statements:
- (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company; (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias; (iv) are prudent; and (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

In making the judgement management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

- (a) the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and
- (b) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geomining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution. The Company continues to strive to develop accounting policies in line with the development of accounting literature and any development therein shall be accounted for prospectively as per the procedure laid down above more particularly in Ind AS 8.

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



2.24.1.2 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the item. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

W.e.f 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the company.

2.24.1.3 Operating lease

Company has entered into lease agreements. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

2.24.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2.24.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.24.2.2 Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.24.2.3 Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rate.

2.24.2.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

2.24.2.5 Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a project report is formulated and approved.

2.24.2.6 Provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

In determining the fair value of the provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost of site restoration and dismantling and the expected timing of those costs. The Company estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/mine based on

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal, Government of India
- The discount rate (pre tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

**2.25 Abbreviation used:**

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



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED NOTE 3 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipment	Telecommunication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastructure	Surveyed off Assets	Rail Corridor	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:																
As at 1st April 2019	544.80	10,801.63	3,347.63	3,764.77	16,664.01	181.24	646.76	309.44	251.37	146.15	0.58	3,169.31	256.77	-	0.89	40,085.35
Additions	56.07	1,279.65	87.81	276.00	1,775.72	9.15	324.53	29.82	60.43	50.40	-	616.36	58.73	2,851.36	0.02	7,476.05
Deletions/Adjustments	(3.20)	(89.51)	(101.28)	(5.18)	(498.39)	2.98	26.45	(21.40)	3.09	(6.80)	-	(11.26)	(33.10)	-	2.53	(735.07)
As at 31st March 2020	597.67	11,991.77	3,334.16	4,035.59	17,941.34	193.37	997.74	317.86	314.89	189.75	0.58	3,774.41	282.40	2,851.36	3.44	46,826.33
As at 1st April 2020	597.67	11,991.77	3,334.16	4,035.59	17,941.34	193.37	997.74	317.86	314.89	189.75	0.58	3,774.41	282.40	2,851.36	3.44	46,826.33
Additions	87.47	2,668.11	152.20	397.98	4,331.86	10.92	366.67	52.51	70.14	20.17	-	576.14	78.87	412.87	-	9,225.91
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.23)	6.84	(67.12)	75.31	(479.47)	1.80	47.51	2.08	(41.91)	(2.62)	-	(1,327.31)	(30.36)	1,124.35	-	(691.13)
As at 31st March 2021	684.91	14,666.72	3,419.24	4,508.88	21,793.73	206.09	1,411.92	372.45	343.12	207.30	0.58	3,023.24	330.91	4,388.58	3.44	55,361.11
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment																
As at 1st April 2019	-	1,809.48	1,191.25	578.65	6,494.77	95.90	123.96	137.25	129.84	50.70	-	872.30	54.82	-	-	11,538.92
Charge for the year	-	726.51	250.89	208.31	1,632.79	25.25	70.20	26.48	49.70	18.15	-	275.59	-	113.58	-	3,397.45
Impairment	-	-	-	-	13.28	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	38.42	19.46	-	-	71.25
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(1.26)	(52.66)	2.15	(375.62)	(0.48)	3.11	(36.39)	(10.76)	(3.26)	-	(9.42)	(1.58)	-	2.53	(483.64)
As at 31st March 2020	-	2,534.73	1,389.48	789.11	7,765.22	120.67	197.27	127.34	168.87	65.59	-	1,176.89	72.70	113.58	2.53	14,523.98
As at 1st April 2020	-	2,534.73	1,389.48	789.11	7,765.22	120.67	197.27	127.34	168.87	65.59	-	1,176.89	72.70	113.58	2.53	14,523.98
Charge for the year	-	752.33	266.05	205.84	1,796.43	21.12	82.81	33.06	55.42	21.39	-	209.00	2.21	228.62	-	3,674.28
Impairment	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	44.35	9.76	-	-	56.23
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(23.66)	(3.29)	20.25	(590.49)	0.78	20.79	1.40	(21.71)	(1.26)	-	(197.26)	(1.68)	149.10	-	(647.03)
As at 31st March 2021	-	3,263.40	1,652.24	1,015.20	8,973.26	142.57	300.87	161.80	202.58	85.74	-	1,232.98	82.99	491.30	2.53	17,607.46
Net Carrying Amount																
As at 31st March 2021	684.91	11,403.32	1,767.00	3,493.68	12,820.47	63.52	1,111.05	210.65	140.54	121.56	0.58	1,790.26	247.92	3,897.28	0.91	37,753.65
As at 31st March 2020	597.67	9,457.04	1,944.68	3,246.48	10,176.12	72.70	800.47	190.52	146.02	124.16	0.58	2,597.52	209.70	2,737.78	0.91	32,302.35

1. Land:

a. Land acquired in pursuance to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973, does not require title deeds separately for corresponding land. All other title deeds for land acquired are in possession and are mutated in favour of company except in few cases of freehold lands, where same is under progress pending legal formalities.

b. Land- Others also includes Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

2. Indian Institute of Coal Management :

• Fixed assets comprising plant & machinery and related building and other assets having written down value as on 31.03.2021 of ₹ 11.80 Crore (12.19 Crore) have been let out to Indian Institute of Coal Management, a registered society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 for an annual lease rent of ₹ 1.80 Crore under cancellable operating lease agreement.

3. Depreciation has been provided based on useful life as mentioned in Note 2.7. However, pending completion of technical assessment to segregate the value of certain assets embedded within a different class of asset, depreciation has been provided on these assets on the basis of useful life of the un-segregated class of assets.

4. Land Reclamation/Site Restoration cost comprises of estimated cost to be incurred at the stage of mine closure duly escalated for inflation (5% p.a.) and then discounted at 8 % discount rate that reflects current market rate of fair value and the risk.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED
NOTE 4: CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in Crore)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Rail Corridor under Construction	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:							
As at 1st April 2019	1,298.37	1,936.54	2,707.54	1,708.57	2,043.83	40.44	9,735.29
Additions	355.28	1,113.06	275.72	930.94	708.07	121.83	3,504.90
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(296.48)	(1,146.18)	(2,015.38)	(646.31)	(692.71)	(54.02)	(4,851.08)
As at 31st March 2020	1,357.17	1,903.42	967.88	1,993.20	2,059.19	108.25	8,389.11
As at 1st April 2020	1,357.17	1,903.42	967.88	1,993.20	2,059.19	108.25	8,389.11
Additions	570.86	2,753.32	679.17	1,071.37	713.57	100.64	5,888.93
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(345.07)	(2,271.59)	(289.22)	(583.98)	(154.30)	(97.94)	(3,742.10)
As at 31st March 2021	1,582.96	2,385.15	1,357.83	2,480.59	2,618.46	110.95	10,535.94
Provision and Impairment							
As at 1st April 2019	6.82	67.03	-	42.46	-	-	116.31
Charge for the year	1.14	3.54	0.12	1.23	-	0.07	6.10
Impairment	-	-	-	22.30	-	-	22.30
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.36)	(23.82)	-	(2.51)	-	-	(26.69)
As at 31st March 2020	7.60	46.75	0.12	63.48	-	0.07	118.02
As at 1st April 2020	7.60	46.75	0.12	63.48	-	0.07	118.02
Charge for the year	0.97	3.66	0.09	1.11	-	-	5.83
Impairment	3.30	0.35	-	16.84	-	-	20.49
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.07)	(1.83)	0.90	(11.06)	-	-	(12.06)
As at 31st March 2021	11.80	48.93	1.11	70.37	-	0.07	132.28
Net Carrying Amount							
As at 31st March 2021	1,571.16	2,336.22	1,356.72	2,410.22	2,618.46	110.88	10,403.66
As at 31st March 2020	1,349.57	1,856.67	967.76	1,929.72	2,059.19	108.18	8,271.09



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April 2019	4,062.44
Additions	471.23
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(64.82)
As at 31st March 2020	4,468.85
As at 1st April 2020	4,468.85
Additions	573.20
Deletions/Adjustments	(408.03)
As at 31st March 2021	4,634.02
Amortisation and Impairment	
As at 1st April 2019	25.73
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2020	25.73
As at 1st April 2020	25.73
Charge for the year	2.04
Impairment	0.44
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2021	28.21
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March 2021	4,605.81
As at 31st March 2020	4,443.12



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED
NOTE 6 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software	Intangible Exploratory Assets*	Others	Total
Gross				
Gross Carrying Amount:				
As at 1st April 2019	22.67	26.55	29.33	78.55
Additions	6.97	0.22	-	7.19
Capitalisation/ Deletions	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
As at 31st March 2020	29.64	26.75	29.33	85.72
As at 1st April 2020	29.64	26.75	29.33	85.72
Additions	12.21	5.57	-	17.78
Deletions/Adjustments	(5.28)	-	-	(5.28)
As at 31st March 2021	36.57	32.32	29.33	98.22
Amortisation and Impairment				
As at 1st April 2019	14.04	-	29.33	43.37
Charge for the year	4.20	-	-	4.20
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	0.01	-	-	0.01
As at 31st March 2020	18.25	-	29.33	47.58
As at 1st April 2020	18.25	-	29.33	47.58
Charge for the year	5.07	-	-	5.07
Impairment	0.00	-	-	0.00
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.19)	-	-	(0.19)
As at 31st March 2021	23.13	-	29.33	52.46
Net Carrying Amount				
As at 31st March 2021	13.44	32.32	-	45.76
As at 31st March 2020	11.39	26.75	-	38.14



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in crore)

NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS	No. of shares/units	Face Value per share	As at	
			31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Investment in Co-operative shares (Unquoted)				
"B" class shares in Coal Mines Officers Cooperative Credit Society Ltd.	500 (500)	1000 (1000)	0.05	0.05
"D" class shares in Dishergarh colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd.	1000 (1000)	100 (100)	0.01	0.01
Shares in the Mugma coalfield colly Worker's central co-opt store Ltd	4000 (4000)	25 (25)	0.01	0.01
"B" class shares in Sodepur colly Employee's co-opt credit society Ltd.	500 (500)	100 (100)	0.005	0.005
"B" class shares in Dhenomain colly. Employees' co-opt credit society Ltd.	500 (500)	100 (100)	0.005	0.005
Consumer Cooperative Societies Ltd Baikunthpur	250 (250)	10 (10)	-	-
Total (A)			0.08	0.08
Investments in Secured Bonds (quoted)				
7.55 % Secured Non convertible IRFC Tax free 2021 series 79 bonds	(-) (20000)	(-) (100000)	-	200.00
8% Secured Non convertible IRFC bonds Tax free	(-) (1087537)	(-) (1000)	-	108.75
7.22 % Secured Non convertible IRFC bond Tax free	4999 (4999)	1000100 (1000100)	499.95	499.95
7.22 % Secured Redeemable REC bond Tax free	1500000 (1500000)	1000 (1000)	150.00	150.00
Total (B)			649.95	958.70
Investment in Joint Venture Companies (Unquoted)				
International Coal Venture Private Limited, New Delhi	2800000 (2800000)	10 (10)	7.57	7.75
CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited, New Delhi	76900 (76900)	10 (10)	0.02	0.03
Talcher Fertilizers Limited, Bhubneswar, Orissa	535480424 (159504807)	10 (10)	530.42	152.25
Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited, New Delhi	1131765000 (751085000)	10 (10)	1,129.60	754.36
Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited, New Delhi	10000 (-)	10	-	-
Total (C)			1,667.61	914.39
Grand Total (A+B+C)			2,317.64	1,873.17
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:			1,667.69	914.47
Aggregate amount of quoted investments:			649.95	958.70
Market Value of Quoted Investment			661.18	986.85
Refer note 38 (2) for classification				



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - 7 (contd.) INVESTMENTS

(₹ in crores)

Current	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Mutual Fund Investment		
UTI Mutual Fund ¹	-	3.32
SBI Mutual Fund ¹	3,304.34	96.38
Investments in Secured Bonds (quoted)		
7.55 % Secured Non convertible IRFC Tax free 2021 series 79 bonds	200.00	-
8% Secured Non convertible IRFC bonds Tax free	108.75	-
Investments in Inter Corporate Deposits (ICD)		
ICICI Securities	19.50	-
Total :	3,632.59	99.70

1. Investment in mutual fund includes Nil (PY 31095.85) nos. in UTI mutual Fund at a weighted average NAV of ₹ Nil (PY ₹ 1067.67) and 10243013.79 (PY 958800.13) nos of unit in SBI Mutual fund at a weighted average NAV of ₹ 3225.945 (PY ₹ 1005.21)

Aggregate of unquoted investments:	19.50	-
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	3,613.09	99.70
Market value of Quoted Investment:	3,629.68	99.70
Refer note 38 (2) for classification		

NOTE - 8 : LOANS

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Non-Current		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	11.27	13.59
- Unsecured, considered good	125.00	625.00
- Credit impaired	1.95	1.95
	138.22	640.54
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	1.95	1.95
TOTAL	136.27	638.59
Current		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	1.28	2.65
- Unsecured, considered good	500.00	500.00
TOTAL	501.28	502.65



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in crores)

	31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Non Current		
Bank Deposits	167.54	155.66
Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme ¹	4,528.94	4,295.29
Deposits and receivables for Site Restoration :		
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan ²	8,048.44	7,567.93
Security Deposit for utilities ³	239.39	236.83
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	0.67	0.37
	238.72	236.46
Other Deposit and Receivables	65.09	65.40
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	28.28	27.69
	36.81	37.71
TOTAL	13,020.45	12,293.05
Current		
Current Account Balance with IICM	7.16	5.32
Interest accrued	284.23	1,175.31
Claims & other receivables	2,123.40	1,662.35
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	70.02	63.70
	2,053.38	1,598.65
TOTAL	2,344.77	2,779.28

Notes:

1. Deposit in Bank under Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme

Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal the company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect. The subsidiaries of CIL [except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada] are making a contribution of ₹ 6/- per tonne of their respective coal despatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL, till they are disbursed/utilised by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects.

2. Deposit with bank under Mine Closure Plan

Following the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, an Escrow Account has been opened. Up to 50% of the total deposited amount including interest accrued in the ESCROW account may be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. (Refer Note 21 for Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure).

3. Security Deposit for Utilities

Non current includes ₹189.21 Crore (₹186.58 Crore) for deposits for P&T and electricity etc. in case of SECL.

Coal India Ltd. entered into a Consortium Agreement with M/s BEML Ltd and M/s Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) on 08.06.2010 for acquiring specified assets of M/s Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (under liquidation). The agreement, inter alia, provided for formation of a joint venture company with a shareholding pattern of 48:26:26 among BEML, CIL and DVC respectively. CIL has paid its proportionate share towards bid consideration of Rs 100 Crores towards the said acquisition based on the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta. As on 31st March, 2021 an amount of ₹ 34.96 (₹ 34.96 Crores) was paid towards bid consideration and other miscellaneous expenditure. Further a Company in the name of MAMC Industries Limited (MIL) has been formed and incorporated on 25th August 2010 as a wholly owned subsidiary of BEML for the intended purpose of JV formation. As per terms and condition of the Consortium Agreement, a shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement was to be executed. However shareholders' agreement and joint venture agreement are not yet executed.

	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Reconciliation of Escrow Account Balance		
Balance in Escrow Account (Non Current) on opening date	7567.93	7029.91
Add: Balance Deposited during Current Year	730.86	732.09
Add: Interest Credited during the year	331.19	412.52
Less: Amount Withdrawn during Current Year	581.54	606.59
Balance in Escrow Account (Non Current)	8048.44	7567.93



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(i) Capital Advances	1,947.04	1,410.94
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	10.32	8.65
	1,936.72	1,402.29
(ii) Advances other than capital advances		
(a) Security Deposit for utilities	130.21	129.07
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	1.81	1.81
	128.40	127.26
(b) Other Deposits and Advances	97.14	90.27
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	1.58	1.54
	95.56	88.73
(c) Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred	2,465.31	1,486.97
TOTAL	4,625.99	3,105.25

Capital Advance includes amount of ₹ 157.04 Crore (₹ 163.10 Crore) given to ECR Railway for construction of Tori-Shivpur Rail Line in Case of CCL.

NOTE -11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(a) Advance for Revenue (goods & services)	514.17	516.64
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	9.03	9.19
	505.14	507.45
(b) Advance payment of statutory dues	537.29	712.87
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	0.89	0.89
	536.40	711.98
(c) Other Advances and Deposits ¹	14,085.97	14,174.45
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	24.85	24.53
	14,061.12	14,149.92
(d) Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred	527.91	859.85
(e) Input Tax Credit Receivable	7,336.38	5,621.32
(f) MAT Credit Entitlement	-	29.97
TOTAL	22,966.95	21,880.49

1. Other Advances and Deposits includes deposit under protest and refund yet to be received for settled cases for :- Income tax ₹ 1413.96 Crores (₹ 1413.96 Crores), Sales tax ₹ 537.12 Crores (₹ 535.46 Crores) Service Tax Rs. 11.15 crores (₹ 11.38 crores) in NCL, ₹ 237.03 crores (₹ 189.50 crores) in ECL and ₹ 7,345.64 crores (₹ 7,360.57 crores) in SECL.

Other Advances and Deposits also includes ₹ 145.63 Crore (Previous Year Nil) for excess CSR amount carried forward. [CCL ₹ 10.14 crores, NCL ₹ 11.7 crores, MCL ₹ 36.9 crores and CIL ₹ 86.89 crores]. [Refer notes on CSR under Note 28: Corporate Social Responsibility Expense]

NOTE - 12 : INVENTORIES

	31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(a) Stock of Coal	7,616.03	5,160.74
Coal under Development	3.08	38.77
Stock of Coal	7,619.11	5,199.51
(b) Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	1,100.61	1,162.17
Add: Stores-in-transit	24.66	21.58
Net Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	1,125.27	1,183.75
(c) Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	8.68	6.92
(d) Workshop Jobs and Press jobs	194.41	227.80
Total	8,947.47	6,617.98

Method of valuation : Refer Note No. 2.21 - Significant Accounting Policies on "Inventories"



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crore)

NOTE - 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Current		
Trade receivables		
Secured considered good	88.71	91.28
Unsecured considered good	19,534.41	14,316.94
Credit impaired	2,542.73	1,887.90
	22,165.85	16,296.12
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	2,542.73	1,887.90
Total	19,623.12	14,408.22

Refer note 38 (2) for classification

1. No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member.

2. Trade receivables above is net of Provision for Coal quality variance of ₹ 1054.97 Crores (₹ 1474.37 Crores)

NOTE - 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
(a) Balances with Banks		
in Deposit Accounts ¹	1,275.52	1,870.43
in Current Accounts		
- Interest Bearing (CLTD)	2,155.60	665.25
- Non Interest Bearing	1,797.47	244.71
in Cash Credit Accounts	1.05	7.66
(b) Bank Balances outside India	0.10	0.10
(c) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	0.03	0.01
(d) Cash on hand	0.06	0.09
(e) Others	4.71	2.85
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,234.54	2,791.10

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

1. The bank guarantees issued by CCL on account of court cases i.e. M/s Nav Shakti Fuels Vs CCL & Ors in FA No. 101/2007 against lien secured by Deposits in Account no. 0404002100045433 for an amount of ₹ 0.39 crore.

Refer note 38 (2) for classification

NOTE - 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Balances with Banks		
Deposits	11,386.16	24,993.70
Other Deposits - for specific purposes ¹	675.84	647.48
Unpaid dividend accounts	11.29	11.24
Dividend accounts	2.47	5.44
Total	12,075.76	25,657.86

Refer note 38 (2) for classification

Other Bank Balances comprise Deposits - for specific purposes and bank deposits which are expected to realise in cash within 12 months after the reporting date.

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crore)

Authorised

8,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each
(8,00,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each)

As at	
31.03.2021	31.03.2020
8,000.00	8,000.00
8,000.00	8,000.00

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up

6,16,27,28,327 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each
(6,16,27,28,327) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each)

6,162.73	6,162.73
6,162.73	6,162.73

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

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares Held (Face value of 10 each)	% of Total Shares
Hon'ble President of India	4,07,56,34,553 (4,07,56,34,553)	66.13 (66.13)
Life Insurance Corporation of India	68,45,93,905 (67,39,99,304)	11.11 (10.937)

2. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:-

Particular	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 01.04.2016	6,316,364,400	6316.36
Less: Shares bought back by the company during FY 2016-17	108,955,223	108.95
Balance as on 31.03.2017	6,207,409,177	6207.41
Change during FY 2017-18	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2018	6,207,409,177	6207.41
Less: Shares bought back by the company during FY 2018-19	44,680,850	44.68
Balance as on 31.03.2019	6,162,728,327	6162.73
Adjustment during the period 31.03.2020	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2020	6,162,728,327	6162.73
Change during period ended 31.03.2021	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2021	6,162,728,327	6162.73

3. Listing of shares of Coal India Ltd. in Stock Exchange.

The shares of Coal India Ltd. is listed in two major stock exchanges of India, viz. Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange on and from 4th November, 2010. The details of disinvestment/Buyback of shares by Govt of India is furnished below:

Sl. No.	Financial year of Disinvestment	% of shares disinvested	No. of shares disinvested	Mode
1	2010-11	10.00%	63,16,36,440	IPO
2	2013-14	0.35%	2,20,37,834	CPSE-ETF
3	2014-15	10.00%	63,16,36,440	OFS
4	2015-16	0.001%	83,104	CPSE-ETF
5	2016-17	1.248%	7,88,42,816	Buyback
6	2016-17	0.92%	5,71,56,437	CPSE-ETF
7	2017-18	0.31%	1,92,99,613	Bharat 22-ETF
8	2018-19	0.225%	1,39,91,488	Bharat 22-ETF
9	2018-19	3.19%	19,80,03,931	OFS
10	2018-19	2.21%	137311943	CPSE-ETF
11	2018-19	0.01%	6,81,840	OFS
12	2018-19	0.383%	2,37,79,267	BHARAT 22-ETF
13	2018-19	1.37%	8,45,92,894	CPSE-ETF
14	2018-19	0.194%	4,42,93,572	Buyback
15	2019-20	1.70%	10,49,77,641	CPSE ETF FFO5
16	2019-20	0.21%	1,28,35,528	Bharat 22 ETF
17	2019-20	2.91%	17,95,69,059	CPSE ETF FFO6
Total			2240729847	

Hence, the number of shares held by Govt of India stood at 4,07,56,34,553 i.e. 66.13% of the total 6,16,27,28,327 number of shares outstanding as on 31.03.2021

4. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹ 10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meeting of shareholders.



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NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Other Reserves		General Reserve	Retained Earnings ¹	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital Reserve ²				
Balance as at 01.04.2019	1,202.96	1,461.82	15,321.42	1,269.89	1,036.32	20,292.41
Addition during the Year	-	0.60	-	-	-	0.60
Adjustments during the year	-	(0.90)	-	(0.03)	-	(0.93)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16,714.19	-	16,714.19
Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	(1,334.73)	(1,334.73)
Appropriations						
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	758.75	(758.75)	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(7,395.27)	-	(7,395.27)
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	(2,282.08)	-	(2,282.08)
Balance as at 31.03.2020	1,202.96	1,461.52	16,080.17	7,547.95	(298.41)	25,994.19
Addition during the Period	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
Adjustments during the period	-	(0.98)	-	0.29	-	(0.69)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	12,699.89	-	12,699.89
Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	(635.51)	(635.51)
Appropriations						
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	721.38	(721.38)	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(7,703.44)	-	(7,703.44)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	104.72	(22.37)	(82.35)	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2021	1,202.96	1,565.45	16,779.18	11,740.96	(933.92)	30,354.63

1. Retained earnings above includes Accumulated Losses of ECL, BCCL, WCL and CIAL as on 31.03.2021 ₹ 6421.43 Crores (₹ 4695.71 Crores)

2. **Capital Reserve:** Grant / Funds received under S&T, PRE, EMSC, CCDA etc as an implementing agency and used for creation of assets are treated as Capital Reserve and depreciation thereon is debited to Capital Reserve Account. The ownership of the asset created through grants lies with the authority from whom the grant is received. The balance of grants as on 31.03.2021 and 31.03.2020 is ₹ 17.78 crores and ₹ 18.57 crores respectively.

Capital Reserve above includes difference between investment in subsidiaries and share capital of subsidiaries recognised on consolidation for issue of bonus shares by subsidiary companies viz. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) during the financial year 2017-18 and during the financial year 2020-21 by CMPDIL.

3. The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 3.50 per equity share for the financial year 2020-21 on 14th June, 2021 which is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held for the financial year 2020-21. The Board of Directors have declared an interim dividend of ₹ 4622.06 Crore (₹ 7.50 per share) on 11th November, 2020 and ₹ 3081.37 Crore (₹ 5.00 per share) on 05th March, 2021. Interim Dividend of ₹ 7395.27 Crore (₹ 12 per share) was paid during FY 2019-20.



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NOTE 18: BORROWINGS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Non-Current		
Term Loans		
Export Development Corporation, Canada ¹	153.09	164.82
Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France ¹	5.03	5.48
Other Banks ²	2,517.02	1,760.04
Other Loans ³	12.96	63.04
Total	2,688.10	1,993.38
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	2,517.02	1,760.04
Unsecured	171.08	233.34
Current		
Loans repayable on demand		
From Bank		
- Bank Overdrafts	0.12	-
- Other loan from Banks ²	3,132.08	4,382.61
From Others	55.00	50.00
Total	3,187.20	4,432.61
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	3,132.20	4,382.61
Unsecured	55.00	50.00
Refer note 38 (2) for classification		

Notes:

Non-Current Loan

1 Loan Guaranteed by Directors & Others:

Particulars of Loan	Amount in ₹ Crores	Nature of Guarantee
Export Development Corp., Canada	153.09	Guarantee executed by the President of India
Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France	5.03	The GOI provided an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee in relation to all our payment obligations.

Current maturities of the long term borrowing for ₹ 6.95 Crore in respect of Export Development Corp., Canada, loan & ₹ 0.64 Crore in respect of Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France is also guaranteed as above.

Repayment Schedule : Export Development Corp. Canada: Repayment of instalments is made semi-annually i.e. on January 31 and on July 31. Banque Nationale De Paris and Natexis Banque, France: Repayment under these loan facilities will be completed on September 30, 2028 and September 30, 2030.

2 Loan from Other Banks :

CERL, a subsidiary of SECL has entered into Term Loan Financing Documents with a Consortium of Banks led by Indian Bank on 24.11.2017 for availment of Rupee Term Loan (RTL) of 2443.00 Crore at Interest rate of Indian Bank 1 year MCLR + 0.75 BP. The repayment period of Loan shall be : (i) Principal amount over a period of 14 years after a moratorium period of 2 years; (ii) Interest amount would be paid on monthly basis. Term loan is secured by : (a) First mortgage on all immovable fixed assets (including freehold and lease hold) of the Project, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets; (b) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all tangible movables in relation to the Project, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets ;(c) A first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on all the rights, interest and obligation in relation to the Project including assignment of Insurance Contracts, to the extent covered by the Concession Agreement; (d) A first ranking pari passu charge over all accounts and current assets of CERL in relation to the Project and first charge on the receivables; (e) A first ranking pari passu charge by way hypothecation on all intangible assets of CERL in relation to the Project subject to the extent permissible as per the priority specified in the Concession Agreement and Escrow Agreement; (f) Non Disposal Undertaking for 51% of the aggregate shareholding of the CERL, with a condition that 24% of the aggregate shareholding shall be pledged in favour of Security Trustee upon occurrence of event of default;(g) Project Assets shall not form part of the Security.



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CEWRL has entered into Term Loan Financing with a Consortium of Banks led by State Bank of India on 04.09.2020 for availing Rupee Term Loan (RTL) of ₹ 3976.00 Crore at Interest rate of State Bank of India 1 year MCLR + 125 BPS. The repayment period of Loan shall be: Principal amount over a period of 14 years in structured quarterly installments, after a moratorium period of 2 years from SCOD; (ii) Interest amount would be paid on monthly basis. Term loan is secured by (a) a first charge over all immovable properties of the Borrower; both present and future, save and except the Project Assets; (b) a first charge on all tangible moveable assets of the Borrower, including moveable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets; (c) a first charge over all receivables, current assets and accounts of the Borrower, including the Escrow Account and its sub-accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement and the Supplementary Escrow Agreement, or any of the other Project Documents or contracts in relation to the Project, and all funds deposited therein, from time to time, and all receivables and Permitted Investments or other securities; (d) a first charge on all the intangible assets of the Borrower, including but not limited to, goodwill, rights, undertakings of the Borrower, and uncalled capital both present and future, except the Project Assets, provided that, all receivables arising therefrom shall be deposited into the Escrow Account and charge on the same shall be subject to the extent permissible as per the priority specified in the Article 25 of the Concession Agreement and Clause 4 of the Escrow Agreement. Further, a charge on uncalled capital, shall be subject to the provisions of the Concession Agreement; (e) all the rights, title, interest, obligations, benefits, claims and demands, whatsoever, of the Borrower in relation to the Project or in favour of the Security Trustee as nominee, all the rights, title and interest of the Borrower in, to or under all such approvals as are required to be sought from any Governmental Authority, all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands, whatsoever, of the Borrower any letter of credit, guarantee, including contractor guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents; and all of the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands, whatsoever, of the Borrower in, to or under all Insurance Contracts Project Assets shall not form part of the Security.

3 Other Loans

Loan from IRCON International Ltd.

Loan from IRCON International Ltd. consist ₹ 13.00 Crore (₹ 39.00 Crore) of M/s Chhattisgarh East - West Railway Limited (CEWRL) which are secured by first charge on all infrastructures to be created/ developed and all future receivables of borrowed Repayment period of loan would be of 5 years excluding moratorium period not exceeding five years from the date of signing of Loan Agreement. Rate of interest are @8.65% per annum upto 07.09.2020 and 8.25% per annum w.e.f 08.09.2020 with compounding at quarterly rests.

Loan from CSIDCL

Loan from CSIDCL consist ₹ 5.00 Crore (₹ 15.00 Crore) of M/s Chhattisgarh East - West Railway Limited (CEWRL) which are secured by first charge on all infrastructures to be created/ developed and all future receivables of borrowers. Repayment period of loan would be of 5 years excluding moratorium period not exceeding five years from the date of signing of Loan Agreement. Rate of interest are @8.65% per annum upto 07.09.2020 and 8.25% per annum w.e.f 08.09.2020 with compounding at quarterly rests.

NOTE - 19 : TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Current		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	27.47	10.39
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	7,610.16	7,240.57
TOTAL	7,637.63	7,250.96
Trade payables -Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises		
a) Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but not due as at year end	27.47	10.39
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

Refer note 38 (2) for classification



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - 20 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Non Current		
Security Deposits	794.94	678.77
Earnest Money	12.93	9.94
Others	134.43	113.80
	942.30	802.51
Current		
Current maturities of long-term debt	7.59	7.78
Unpaid dividends ¹	13.76	16.68
Security Deposits	1,591.77	1,460.98
Earnest Money	484.99	529.66
Payable for Capital Expenditure	3,123.40	2,083.38
Liability for Salary, Wages and Allowances	3,157.35	3,079.11
Others ²	1,546.44	1,269.21
TOTAL	9,925.30	8,446.80

1. During the FY 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 0.80 crore in respect of interim dividend of FY 2011-12, ₹ 0.34 crore in respect of final dividend of FY 2012-13 and ₹ 1.40 crore in respect of interim dividend of FY 2013-14 has been transferred to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) as the same remained unpaid and unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer of such dividend to unpaid dividend account.

2. Other financial liabilities - Current of ₹ 1546.44 Crore includes ₹ 634.64 Crore (₹ 587.62 Crore) relating to amount realized from customers and employees on account of cases pending before various courts/arbitration with interest earned on bank deposits related to such liabilities in South Eastern Coalfields Limited.

Other financial liabilities - current also includes ₹ 41.09 Crore (₹ 0.00 Crore) relating to amount Unspent CSR expense on Ongoing Project SECL. [Refer notes on CSR under Note 28: Corporate Social Responsibility Expense]

Refer note 38 (2) for classification

NOTE - 21 : PROVISIONS

	As at	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	3,073.31	2,023.27
Leave Encashment	2,055.33	1,994.64
Other Employee Benefits	2,021.37	1,745.54
	7,150.01	5,763.45
Site Restoration/Mine Closure ¹	6,731.50	6,820.43
Stripping Activity Adjustment	48,906.04	47,455.67
Others	391.06	183.90
TOTAL	63,178.61	60,223.45
Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	1,885.49	2,141.73
Leave Encashment	405.31	350.43
Ex- Gratia	1,714.80	1,721.43
Performance Related Pay	1,027.07	1,451.63
Other Employee Benefits	554.06	604.04
	5,586.73	6,269.26
Others	879.17	512.18
TOTAL	6,465.90	6,781.44



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1. Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure

The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The estimate of obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate (@8%) that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses. In reference to above guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan, an escrow account has been opened. (Refer Note - 9)

Reconciliation of Reclamation of Land/ Site restoration /Mine Closure :

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Site restoration provision on opening date	6,820.43	7,000.10
Addition of further Site restoration Provision	226.73	72.07
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged during the period	370.75	453.51
Less: Withdrawal during the period	686.41	705.25
Mine Closure Provision	6,731.50	6,820.43

NOTE - 22 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	4,935.57	4,615.05
Deferred Income	711.73	766.76
Total	5,647.30	5,381.81

1.Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund

Following the direction of the Ministry of Coal the company has setup a fund for implementation of action plan for shifting & rehabilitation dealing with fire & stabilization of unstable areas of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The fund is utilized (by ECL and BCCL) based on implementation of approved projects in this respect.

The subsidiaries of CIL [except CMPDIL and Coal India Africana Limitada] are making a contribution of ₹ 6/- per tonne of their respective coal despatch per annum to this fund, which remains in the custody of CIL, till they are disbursed/utilised by subsidiaries/agencies implementing the relevant projects. Refer Note: 9

NOTE - 23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Statutory Dues ¹	7,002.70	6,060.46
Advance from customers / others	13,646.72	12,001.83
Cess Equalization Account ²	2,073.21	2,366.40
Others liabilities	1,704.21	1,727.79
TOTAL	24,426.84	22,156.48

1. In case of BCCL, Statutory Dues include Bazaar Fee amounting to ₹ 129.00 Cr. as on 31.03.2021 (P/Yr ₹ 125.79 Cr) which includes (i) total liability accrued except SAIL during the period from Jan-Mar 2021 amounting to ₹ 14.74 Crore and (ii) un-realised amount of Bazaar Fee upto Mar, 2021 from SAIL not yet paid ₹ 114.26 Crore.

2. In case of ECL in the process of making payment of Cess on the annual value of coal bearing land based on the average production of preceding two years valuing at a rate prevailing as on 1st April of each year and realisation made from customers on the value of despatches of Coal considering the sale price prevailing on 31st March of the previous financial year, there remains a balance payable amounting to ₹ 2073.21 Crores (₹ 2366.40 Crores) which has been shown under Cess Equilisation Account.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE - 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
A. Sales of Coal		
1,26,786.13	1,34,979.13	
Less: Statutory Levies	44,075.81	45,605.79
Sales of Coal (Net) (A)	82,710.32	89,373.34
B. Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	8.31	0.76
Loading and additional transportation charges	4,663.91	4,023.61
Less : Statutory Levies	220.96	191.59
	4,442.95	3,832.02
Evacuation Facility Charges	2,439.53	2,512.55
Less: Statutory Levies	117.88	119.64
	2,321.65	2,392.91
Revenue from services	631.89	564.08
Less: Statutory Levies	89.11	82.77
	542.78	481.31
Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)	7,315.69	6,707.00
Revenue from Operations (A + B)	90,026.01	96,080.34

1. Sale of Coal above has been increased/(decreased) by estimated Coal Quality variance (Net of reversal) of amounting to ₹ 430.55 (PY ₹ 1364.79) Crores.
2. Net sales (net of levies) includes ₹ 296.09 crore (₹ 338.35 crore) on sale of 32.41 Lakh Te (28.88 Lakh Te) coal related to Gare Palma IV/ 2&3 Mine and ₹ 1.06 crore (₹ 70.45 crore) on sale of 0.00 Lakh Te (8.21 Lakh Te) coal of Gare Palma IV/1 for which Coal India Ltd. has been appointed custodian akin to a designated custodian w.e.f 01.04.2015 through SECL.
3. Revenue from services mainly includes consultancy and other services provided by CMPDIL, a subsidiary of CIL.
4. Sale of Coal for previous year 2019-20 includes the export to Bhutan of Rs. 0.51 Crore from North Eastern Coalfields, Margherita (a unit of CIL)



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NOTE 25 : OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Interest Income ¹	1,527.41	3,309.66
Dividend Income from Mutual funds	3.94	157.44
Income on Buyback of Shares by Subsidiaries	-	-
Others		
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	7.61	-
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	58.02	37.76
Lease Rent	44.16	46.31
Liability/Provision Written Back	1,415.42	2,214.81
Fair value changes (net)	7.24	-
Miscellaneous Income	728.58	678.98
Total	3,792.38	6,444.96

1. Includes interest on income tax refund ₹36.53 crores (PY ₹374.26 crores)

NOTE 26 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Explosives	2,008.22	1,793.32
Timber	19.07	23.14
Oil & Lubricants	3,263.44	2,836.80
HEMM Spares	1,324.94	1,394.62
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	969.68	1,017.58
Total	7,585.35	7,065.46

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

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Opening Stock of Coal	5,160.74	4,115.87
Opening Stock brought to Revenue ¹	70.63	-
Closing Stock of Coal	7,616.03	5,160.74
A. Change in Inventory of Coal	(2,384.66)	(1,044.87)
Opening Stock of Workshop made finished goods ,WIP and Press Jobs	227.81	230.18
Closing Stock of Workshop made finished goods and WIP and Press Jobs	194.41	227.81
B. Change in Inventory of workshop	33.40	2.37
Change in Inventory of Stock in trade (A + B) { Depreciation / (Accretion) }	(2,351.26)	(1,042.50)

1. Opening Stock of Coal in mines under development have been transferred to revenue during the current period as certain mines under development in BCCL, WCL and SECL have become operational as per policy of the company.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 28 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)	28,605.10	28,812.51
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	7,922.68	8,271.56
Staff welfare Expenses	2,169.94	2,320.11
	38,697.72	39,404.18

NOTE 29 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSE

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
CSR Expenses	449.31	587.84
Total	449.31	587.84

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses (including excess spent):		
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	307.75	260.60
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	83.75	152.75
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	1.55	2.95
Environmental sustainability	16.93	17.59
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	1.62	5.93
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	1.18	0.18
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports	11.60	23.62
Contribution to fund set up by the Central government for socio economic development	-	-
Contribution to incubators or research and development projects	1.72	-
Contributions to Universities and Research Institutes	0.54	-
Rural development projects	76.43	41.30
Slum area development	0.20	0.08
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	50.56	82.85
Total	553.85	587.84

B. CSR required to be spent and CSR Expenditure**Break-up**

(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year	434.51	396.78
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	1,120.61	935.01
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	172.67	299.18
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	381.18	288.66
Total	553.85	587.84



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C. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5)]

	Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project	-	-	-	-	-

D. Excess amount spent [Section 135(5)]

Year wise Details	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2020-21	-	341.60	487.23	145.63
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Total	-	341.60	487.23	145.63

Refer footnote to Other Advances and Deposits under Note -11 : Other Current Assets

E. Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)] (year-wise)

Yearwise Details	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent		Closing Balance	
	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/C		From Company's bank A/C	From Separate CSR Unspent A/C	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/C
	-	-	79.42	38.33	-	41.09	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	79.42	38.33	-	41.09	-

Refer footnote to Others in Other financial liabilities-current under Note - 20 : Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

For the Year
ended
31.03.2021

For the Year
ended
31.03.2020

Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised with Activity wise Break up of CSR Expenses spent

Activity wise CSR amount spent	553.85	587.84
Less: Excess CSR Spent	145.63	-
Add: Unspent CSR amount on other than ongoing project	-	-
Add: Unspent CSR amount on ongoing project	41.09	-
CSR Expenses recognised during the year	449.31	587.84

NOTE 30 : REPAIRS

For the Year
ended
31.03.2021

For the Year
ended
31.03.2020

Building	479.45	527.01
Plant & Machinery	834.79	797.20
Others	104.56	86.72
Total	1,418.80	1,410.93



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 31 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Transportation Charges	3,923.53	3,412.18
Wagon Loading	235.70	204.05
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	10,501.16	8,876.52
Other Contractual Work	1,362.69	1,418.80
Total	16,023.08	13,911.55

NOTE 32 : FINANCE COST

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	446.46	434.29
Other Borrowing Costs	198.23	68.63
	644.69	502.92

NOTE 33 : PROVISIONS

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Doubtful debts	961.91	365.45
Doubtful Advances & Claims	8.51	9.39
Stores & Spares	8.61	14.60
Others	57.29	67.60
Total	1,036.32	457.04



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 34 : WRITE OFF (NET OF PAST PROVISIONS)

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Doubtful debts	245.93	28.90
Less :- Provided earlier	<u>245.93</u>	<u>1.00</u>
	-	<u>27.90</u>
Doubtful advances	-	1.26
Less :- Provided earlier	-	<u>0.19</u>
	-	<u>1.07</u>
Others	5.82	0.40
Less :- Provided earlier	<u>0.01</u>	-
	5.81	0.40
Total	5.81	29.37

NOTE 35 : OTHER EXPENSES

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Travelling expenses	91.40	185.33
Training Expenses	36.31	59.34
Telephone & Postage	56.83	57.00
Advertisement & Publicity	22.63	55.74
Freight Charges	12.00	10.89
Demurrage	86.50	215.96
Security Expenses	1,124.49	968.99
Hire Charges	381.64	369.03
Legal Expenses	20.05	38.09
Consultancy Charges	47.81	73.92
Under Loading Charges	467.27	530.26
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	1.02	0.55
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
For Audit Fees	3.11	2.87
For Taxation Matters	0.56	0.27
For Other Services	1.52	2.43
For Reimbursement of Exps.	1.43	1.73
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	19.92	19.90
Rehabilitation Charges	344.87	348.77
Rent	9.40	11.46
Rates & Taxes	528.62	514.76
Insurance	4.98	5.14
Loss on Exchange rate variance	-	12.56
Rescue/Safety Expenses	69.66	50.04
Dead Rent/Surface Rent	15.28	14.13
Siding Maintenance Charges	99.00	69.02
R & D expenses	27.52	8.94
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	159.62	163.51
Donations	12.17	60.47
Miscellaneous expenses	670.93	754.20
Total	4,316.54	4,605.30



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-CONSOLIDATED

NOTE 36 : TAX EXPENSE

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
Current Year	5,408.74	6,139.96
Deferred tax	(72.46)	1,098.58
MAT Credit Entitlement	29.97	135.23
Earlier Years	(59.18)	(2.79)
Total	5,307.07	7,370.98
Reconciliation of tax Expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic Tax rate		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	18,009.24	24,071.32
At India's statutory income tax rate	4,532.57	6,058.27
Less: Income exempt form Tax	18.23	92.64
Add: Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	703.58	1,267.33
Add: Adjustment for earlier year	(59.18)	(2.79)
Add: Adjustment for Tax under Mat provisions	29.97	135.23
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit & Loss	5,307.07	7,370.98
Effective income tax rate :	29.47%	30.62%

NOTE 37 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	For the Year ended 31.03.2020
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(769.73)	(1,805.19)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	134.70	469.88
Total (A)	(635.03)	(1,335.31)
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	(0.48)	0.58
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
Total (B)	(0.48)	0.58
Total (A + B)	(635.51)	(1,334.73)



NOTE – 38: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2021 - CONSOLIDATED

1. Principles of Consolidation and Financial Reporting of Interest in Jointly Controlled Entities and Subsidiaries

- i) The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e. for the year ended 31.03.2021
- ii) a) The consolidated financial statements relate to Coal India Limited, its wholly owned subsidiary companies, namely, Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) & Coal India Africana Limitada (Overseas Subsidiary); joint venture companies, namely, CIL- NTPC Urja Pvt. Limited, International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. (ICVL), Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL), Talcher Fertilizers Limited and Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL).
b) Coal India has incorporated two wholly owned subsidiaries on 16th April, 2021 viz. CIL Solar PV Limited for manufacturing of solar value chain (Ingot-wafer-Cell Module) and CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited for renewable energy.
- iii) CIL NTPC Urja Pvt. Ltd., a 50:50 joint venture company was formed on 27th April, 2010 between CIL & NTPC and CIL has invested ₹0.08 Crore upto the year ended 31.03.2021. The management certified financial statement of the above joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method.
- iv) A joint venture company named Talcher Fertilizers Limited (formerly known as Rashtriya Coal Gas Fertilizers Limited) was incorporated on 13th November, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 by virtue of a joint venture agreement dated 27th October, 2015 among Coal India Limited (CIL), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, GAIL (India) Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. The joint venture company has authorised share capital of ₹4200 Crore and issued capital of ₹1606.45 Crore out of which Coal India Ltd. owns 535480424 shares worth ₹535.48 Crore face value of equity shares as on 31.03.2021. The management certified financial statement of the joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method.
- v) CIL had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (vide approval from its Board in 237th meeting held on 24th November, 2007) regarding formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through joint venture involving CIL/SAIL/RINL/NTPC & NMDC for acquisition of coking coal properties abroad. The formation of the SPV had been approved by the Cabinet, Govt. of India, vide its approval dated 8th November, 2007. The aforesaid SPV viz. International Coal Ventures Pvt. Ltd. has been formed by incorporation under erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 on 20th May, 2009 with an authorised capital of ₹1.00 Crore and paid up capital of ₹0.70 Crore. The authorised Capital and paid up Capital as on 31.03.2021 stood at ₹3500 Crore and ₹1450.67 Crore respectively. Out of above paid up capital, Coal India Ltd. owns 0.19% share i.e. worth ₹2.8 Crore face value of equity shares. The audited financial statement of the joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method.
- vi) A joint venture agreement between Coal India Limited (CIL) and NTPC Limited for revival of Sindri & Gorakhpur Fertilizer units of FCIL was executed on 16th May, 2016. Accordingly, a joint venture company named Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL) was incorporated on 15th June, 2016 under the Companies Act, 2013. Thereafter, a Supplemental Agreement was executed dated 31st October, 2016 among Coal India Limited (CIL), NTPC Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) for revival of Sindri & Gorakhpur Fertilizer units of FCIL and Barauni unit of HFCL through HURL. The joint venture company has authorised share capital of ₹5300 Crore divide into 530 crore equity shares of ₹10 each. It is agreed in line with cabinet approval dated 13.07.2016 that FCIL and HFCL shall together hold 10.99% equity shareholding in the company at the time of commencement of commercial production of the Project and the other three parties i.e. CIL, NTPC and IOCL shall have equal equity shareholding after providing shares to FCIL and HFCL together.
The joint venture company has issued and paid up share capital of ₹3395.32 Crore out of which Coal India Ltd. owns 1131765000 shares worth ₹1131.77 Crore face value of equity shares as on 31.03.2021. The audited financial statement of the joint venture company for the year ended 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation using Equity Method.
- vii) COAL LIGNITE URJA VIKAS PRIVATE LIMITED (CLUVPL) is a joint venture company between Coal India Limited (50%) and NLC India Limited (50%) incorporated on 10th November, 2020 under a joint venture agreement dated 08th October, 2020 with NLCIL as joint venture partner. The authorised share capital of the company is ₹ 0.02 Crore. Presently Coal India Limited has invested ₹ 0.01 Crore (i.e. 50%) in the joint venture company. The management certified financial statement for the year 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation using Equity method.
- viii) **Joint Operations:**
CIL and ONGC have entered into agreement for CBM development and operation in Jharia and Raniganj North CBM Blocks as joint operation as per GoI CBM policy under the aegis of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH).
 1. The Development Plan of Jharia CBM Block (Stage-I) is already approved by CIL as well as ONGC, however acceptable start date of Development Phase is subject to clarification from DGH. As on 31.03.2021 Participating Interest (PI) of CIL is 26%.
 2. The CBM development and operation project in Raniganj North CBM Block is under consideration of CIL and ONGC management
 3. Management certified provisional billing statement of CBM Jharia Block has been considered for FY 2020-21.
- ix) **The financial statements of Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) have been consolidated with its four subsidiary companies given as under:**
On incorporation of subsidiaries on the basis of joint venture agreement as per directives from the Ministry of Coal, MCL has deposited money / transferred debits for capital and other expenditure.



The position of investment and other current account as at 31.03.2021 is as under:-

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)		Non-Controlling Interest (₹ in crores)	
			31.03.2021	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
1) MNH Shakti Ltd. Sambalpur	Ananda Vihar, Burla,	16.07.2008	70.00%	70.00%	27.36	27.12
2) MJSJ Coal Ltd.	House No. 42, 1st Floor, Anand Nagar, Hakim Para, Angul	13.08.2008	60.00%	60.00%	30.02	30.20
3) Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	Plot No.G-3, Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhubaneswar	02.12.2011	100.00%	100.00%	0.00	0.00
4) Mahanadi Coal Railway Ltd.	MDF Room, Corporate Office, MCL HQ, Jagriti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur	31.08.2015	64.00%	64.00%	(0.30)	(0.28)

All the subsidiaries are in development stage and the related expenditure has been consolidated. The audited financial statements of the above subsidiary company upto the year ended 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation.

x) The financial statements of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) have been consolidated with its two subsidiary companies given as under:

On incorporation of subsidiaries, in terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed on 03.11.2012 between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON International Limited (IRCON) and the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) for establishment of two Railway Corridors viz., East Corridor and East West Corridor, 2 (two) Subsidiary Companies of SECL have been incorporated under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 viz., M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL) and M/s Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited (CEWRL) has deposited money/transferred debits for capital and other expenditure.

The position of subsidiaries as at 31.03.2021 is as under:-

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)		Non-Controlling Interest (₹ in crores)	
			31.03.2021	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
1) M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited	Mahadeo Ghat Road, Raipura Chowk, Raipur-492013	12.03.2013	72.56%	70.56%	179.24	132.25
2) M/s Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited	Mahadeo Ghat Road, Raipura Chowk, Raipur-492013	25.03.2013	64.06%	64.06%	180.84	180.92
Total					360.08	313.17

All the subsidiaries are in development stage and the related expenditure has been consolidated. The audited financial statements of the above subsidiary company upto the year ended 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation.

xi) The financial statements of Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) have been consolidated with its one subsidiary company given as under:

In terms of Memorandum of Understanding signed on 07.05.2015 between Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), IRCON International Limited (IRCON) and the Govt. of Jharkhand for development, financing and implementation of Railway Infrastructure works in the State of Jharkhand, a Subsidiary Company named as Jharkhand Central Railway limited (JCRL) has been incorporated on 31.08.2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 with an authorised share capital of ₹5 Crore, which has subsequently been increased to ₹500 Crores. The committed equity share holding pattern, as per MOA of CCL, IRCON International Limited and Govt. of Jharkhand are 64%, 26% and 10% respectively. As on Balance sheet date, JCRL has allotted shares to the value of ₹64.63 Crores to the company, ₹13.00 Crores to IRCON International Limited and ₹10.10 Crores to Government of Jharkhand and thus the paid-up capital of JCRL as on 31.03.2021 is ₹87.73 Crores.)

The position of subsidiary as at 31.03.2021 is as under:-

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)		Non-Controlling Interest (₹ in crores)	
			31.03.2021	31.03.2020	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
1) M/s Jharkhand Central Railway Limited	Darbhangha House, Ranchi	31.08.2015	73.67%	58.08%	23.92	23.87

The subsidiary is in development stage and the related expenditure has been consolidated. The audited financial statements of the above subsidiary company upto the year ended 31.03.2021 have been considered in consolidation.

xii) Investment in Overseas Subsidiary

Coal India Ltd., formed a 100% owned subsidiary in Republic of Mozambique, named "Coal India Africana Limitada" (CIAL). The initial paid up capital on such formation (known as "Quota Capital") was ₹0.01 Crore (USD 1000). The financial statements upto 31.03.2021 of CIAL has been prepared in accordance with General Accounting Plan for small entities in Mozambique (PGC-PE) and has been audited by the auditor of Mozambique which have been considered for consolidation. Adjustment for difference with Indian GAAP, if any, being insignificant has not been considered.

xiii) Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements are intended to serve as a means of informative



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disclosure and a guide for better understanding the consolidated position of the group. Recognizing this purpose, the Group has disclosed only such Policies and Notes from individual financial statements, which fairly present the needed disclosure.

xiv) Additional information relating to Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures (As per schedule III of Companies Act, 2013)

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., Total Assets minus Total Liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehen- sive Income	Amount (₹ in Crore)	As % of Consolidated Income	Amount (₹ in Crore)
Coal India Limited	13.92	5,145.84	1.40	177.92	(0.27)	1.74	1.49	179.66
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2.40	888.82	(5.98)	(759.58)	36.90	(234.48)	(8.24)	(994.06)
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	8.36	3,088.81	(9.47)	(1,202.48)	1.00	(6.37)	(10.02)	(1,208.85)
Central Coalfields Ltd.	20.50	7,574.76	9.62	1,222.23	10.11	(64.28)	9.60	1,157.95
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	17.90	6,616.08	34.63	4,398.39	3.79	(24.10)	36.25	4,374.29
Western Coalfields Ltd.	1.49	548.88	1.84	234.29	10.50	(66.70)	1.39	167.59
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	12.60	4,657.09	11.38	1,445.56	30.89	(196.30)	10.35	1,249.26
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	15.04	5,556.75	54.08	6,869.69	5.89	(37.42)	56.62	6,832.27
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	2.17	802.25	2.50	316.96	1.12	(7.12)	2.57	309.84
Foreign								
Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique	(0.08)	(29.53)	0.02	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.05
Non Controlling Interest in all Subsidiaries	1.19	441.08	0.02	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.28
Total (A)	95.49	35,290.83	100.04	12,707.31	99.92	(635.03)	100.05	12,072.28
Joint Ventures (Investment as per the Equity Method)								
Indian								
International Coal Ventures Private Ltd.	0.02	7.57	0.00	0.30	0.08	(0.48)	0.00	(0.18)
CIL NTPC Urja Private Ltd.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Talcher Fertilizers Ltd.	1.44	530.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited	3.06	1,129.60	(0.04)	(5.44)	0.00	0.00	(0.05)	(5.44)
Total (B)	4.51	1,667.61	(0.04)	(5.14)	0.08	(0.48)	(0.05)	(5.62)
Total (A + B)	100.00	36,958.44	100.00	12,702.17	100.00	(635.51)	100.00	12,066.66

2 Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial Assets				
Investments* :				
Secured Bonds		649.95		958.70
Co-Operative Shares		0.08		0.08
Mutual Fund/ICD	3632.59		90.70	
Loans		637.55		1,141.24
Deposits & receivable		15,365.22		15,072.33
Trade receivables**		19,623.12		14,408.22



	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Cash & cash equivalents		5,234.54		2,791.10
Other Bank Balances		12,075.76		25,657.86
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		2,688.10		1,993.38
Trade payables***		7,637.63		7,250.96
Security Deposit and Earnest money		2,884.63		2,679.35
Other Liabilities***		7,982.97		6,569.96

* Investment in Equity Shares in Joint Ventures are measured using Equity method which stands at ₹ 1667.61 Crore as on 31.03.2021 (₹914.39 Crore as on 31.03.2020) and are not included above.

** Allowance for Coal Quality Variance deducted from Trade Receivable.

*** Liability for Salary, Wages and Allowances included in Trade Payables instead of Other Financial Liabilities

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. (₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund/ICD	3632.59		99.70	

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Secured Bonds		649.95		958.70
Co-Operative Share		0.08		0.08
Loans		637.55		1,141.24
Deposits & receivable		15,365.22		15,072.33
Trade receivables		19,623.12		14,408.22
Cash & cash equivalents		5,234.54		2,791.10
Other Bank Balances		12,075.76		25,657.86
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		2,688.10		1,993.38
Trade payables		7,637.63		7,250.96
Security Deposit and Earnest money		2,884.63		2,679.35
Other Liabilities		7,982.97		6,569.96

A brief of each level is given below:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investments, security deposits and other liabilities included in level 3.



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(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

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

(d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

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

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Group considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. Security deposits coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the group, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

3. Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Yearly cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.

The Group risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms.

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the group enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities ("PPUs") and independent power producers ("IPPs");
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants ("CPPs")); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.



E-Auction Scheme

The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who were not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Coal.

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

Expected Credit Losses for trade receivables under simplified approach:-

As at 31.03.2021

(₹ in Crore)

Ageing	Due for 2 months	Due for 6 months	Due for 1 year	Due for 2 year	Due for 3 year	Due for more than 3 year	Total
Gross carrying amount	6952.41	6693.13	3141.31	2443.6	625.21	2310.19	22165.85
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.94%	10.75%	105.61%	11.47%
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	0	0	12.95	22.89	67.18	2439.71	2542.73

As at 31.03.2020

(₹ in Crore)

Ageing	Due for 2 months	Due for 6 months	Due for 1 year	Due for 2 year	Due for 3 year	Due for more than 3 year	Total
Gross carrying amount	8,299.18	3,000.78	1,237.31	1,156.97	1,110.93	1,490.95	16296.12
Expected loss rate	0.11%	1.03%	0.38%	20.75%	28.93%	85.96%	11.58%
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	9.04	31.04	4.64	240.10	321.41	1,281.67	1887.9

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

(₹ in Crore)

Loss allowance on 01.04.2020	1887.90
Change in loss allowance	654.83
Loss allowance on 31.03.2021	2542.73

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting year.

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors forecasts of the Group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Group. The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL is ₹535.00 Crore (₹535.00 Crore), of which fund based limit is ₹240.00 Crore (₹240.00 Crore) and non-fund based limit is ₹295.00 crore (₹295.00 Crore). Further, ₹5000.00 crore (₹5000.00 Crore) was set up as non-fund based limit outside consortium in order to facilitate import of HEMM. Coal India Limited is contingently liable to the extent such facility is actually utilized by the Subsidiary Companies.

Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (INR). The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Group also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Group has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from bank deposits with change in interest rate exposes the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Group policy is to maintain most of its deposits at fixed rate.

Group manages the risk using guidelines from Department of public enterprises (DPE), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

Capital management

The Group being a government entity manages its capital as per the guidelines of Department of investment and public asset management under ministry of finance.

(₹ in Crore)

Capital Structure of the Group is as follows:	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Equity Share capital	6162.73	6162.73
Long term debt	2688.1	1993.38



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

Defined Benefit Plans :

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. The Gratuity Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India, wherein employer contribution is 2.01 % of basic salary and Dearness allowances. Every employee who has rendered continuous service of more than 5 years or more is entitled to receive gratuity amount equal to 15 days salary for each completed years of service computed as (15 days/26 days in a month* last drawn salary and dearness allowance* completed years of service) subject to maximum of Rs 0.20 crores at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide medical care to the executives and their spouses in Company hospital/empaneled hospitals or outpatient/ Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose, wherein employer contribution is 2% of basic salary and Dearness Allowance per month. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

Defined Contribution Plans

a) Provident Fund and Pension

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary i.e. 12% and 7% of Basic salary and Dearness Allowance towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively to a separate trust named Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF). The contribution towards the fund for the year ended 31.03.2021 is ₹7922.68 Crore (₹ 4534.83 Crore for the year ended 31.03.2020) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss (Note 28).

b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non- Executive (CPRMSE-NE)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post-Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE), wherein fixed amount contributed by the employee are recognised as liability.

c) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as "CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007" (referred as New Pension Scheme "NPS"). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, Leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the Company has Life Cover Scheme under Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 notified by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, known as "Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited" (LCS). An amount of Rs 1,25,000 is paid under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.



c) Settlement Allowances

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of Rs 12000/- is paid to all the non-executive cadre employees governed under NCWA on their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010 as settling-in allowance. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

Company has taken group insurance scheme from United India Insurance Company Limited to cover the executives of the company against personal accident known as "Coal India Executives Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme" (GPAIS). GPAIS covers all types of accident on 24 hour basis worldwide. Premium for the scheme is borne by the Company. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date

e) Leave Travel Concession (LTC)

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for "Bharat Bhraman" once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs 8000/- and Rs 12000/- is paid for visiting Home town and "Bharat Bhraman", respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

f) Compensation to Dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the company provides the benefits admissible under The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923. An amount of Rs 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

Funding status of defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits plans are as under:

(i) Funded

- o Gratuity
- o Leave Encashment
- o Medical Benefits
- o Provident Fund
- o Pension Schemes

(ii) Unfunded

- o Life Cover Scheme
- o Settlement Allowance
- o Group Personal Accident Insurance
- o Leave Travel Concession
- o Compensation to dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

Total liability as on 31.03.2021 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2020	Incremental Liability during the period	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2021
Gratuity	21,054.41	137.21	21,191.62
Earned Leave	3,671.39	241.33	3,912.72
Half Pay Leave	571.64	7.40	579.04
Life Cover Scheme	88.78	(15.43)	73.35
Settlement Allowance Executives	60.41	3.99	64.40
Settlement Allowance Non-executives	138.04	(8.71)	129.33
Gross Personal Accident Insurance Scheme	1.10	(0.07)	1.03
Leave Travel Concession	283.61	(13.08)	270.53
Medical Benefits Executives	1,556.27	142.86	1,699.13
Medical Benefits Non-Executives	350.33	235.32	585.65
Compensation to dependents in case of mine accidental death	172.97	19.13	192.10
Total	27,948.95	749.95	28,698.90



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY LIABILITY AS AT 31.03.2021 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

1.

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the year	21,054.42	19,962.15
Current Service Cost	996.46	948.75
Interest Cost	1,342.01	1,219.38
Participant Contribution	0.00	0.00
Plan amendments : vested portion at end of year (past service)	0.00	0.00
Plan Amendments: Non-Vested portion at end of period(Past Service)	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	(362.98)	(1,244.85)
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to Change in Demographic assumption	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	1,087.97	652.89
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to Other reason	0.00	0.00
The effect of change in Foreign exchange rates	0.00	0.00
Benefits Paid	(2,926.25)	(2,973.57)
Acquisition Adjustment	0.00	0.00
Disposal/Transfer of Obligation	0.00	0.00
Curtailment cost	0.00	0.00
Settlement Cost	0.00	0.00
Other(Unsettled Liability at the end of the valuation date)	0.00	0.00
Present Value of obligation at end of the year	21,191.63	21,054.45

2.

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the year	17,020.39	17,314.81
Interest Income	1,165.91	1,142.78
Employer Contributions	1,168.13	1,443.85
Participant Contributions	0.00	0.00
Acquisition/Business Combination	0.00	0.00
Settlement Cost	0.00	0.00
Benefits Paid	(2,926.25)	(2,973.57)
The effect of asset ceiling	0.00	0.00
The effect of change in Foreign Exchange Rates	0.00	0.00
Administrative Expenses and Insurance Premium	0.00	0.00
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	(44.79)	92.52
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the year	16,383.39	17,020.39

3.

(₹ in Crore)

Statement showing reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Funded Status	(4,808.24)	(4,034.06)
Unrecognized Past Service Cost		
Unrecognized actuarial (gain) / loss at end of the year	-	-
Post Measurement Date Employer Contribution(Expected)		
Unfunded Accrued/Prepaid Pension cost		
Fund Asset	16,383.39	17,020.39
Fund Liability	21,191.63	21,054.45

4.

(₹ in Crore)

Statement showing Plan Assumptions:	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Discount Rate	6.85%	6.60%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	6.85%	6.60%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	Executives-9.00%	Executives-9.00%
	Non-Executives- 6.25%	Non-Executives- 6.25%
Mortality Table	IALM 2012-2014 ULTIMATE	
Superannuation at Age	60	60
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.



5.

(₹ in Crore)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit / Loss	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Current Service Cost	996.46	948.75
Past service cost (vested)	0.00	0.00
Past Service Cost(Non-Vested)	0.00	0.00
Net Interest Cost	176.10	76.60
Cost(Loss)/(Gain) on settlement	0.00	0.00
Cost(Loss)/(Gain) on curtailment	0.00	0.00
Actuarial Gain loss Applicable only for last year	0.00	0.00
Employee Expected Contribution	0.00	0.00
Net Effect of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	0.00	0.00
Benefit Cost (Expense recognised in Statement of Profit/Loss)	1172.56	1025.35

6.

(₹ in Crore)

Other Comprehensive Income	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	(362.99)	1,244.85
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to Change in Demographic assumption	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	1,087.95	652.89
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to Other reason	0.00	0.00
Total Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	724.96	1,897.74
Return on Plan Asset, excluding Interest Income	(44.79)	92.53
The effect of asset ceiling	0.00	0.00
Balance at the end of the Period	8.51	308.64
Net (Income) / Expense for the year recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	769.73	1,805.21

7.

Mortality Table	
Age	Mortality (Per Annum)
25	0.000931
30	0.000977
35	0.001202
40	0.00168
45	0.002579
50	0.004436
55	0.007513
60	0.011162
65	0.015932
70	0.024058

8.

(₹ in Crore)

Bifurcation of Net Liability	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Current Liability	2576.62	2685.95
Non-Current Liability	18615.00	18368.47
Net Liability	21191.62	21054.42



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE ENCASHMENT BENEFIT (EL/HPL) AS AT 31.03.2021 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

1.

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the year	4,243.02	3,703.60
Current Service Cost	588.82	546.65
Interest Cost	238.51	204.63
Participant Contribution	0.00	0.00
Plan Amendments: Vested portion at end of period(Past Service)	0.00	0.00
Plan Amendments: Non-Vested portion at end of period (Past Service)	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	(97.79)	310.03
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to Change in Demographic assumption	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	1,041.16	684.79
Actuarial gain/loss on obligations due to Other reason	0.00	0.00
The effect of change in Foreign exchange rates	0.00	0.00
Benefits Paid	(1,521.96)	(1,206.68)
Acquisition Adjustment	0.00	0.00
Disposal/Transfer of Obligation	0.00	0.00
Curtailment cost	0.00	0.00
Settlement Cost	0.00	0.00
Other(Unsettled Liability at the end of the valuation date)	0.00	0.00
Present Value of obligation at end of the year	4,491.76	4,243.02

2.

(₹ in Crore)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the year	1,905.81	1,928.45
Interest Income	130.56	127.28
Employer Contributions	1,527.14	1,039.43
Participant Contributions	0.00	0.00
Acquisition/Business Combination	0.00	0.00
Settlement Cost	0.00	0.00
Benefits Paid	(1,521.96)	(1,184.75)
The effect of asset ceiling	0.00	0.00
The effect of change in Foreign Exchange Rates	0.00	0.00
Administrative Expenses and Insurance Premium	0.00	0.00
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	2.67	(4.59)
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the year	2,044.22	1,905.82

3.

(₹ in Crore)

Statement showing reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Funded Status	(2,447.54)	(2,337.20)
Fund Asset	2,044.22	1,905.82
Fund Liability	4,491.76	4,243.02



4. (₹ in Crore)

Statement showing Plan Assumptions:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Discount Rate	6.85%	6.60%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	6.85%	6.60%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	9.00% for Executives and 6.25% for Non-Executives	9.00% for Executives and 6.25% for Non-Executives
Mortality Table	IALM 2012-2014 ULTIMATE	
Superannuation at Age	60	60
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.
Voluntary Retirement	Ignored	Ignored

5. (₹ in Crore)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit/Loss	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Current Service Cost	588.82	546.65
Past Service Cost(vested)	0.00	0.00
Past Service Cost(Non-Vested)	0.00	0.00
Net Interest Cost	107.97	77.34
Cost(Loss)/(Gain) on settlement	0.00	0.00
Cost(Loss)/(Gain) on curtailment	0.00	0.00
Net Actuarial Gain / Loss	940.68	999.42
Employee Expected Contribution	0.00	0.00
Net Effect of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	0.00	0.00
Benefit Cost (Expense recognised in Statement of Profit/Loss)	1,637.47	1,623.41

6.

Mortality Table	
Age	Mortality (Per Annum)
25	0.000931
30	0.000977
35	0.001202
40	0.00168
45	0.002579
50	0.004436
55	0.007513
60	0.011162
65	0.015932
70	0.024058

7. (₹ in Crore)

Bifurcation of Net Liability	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Current Liability	407.47	383.94
Non-Current Liability	4084.29	3859.11
Net Liability	4491.76	4243.05



COAL INDIA LIMITED

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5. Unrecognized items

a) Contingent Liabilities

1. Claims against the group not acknowledged as debt

(₹ in Crore)

	Central Govt.	State Govt. and Local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2020	31806.14	55754.16	59.78	3904.49	91524.57
Addition during the period	2963.96	487.83	10.25	344.05	3806.09
Claim settled during the period:					
a. From Opening Balance	373.71	324.90	9.47	220.40	928.48
b. Out of addition during the period	0.00	0.06	10.25	1.76	12.07
Closing as on 31.03.2021	34396.39	55917.03	50.31	4026.38	94390.11

(₹ in Crore)

Contingent Liability			
Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
1	Central Government		
	Income Tax	25823.54	24697.86
	Central Excise	4856.3	4762.99
	Clean Energy Cess	1561.44	321.44
	Central Sales Tax	1437.96	1245.4
	Service Tax	715.88	777.77
	Others (Please Specify)	1.27	0.68
	Sub-Total	34396.39	31806.14
2	State Government and Local Authorities		
	Royalty	3252.76	2955.85
	Environment Clearance	46188.7	46188.69
	Sales Tax/VAT	3038.21	3255.43
	Entry Tax	704.59	605.21
	Electricity Duty	122.07	121.46
	MADA	421.48	390.59
	Others	2189.22	2236.93
	Sub-Total	55917.03	55754.16
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises		
	Arbitration Proceedings	0	0
	Suit against the company under litigation	1.28	10.75
	Others(Please Specify)	49.03	49.03
	Sub-Total	50.31	59.78
4	Others: (If any)		
	Miscellaneous - Land & Others	3183.52	2631.33
	Employee Related & Etc.	842.86	1273.16
	Sub-Total	4026.38	3904.49
	Grand Total	94390.11	91524.57

The management of the group believes that the outcome of the above will not have any material adverse effect on the group.



Coal India Limited - Consolidated

The Competition Commission of India (CCI), on the basis of complaints by few coal customers (called as 'informant' in the case) against certain conducts of M/s Coal India Limited, M/s Western Coalfields Limited, M/s South Eastern Coalfields Limited, M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (called as 'opposite' party in the case) heard the case and vide its order dated 09.12.2013, had inter-alia imposed a penalty of ₹1773.05 Crores. The appeal against the above order was filed with Competition Appellate Tribunal and as per their judgement dated 17.05.2016 appeal of Coal India Limited has been allowed, impugned orders of CCI have been set aside and the matters are remitted back to the Commission for deciding the issues arising out of the information afresh. The CCI passed the fresh impugned Order on 24th March, 2017 with a reduction of penalty to Rs. 591.01 Crores. Coal India Ltd. has filed appeal before the NCLAT against the Fresh Impugned Order and a stay has been granted on the operation of Impugned Order.

Eastern Coalfields Limited

"Demand of State of Jharkhand and District Mining Officer Dhanbad as penalty for illegal or unlawful Mined Mineral under MMDR Act 1957 on the basis of judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court: Government of Jharkhand has raised a demand under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 as a penalty for illegally or unlawfully mined mineral of ₹2,178.14 Crore. State of Jharkhand and District Mining Officer, Dhanbad had issued 11 Demand notices to Rajmahal area, S.P Mines and Mugma area claiming the penalty mentioned above. CGM (GM I/C), Rajmahal, SP Mine, Mugma Area of ECL have filed 11 Revision Application challenging the Demand notices issued by the State of Jharkhand regarding alleged violation before the Revisional Authority, Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

Revisional Authority, Hon'ble Coal tribunal, Ministry of Coal vide order dated 22.01.2018, has stayed the demand notices, till further order. Further, Revisional Authority, Hon'ble Coal tribunal, Ministry of Coal has directed that no Coercive action shall be taken against the Applicant by the respondents pursuant to the impugned demand notices.

Till date the Stay order issued for the demand notices are continuing.

Bharat Coaking Coal Limited

i) Demand notices amounting to ₹17344.46 crore have been issued in respect of 47 Projects/Mines/Collieries of the Company by State Government in pursuance of the judgment dated 02.08.2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide W.P. (C) No. 114 of 2014 in Common Cause vs. Union of India & Ors. It has been alleged that Coal Production have been undertaken either without Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance, Consent to operate and/or NOC/Consent to Establish or beyond the approved limits of production given under such clearances. The execution of the above demand notices is stayed in exercise of the power under rule 55(5) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 read with Sec 30 of the MMDR Act, till further order. Accordingly, the above amount has been shown as Contingent Liability.

ii) In BCCL, due to dispute on Lease Agreement of Captive Power Plant (WJ Area), the Service Tax on outstanding Lease Rent from 2nd Nine-Months of 2014-15 (Service Tax for the 1st Nine-Months of 2014-15 on the corresponding outstanding Lease Rent already paid) to 3rd Nine-Months of 2015-2016 (Plant handed over to the Company on 15.12.2016) amounting to ₹1.06 Crore has been shown under Contingent Liability.

iii) BCCL has preferred a writ petition bearing no. WP(T)3583 of 2015 before Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court against Demand Notice from Dhanbad Municipal Corporation for payment of Holding Tax amounting to ₹252.23 Crore. Since the matter is sub-judice the same has been shown as Contingent Liability under the head "Holding Tax".

iv) As per the terms of Agreement, there are Receivables from DLF against cost of supply of (i) rejects and (ii) startup/back up / emergency power by Madhuban Coal Washery (MCW) to DLF and Payables to DLF for Energy received by MCW from Captive Power Plant (CPP) installed by DLF. The matter is sub-judice-one at Dhanbad Court and another at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi—on account of disputes over price/quality of rejects vis-à-vis below guaranteed performance of CPP. Accordingly, Interest receivable/payable on net outstanding has not been accounted for at this stage. However, the net interest @ 18% p.a simple upto 31st March, 2021 comes to ₹31.83 Crore (upto 31st March, 2020 ₹30.12 Crore) payable to DLF and has so been considered as Contingent Liability.

Central Coalfields Limited

Following the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Common Cause vs. UOI and Others (W.P. (C) No. 114 of 2014), certain District Mining Officers of Jharkhand, issued demand notices in 42 projects, alleging the production in these projects exceeding the available Environmental Clearances limits.

The Company has duly filed revision petition against the above demands, before the Hon'ble Coal Tribunal, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India, the adjudicating authority under the MMDR, Act. The Revisional Authority Ministry of Coal Govt. of India in their interim order dated 16.01.2018 has admitted the revision application and stayed the execution of the demand order of ₹13568.50 (₹13568.50 Crores) till further order.

The demand notice was issued in favour of CCL on behalf of 42 projects and the issue is dealt by Environmental Department of CCL, hence, the same is kept at HQ. and shown under contingent liability of CCL.



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South Eastern Coalfields Limited

Collector–Raigarh & Korba and Koriya have issued show cause / demand notices demanding ₹10182.64 Crore for excess production beyond the limit of Environment clearance, Mining plans and Section 21(5) of the MMDR Act etc. Replies /Appeal to some notices has been submitted to respective collectors and some replies are under process for legal vetting.

II. Guarantee

As on 31.03.2021 Bank guarantee issued is ₹880.98 Crore (₹749.4Crore).

III. Letter of Credit

As on 31.03.2021 outstanding letter of credit is ₹1106.24 Crore (₹8390.23Crore).

b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: ₹10498.46 Crore (₹8083.17 Crore). Other Commitments: ₹54734.77 Crore (₹48312.81 Crore).

6. Group Information

Name	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
			31-03-2021	31-03-2020
Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
Central Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
Northern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
Western Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	100%	100%
CMPDI Limited	Consultancy support in Coal and Mineral exploration	India	100%	100%

7. Other Information

a) Provisions

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 except those relating to employee benefits which are valued actuarially, for the year ended 31.03.2021 are given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	Addition during the period	Write back/Adj./ Paid during the period	Closing Balance as on 31-03-2021
Note 3:- Property, Plant and Equipments :				
Impairment of Assets :	149.56	56.23	-	205.79
Note 4:- Capital Work in Progress :				
Against CWIP :	34.03	20.49	-	54.52
Note 5:- Exploration And Evaluation Assets :				
Provision and Impairment :	8.85	0.44	-	9.29
Note 8:- Loans :				
Other Loans :	1.95	-	-	1.95
Note 9:- Other Financial Assets:				
Security Deposit for utilities	0.37	0.30	-	0.67
Other Deposit and Receivables	27.69	0.59	-	28.28
Claims & other receivables	63.70	6.32	-	70.02
Note 10:- Other Non-Current Assets :				
Capital Advances	8.65	1.67	-	10.32
Security Deposit for utilities	1.81	-	-	1.81
Other Deposits and Advances	1.54	0.04	-	1.58
Note 11:- Other Current Assets:				
Advance for Revenue (goods & services)	9.19	-	0.16	9.03
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.89	-	-	0.89



Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2019	Addition during the period	Write back/Adj./ Paid during the period	Closing Balance as on 31-03-2021
Other Advances and Deposits	24.53	0.32	-	24.85
Note 13:-Trade Receivables :				
Provision for bad & doubtful debts :	1,887.90	961.91	307.08	2,542.73
Note 21 :- Non-Current & Current Provision :				
Gratuity	4,165.00	1,131.12	337.32	4,958.80
Leave Encashment	2,345.07	1,426.10	1,310.53	2,460.64
Ex-Gratia	1,721.43	1,700.03	1,706.66	1,714.80
Performance Related Pay	1,451.63	616.17	1,040.73	1,027.07
Other Employee Benefits	2,349.58	1,118.67	892.82	2,575.43
NCWA-X	-	7.41	7.41	-
Executive Pay Revision	-	1.29	1.29	-
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	6,820.43	446.46	535.39	6,731.50
Stripping Activity Adjustment	47,455.67	75,806.18	74,355.81	48,906.04
Others	696.08	65.33	(508.82)	1,270.23

b) Segment Reporting

The Group is primarily engaged in a single segment business of production and sale of Coal. The income from interest and other income is less than 10% of the total revenue; hence no separate segment is recognized for the same.

c) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders	12,699.89	16,714.19
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	61,62,72,8327	61,62,72,8327
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹10/- per share)	₹20.61	₹ 27.12

d) Related Party Disclosures

Post-Employment Benefit Fund:

- Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan with LIC.
- New Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan with LIC (for employees joining after 01.04.2014).
- New Group Leave Encashment Scheme with LIC.
- Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF).
- Contributory Post-Retirement Medical Scheme for Executive Trust
- CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme-2007

The list of related parties is as follows :-

Coal India Limited

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri Pramod Agrawal	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.02.2020
Shri Binay Dayal	Director (Technical)	11.10.2017
Shri R. P. Srivastava	Director (P&IR)	31.01.2018 - 31.01.2021
Shri Sanjiv Soni	Director(Finance)	10.07.2019
Shri S. N. Tiwari	Director(Marketing)	01.02.2019
	Director(Personal)	01.02.2021
Shri V. K. Tiwari, Addl. Secretary	Govt. Nominee Directors	29.11.2019
Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Govt. Nominee Directors	24.08.2020
Shri Vinod Kumar Thakral	Independent Director	06.09.2017 - 05.09.2020
Shri Bharatbhai Laxmanbhai Gajipara	Independent Director	22.09.2017 - 05.09.2020
Shri M Viswanathan, Company Secretary	Company Secretary	14.12.2011
Eastern Coalfields Limited		
Shri Prem Sagar Mishra	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	20.08.2018
Shri Sanjiv Soni	Director Finance, CIL, Part time Official Director	29.10.2019
Shri Jaiprakash Gupta	Director (Technical) P&P	18-06-2018
Shri Vinay Ranjan	Director (Personnel)	16.08.2018
Shri B.Veera Reddy	Director (Technical/Operations)	01.01.2020



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Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri Gautam Chandra De	Director (Finance)	03.03.2020
Shri Animesh Bharti	Economic Adviser, MoC, Part-time Official Director	17.03.2020
Shri Pravin Kant	Independent Director	13.12.2018
Shri Anil Kumar Ganeriwala	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri Rambabu Pathak	Company Secretary	02.07.2018
Bharat Coking Coal Limited		
Shri Gopal Singh	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.09.2020 - 31.01.2021
Shri P.M.Prasad	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	02.08.2019 - 31.08.2020, 01.02.2021; continuing
Shri P.V.K.R. Mallikarjuna	Director (Personnel)	01.06.2020
Shri Samiran Dutta	Director (Finance)	18.07.2019
Shri R.S. Mahapatra	Director (Personnel)	22.12.2017 - 31.05.2020
Shri Rakesh Kumar	Director (Technical/Op)	12.03.2019 - 31.03.2021
Shri Chanchal Goswami	Director (Technical/P&P)	04.11.2019
Dr. K.S. Khobragade	Independent Director	06.09.2017 - 5.09.2020
Shri Narendra Singh	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri Binay Dayal	Part time Director (DT CIL)	09.11.2017
Shri B P Pati	Part time Director (J S MOC)	03.10.2018
Shri B.K. Parui	Company Secretary	30.08.2013
Central Coalfields Limited		
Shri P.M.Prasad	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.09.2020
Shri. Gopal Singh	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.03.2012- 31.08.2020
Shri N.K. Agarwala	Director (Finance)	18.07.2019
Shri Vinay Ranjan	Director (Personnel)	24.01.2020
Shri V.K.Srivastava	Director (Technical/Operations)	15.05.2018
Shri Bhola Singh	Director (Technical/P&P)	15.01.2019
Shri Mukesh Choudhary, Director,	Government Director Ministry of Coal	05.06.2020
Shri Subhanu Kashyap	Independent Director	13.12.2018
Shri Ram Prakash Srivastava	Government Director	19.02.2018 - 31.01.2021
Shri Shiv Arora	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri Harbans Singh	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Smt. Jajula Gowri	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri Ravi Prakash	Company Secretary	13.07.2017
Shri Binay Dayal	Government Director	11.02.2021
Western Coalfields Limited		
Shri Manoj Kumar	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	01.01.2021
Shri Rajiv R Mishra	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	11.10.2014 - 31.12.2020
Shri R.P. Shukla	Director (Finance)	31.07.2020
Shri S. M. Choudhary	Director (Finance)	02.03.2016 - 12.10.2019 & 17.10.2019 - 30.07.2020
Shri Manoj Kumar	Director (Technical)	11.10.2014 - 07.02.2021
Shri Ajit Kumar Chowdhary	Director (Technical)	14.12.2018
Dr. Sanjay Kumar	Director (Personnel)	23.07.2015
Shri Baban Singh	Director (Technical)	08.02.2021
Shri Bhabani Prasad Pati	Govt. Nominee Directors	17.03.2020
Shri Satyendra Nath Tiwary	Director Marketing Coal India Limited	11.02.2021
Shri R. P. Shrivastava	Govt. Nominee Directors	23.07.2015 - 31.01.2021
Dr. Darshan C Deshmukh	Independent Director	25.07.2019
Shri Rameher	Company Secretary	01.02.2008
Northern Coalfields Limited		
Shri P.K. Sinha	Chairman-cum Managing Director	22.12.2017
Shri M. Nagaraju	Part Time Official Director	07.03.2020
Shri S N Tiwary	Part Time Official Director	23.12.2019
Shri R.N. Dubey	Director (Finance) & C F O	01.06.2020
Shri B. P. Pandey	Independent Director	13.12.2018
Shri Gunadhar Pandey	Director (Technical/ Operations)	01.02.2015 - 31.07.2020
Shri N.N. Thakur	Director (Finance) & C F O	19.06.2018 - 31.05.2020
Shri M.K.Prasad	Director (Technical/ P&P)	14.08.2019 - 30.04.2020
Shri Bimlendu Kumar	Director (Personnel)	25.02.2020
Dr. Anindya Sinha	Director (Technical/ Operations)	30.04.2020



Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri S.S. Sinha	Director (Technical/ P&P)	01.08.2020
Shri Harsh Chauhan	Company Secretary	28.01.2019
South Eastern Coalfields Limited		
Shri A. P. Panda	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	28.12.2018
Dr. R.S. Jha	Director (Personnel)	29.09.2014 - 31.01.2021
Shri. R.K. Nigam	Director (Technical) /Operations	01.05.2019 - 31.10.2020
Shri M.K.Prasad	Director (Technical) /P& P & Operations	18.06.2019
Shri S.M.Choudhary	Director (Finance) & Personal	12.10.2019
Shri S. K. Pal	Director (Technical) /P& P	15.12.2020
Shri. S.M. Yunus	Company Secretary	17.08.2010
Ms. Vismita Tej	Govt. Nominee Director	30.12.2020
Shri S. B. Negi	Govt. Nominee Director	28.10.2020 - 30.12.2020
Shri R. K. Sinha	Govt. Nominee Director	29.11.2019 - 10.07.2020
Shri. Sanjiv Soni	Govt. Nominee Director	29.10.2019
Shri S.K.Deshpande	Independent Director	25.07.2019
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited		
Shri P. K. Sinha	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.11.2020
Shri B.N.Shukla	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	14.06.2019 - 31.10.2020
Shri O. P. Singh	Director (Technical-operation)	01.09.2016
Shri K. R. Vasudevan	Director (Finance)	04.02.2018
Shri Baban Singh	Director (Technical-P&P)	29.04.2020
Shri K.Rao	Director (Personnel)	18.12.2019
Shri A. K. Singh	Company Secretary	19.11.2012
Ms. Seema Sharma	Independent Director	06.09.2017 - 05.09.2020
Shri S. N. Tiwary	Part-Time Official Director	23.12.2019
Shri M. Nagaraju	Part-Time Official Director	17.03.2020
Shri S.Mohan	Independent Director	10.07.2019
CMPDIL		
Shri Shekhar Saran	Chairman Cum Managing Director	01.01.2016
Shri K K Mishra	Director Technical	11.10.2018
Shri R N Jha	Director Technical	30.01.2019
Shri A.K Rana	Director Technical	01.08.2019
Shri Satendra Kumar Gomasta	Director Technical	25.02.2020
Shri Mukesh Choudhary	Govt. Nominee Director	26.05.2020
Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Smt.Alka Panda	Independent Director	10.07.2019
Shri Binay Dayal	Director	09.11.2017
Shri Pramod Singh Chauhan	Independent Director	16.10.2019
Shri B.K.Pandey	Chief Financial Officer	03.06.2019 - 30.07.2020
Shri R.N. Sur	Chief Financial Officer	01.08.2020
Shri Abhishek Mundra	Company Secretary	18.02.2016

Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2021
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
	Gross Salary	22.86	17.02
	Medical Benefits	0.23	0.25
	Perquisites and other benefits	8.62	6.85
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits		
	Contribution to P.F. & other fund	4.75	4.86
iii)	Termination Benefits	1.51	0.98
	TOTAL	37.97	29.96



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Note:

(i) Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed to use of cars for private journey upto a ceiling of 1000 KMs on payment of 2000 per month as per service conditions.

Payment to Independent Directors

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Payment to Independent Directors	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
i)	Sitting Fees	1.19	2.21

Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
i)	Amount Payable	Nil	Nil
ii)	Amount Receivable	Nil	Nil

Entities under the control of the same government:

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the entity	Transaction	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
NTPC	Sale of Coal	26915.67	26134.34

e) **Deferred tax Asset and Liability are being offset as they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.**

Deferred tax Asset/ Liability :

(₹ in Crore)

		31.03.2021	31.03.2020
A.	Deferred Tax Assets:		
	Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims & Debts	909.8	927.54
	Employee Benefits	2000.04	2119.43
	Others	2001.02	1465.94
	TOTAL OF (A)	9410.86	5412.91
B.	Deferred Tax Liability:		
	Related to Fixed Assets	1163.83	652.13
	Others	409.67	395.36
	TOTAL OF (B)	1573.5	1047.49
	Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (A-B)	3337.36	3465.42

f) Leases

i) South Eastern Coalfields Limited in terms of License Agreement dated 19th day of March 2001 executed with M/s Apollo Hospital Enterprises Ltd., Chennai has granted the latter a right to occupy and use the fully constructed main hospital building measuring 2,97,099.74 Sq.ft. (27611.50 Sqm) and the residential quarters measuring 55,333 Sq.ft. (5142.47 Sqm) together with superstructures on the land such as substation building, sewerage treatment plant and pump house. The license agreement provides for a lease year of 30 years from the effective date of the commencement of the lease i.e. November 2001.

The lease rental payable by the Apollo Hospital is accounted for as per the agreement. As per the agreement, the lease rental receivable from Apollo Hospital on the Balance Sheet date, for main hospital building is ₹4/- per Sq.ft. per month (₹4/- per Sq.ft. per month) ₹1.43 Crore or 1/3rd of net profit arrived from the operation of this division of the hospital of the licensee, whichever is more and for residential quarters the rate is ₹2/- per Sq.ft. per month (₹2/- per Sq.ft. per month) ₹0.13 Crore. The lease rental by Apollo Hospital for the year ended on Balance Sheet date accounted for is ₹0.39 Crore (₹0.39 Crore) towards minimum rental.

The cost of the gross assets leased to Apollo Hospital Enterprises Ltd. furnished under the schedule of Fixed Assets is ₹31.32 Crore (₹31.32 Crore) accumulated depreciation as on Balance Sheet date is ₹11.36 Crore (₹10.82 Crore), the depreciation recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended is ₹0.56 Crore (₹0.56 Crore).

The future minimum lease receivable in the aggregate as on 31.03.2021 is ₹16.21 Crore (₹17.13 Crore) for each of the following years is as under

(₹ in Crore)

		As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(I)	Not later than one year	1.56	1.56
(II)	Later than one year and not later than five years	6.23	6.23
(III)	Later than five years and till the year of lease	7.78	9.34



- (ii) a) SECL in terms of License Agreements dated 03.01.2007 and 16.05.2008 executed with M/s Aryan Coal Beneficiations Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding Junadih No.3 at Gevra Area on lease for a year of 20 years with effect from 23.05.2006. Lease Rent ₹1.99 Crores (₹1.81 Crores) received / receivable for the current period/year.
- b) SECL in terms of License Agreements dated 03.01.2007 and 16.05.2008 executed with M/s Aryan Coal Beneficiations Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding Junadih No.4 at Gevra Area for a lease year of 20 years w.e.f. 23.08.1999. Lease Rent ₹2.02 Crores (₹1.84 Crores) received / receivable for the current period/year. Renewal of lease Agreement is under process.
- c) SECL in terms of Lease Agreements dated 15.10.2007 executed with M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding line no. 2 Dipka Area for an applied lease year of 30 years w.e.f Oct 2007 vide letter no. 13-14/81 dated 18.07.14. Lease Rent ₹2.30 Crores (₹2.09 Crores) received/ receivable for the current period/year.
- d) Leased out Assets (Line No-2) to M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) ₹19.21 Crores and accumulated depreciation as on Balance Sheet date is ₹14.33 Crores (₹13.54 crores).

The future minimum lease rental receivable in the aggregate at the end of the year is ₹114.04 Crores (₹117.24 Crores) for each of the following years is as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	As at 31.03.2021				As at 31.03.2020
	Junadih Sdg-3(a)	Junadih Sdg-4*(b)	Line No. 2(d)	Total	
Not later than one year	4.19	2.02	2.53	8.74	7.22
Later than one year and not later than five year	11.20	0.00	12.90	24.10	21.91
Later than five years and till the period of lease	0.50	0.00	80.70	81.20	88.11
	15.89	2.02	96.13	114.04	117.24

No contingent rents are recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account.

- iii) SECL in terms of License agreement with M/s Gujarat State Electricity Board, Vadodara, Gujarat dated 17.10.2005 has granted the later a right to use land for construction & operation of Railway siding Junadih line no 5 at Gevra area for a year of 20 years with effect from 17.10.2005. Lease Rent ₹1.22 Crores (₹1.11 Crores) has been received for the current period/ year.

The Company in terms of Lease Agreements executed with M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) has granted the later a right to use the land for construction of washery and siding facilities at Dipka Project on lease for a year of 30 years with effect from 01.11.1996. Lease Rent ₹3.53 Crore (₹3.21 Crore) received/receivable during the current period/ year.

Leased out Assets to M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) valued ₹0.86 Crore (₹0.82 Crore) for Land and accumulated depreciation as on Balance Sheet date is ₹0.50 Crore (₹0.42 Crore).

The future minimum lease rental receivable in the aggregate at the end of the year is ₹35.14 Crores (₹38.68 Crores) for each of the following periods is as under :

(₹ in Crore)

Year	As at 31.03.2021			As at 31.03.2020
	Land for Junadih Sdg-5 (a)	Land for Washery & Siding (b)	Total (a + b)	
Not later than one year	2.57	3.89	6.46	4.76
Later than one year and not later than five year	5.98	19.85	25.83	24.31
Later than five years and till the period of lease	0	2.85	2.85	9.61
	8.55	26.59	35.14	38.68

No contingent rents are recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account.

- iv) CCL in terms of lease agreement with M/s Imperial Fastners Pvt. Limited, has been granted a right to occupy and use the assets of the Company. The cost of gross carrying amount of the asset is ₹80.19 Crores (PY ₹ 80.19 Crores) and progressive depreciation there on is ₹77.69 Crores (PY ₹ 77.69 Crores) and WDV is ₹2.50 Crores (PY ₹ 2.50 Crores) (reserve value). The future minimum lease payment receivable in the aggregate during the period of lease is ₹20.64 Crores. The details of future lease payment receivables are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(I)	Not later than one year	3.84	3.84
(II)	Later than one year and not later than five years	15.36	15.36
(III)	Later than five years and till the year of lease	1.44	5.28
	Total	20.64	24.48



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- v) CCL in terms of lease agreement with Punjab State Electricity Board, has been granted a right to use 15.50 acres of land of the company. The cost of gross carrying amount of the asset is ₹7.90 (PY ₹ 7.90 Crores) and progressive depreciation there on is ₹7.90 Crores (PY ₹ 7.90 Crores) and WDV is Nil (PY Nil). The future minimum lease payment receivable in aggregate during the period of lease is ₹2.98 Crores. The details of future lease payments receivable are as under: -

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(I) Not later than	0.19	0.19
(II) Later than one	0.77	0.77
(III) Later than five	2.02	2.21
Total	2.98	3.17

- vi) CCL has entered Lease agreement with M/s. IFPL was entered in the year 2005 for a period of 20 years, and is valid up to 2025. As per Agreement, the company will supply washery rejects and IFPL will generate power and supply to Kathara Area. As per the provisions of Lease agreement, IFPL will pay ₹32 Lakhs per month as Lease rent. IFPL has suspended operation from July 2018 and also not making payment of Lease rent. As a result, a provision to the tune of ₹1.60 Crores has been made during the year 2018-19 towards the differential amount of lease rental receivables amounting to ₹ 4.02 Crores and Power expenses payable to IFPL for ₹2.42 Crores. Further provision of ₹6.72 Crores has been made toward Lease rental receivable.
- vii) CCL has entered in to a Lease Agreement with East Central Railway for use of Railway Land for construction of Konar Siding under Bokaro & Kargali Area vide Agreement No. W466/Land lease/Konar Siding Dt. 05/06/2017. The Lease Agreement will be for a period of 35 years from 01.04.2016. CCL has deposited one time Lease rental amounting to ₹ 27.19 Crores to E.C. Railway. The amount paid as Lease rentals is shown under the head ' Right to Use (Lease)' in Note 3, Property, Plant & Equipment as per the requirement of Ind As 116.
- viii) BCCL(CV Area) had leased out 2nd line of Damagoria Railway Siding to Maithon Power Limited (MPL) for the extended period from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021 at a Lease Rent of ₹ 3.68 Crore. Details of the said asset under lease as on 31st December, 2020 are given below:-

Sl No	Particulars	Gross Block	Depreciation Current Year	Impairment Current Year	Progressive Depreciation	Progressive Impairment
1	Damagaria Railway Siding	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00

- ix) **Captive Power Plant of WJ Area:** In BCCL, as per lease agreement dated 18th march 2010 lease rent @ ₹6.60 Crore per annum (inclusive of Taxes) was receivable from the lessee M/s OSD Coke (Consortium) Pvt. Ltd. towards lease of Captive power plant of Western Jharia area. The lease was valid for 20 years. The lessee has filed a writ petition in the Jharkhand high Court on disputes over tariff valuation etc. and has stopped operating the power plant as well as payment of lease rent. The Plant has been handed over to BCCL from 16th Dec'2015 as per decision of Arbitrator appointed by Jharkhand High Court. In view of the above, the outstanding lease rent amounting to ₹6.60 Crore for the year 2014-15 and ₹4.67 Crore for the year 2015-16 (upto 15th Dec'2015) has not been accounted for.
- x) The Company (Washery Construction Division) had taken railway land measuring about 10.647 acre vide lease agreement dated 12.06.2020 for construction and operation of private siding at 5MTPA PEH under Dhanbad Division for 35 years from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2053 for ₹23.24 crore paid upfront on 07.08.2019.
- g) **Insurance and escalation claims**
Insurance and escalation claims are accounted for on the basis of admission/final settlement.
- h) **Provisions made in the Accounts**
Provisions made in the accounts against slow moving/non-moving/obsolete stores, claims receivable, advances, doubtful debts etc. are considered adequate to cover possible losses.
- i) **Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.**
In the opinion of the Management, assets other than fixed assets and non-current investments have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.
- j) **Current Liabilities**
Estimated liability has been provided where actual liability could not be measured.
- k) **Balance Confirmations**
Balance confirmation/reconciliation is carried out for cash & bank balances, certain loans & advances, long term liabilities and current liabilities. Provision is taken against all doubtful unconfirmed balances.
- l) **Other Matters reported in the financial statements of subsidiary companies**
Eastern Coalfields Limited

Fund under Master Plan: Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) receives fund under Master Plan for dealing with rehabilitation of persons dwelling in coal bearing / fire affected area of the Company leasehold. Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) is the implementing agency for rehabilitation of persons dwelling in non-ECL houses, for which the Company acts as a nodal agency. Fund received as nodal agency is advanced to ADDA and such Advance (shown under Other Advance in Note-11) as well as the relevant Fund, both are adjusted on the basis of utilization statement submitted by ADDA. There is an unutilised fund of ₹11.44 Crore as on 31st March, 2021 (as on 31st March, 2020 ₹204.35 Crore) awaiting utilization certificate from ADDA for their adjustment.

**Bharat Coaking Coal Limited**

- i) **Possession of Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine:** Allocation of Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine (Bokaro) in 2006 by Government of India (GOI) to Electro steel Casting Limited stood de-allocated w.e.f. 31.03.2015 and thereafter Govt. of India (GOI) assigned the said mine to the designated Custodian i.e. 'Chairman, CIL' in terms of the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 (DO No. 13016/36/2015-CA-III dated 31.03.2015 issued by the Joint Secretary MOC). Chairman CIL, in turn, authorized 'CMD, BCCL' to act on his behalf (CIL/CH/CUSTODIAN/27/1608 dated 31.03.2015). Accordingly, Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine was placed under the administrative control of Eastern Jharia Area (Dhanbad) of the Company (Office Order No. the Company: CS: F17 (A):138 dated 03/04/2015 issued by Company Secretary the Company). Now, vide Office Memorandum No.13016/77/2015-CA-III dated 06.10.2015 of GOI, MOC, Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine has been allotted to M/s SAIL and the Designated Custodian i.e. Chairman, CIL has been advised to hand over possession of the mine to SAIL. Accordingly, it has been handed over to SAIL as confirmed by GM, Eastern Jharia Area vide his Letter No. BCCL/GM/EJA/2016/1429 dated 28.07.2016 enclosing there with charge hand-over and take-over report. Further, the Company has spent ₹5.08 Crore up to 28.07.2016 (Power bill ₹4.04 Crore, Repair & Maintenance and others ₹1.04 Crore) on maintaining the possession of the mine as custodian which has been booked as 'Receivable' in the Accounts. The amount is recoverable from SAIL. SAIL has also lodged claim of Rs 17 crores towards dewatering of mines etc. which was not reasonably accepted by BCCL Management.
- Again GOI appointed Chairman, CIL to manage and operate the said mines vide notification in the Gazette of India F. No. CBA2-13016/1/2018-CBA2 dated 13th Feb, 2020. Chairman CIL, in turn, authorized 'CMD, BCCL' to act on his behalf to manage and operate the said mines as per relevant provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015 as amended by Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 and the rules made thereunder. Accordingly the mine has been placed under the administrative control of GM, Eastern Jharia Area (Dhanbad) of the Company vide Letter no. BCCL/D(T)/P&P/F-83(B)/2020/45 dated 03/03/2020 to manage and operate with immediate effect.
- ii) In the past, the BCCL was not paying the Excise Duty on Royalty & SED but on the advice of CIL, the Company released the payment of Rs.73.99 Crore towards this for the period from 01.03.2011 to 28.02.2013. In consideration of the above, supplementary bills were raised on consumers amounting to Rs. 78.27 Crore for the earlier period besides regular billing of Excise Duty on Royalty & SED. The Company has so far (upto 31.03.2020) realized Rs. 73.21 Crore and the balance amount not yet realized is Rs. 5.06 Crore. The unrealized amount belongs mostly to e-auction consumers, out of which 17 consumers have opposed the demand by the Company amounting to Rs.0.35 Crore in the court of law. Against the amount of Rs. 5.06 Crore, provision to the tune of Rs.4.95Crore stands as on 31.03.2021.
- iii) The Company (BCCL, Kolkata Office) has filed a civil suit in the High Court at Kolkata (G.A. No.2797 of 2013/ C.S. No. 11 of 2013) against M/s Turner Morrison Limited, Kolkata for (i) a declaration that the Company is the lawful owner of the its present office premises at 6, Lyons Range, Kolkata-700001, (ii) a declaration that there was no relationship as the landlord and the tenant between them and (iii) a decree of ₹187.74 crore with interest against the Rent etc. already paid by the Company to M/s Turner Morrison Limited, Kolkata. Besides this there are some more claims of the Company in the court of law amounting to ₹0.04crore.
- iv) **Fund under Master Plan:** Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) receives fund from Coal India Limited against Master Plan for dealing with fire and rehabilitation of persons dwelling in coal bearing / fire affected area of the Company leasehold. The Company is the implementing agency for fire projects and rehabilitation of persons dwelling in the Company houses. Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA) is the implementing agency for rehabilitation of persons dwelling in non-BCCL houses, for which the Company acts as a nodal agency. Fund received as nodal agency is advanced to JRDA and such Advance (shown under Other Advance in Note-11) as well as the relevant Fund, both are adjusted on the basis of utilization statement submitted by JRDA. There is an Advance of ₹198.14 Crore as on 31st March, 2021 (as on 31st March,2020 ₹262.57Crore) to JRDA awaiting utilization certificate for their adjustment.

Postition of unutilised fund under master plan as on 31st March, 2021 is shown hereunder

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Opening balance of unutilized fund under Master Plan at the beginning of the period / year	313.17	326.05
Fund Received during the period / year	269.00	15.44
Utilization /adjustment during the period / year	294.89	28.32
Closing balance of unutilized fund	287.28	313.17

Central Coalfields Limited

- i) The Government of Jharkhand has demanded Royalty for ₹ 2.79 Crores in respect of 9 LT non-vendable coal at Rajrappa Area written-off in the year 1989. CCL preferred to appeal before Commissioner of Mines, Jharkhand but the same was rejected. On rejection, the company filed writ petition WP 1754(c) of 2014 before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand and the same was pending at the court. Last hearing date was 09.05.2016. Hon'ble High Court has directed Government of Jharkhand to produce documentary evidence in support of their claim which has not been filed till date by them.
- ii) There is a long pending dispute over capitalization cost of Rajrappa and Giddi Captive Power Plant, commissioned by EIPL on Built Own and Operate (BOO) basis and the dispute is pending in Civil Appeal No. 7403 of 2009, filed by the Company before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the Order dated 31.07.2009 of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission duly confirmed by the Appellate Tribunal.

Pursuant to Interim Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 14.09.12 and 23.11.12 passed in the said Appeal, the Company had accounted for a liability of ₹ 94.33 Crores. in 2012-13 upto the period March, 2008. Out of which ₹ 83.03 Crores had been



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paid to EIPL (erstwhile DLF Ltd) as 25% deemed energy charges during the said period. Further, an ad-hoc payment of ₹ 75 Crores and ₹ 25 Crores had been made on 20.11.13 and 10.01.14 respectively as per directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court revised amount payable from April'08 to March'14 had been calculated based on the methodology adopted by JSERC in determining the revised tariff up to the period March' 08. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 23.25 Crores had been provided during the financial year 2013-14 in addition to ₹ 94.33 Crores, which was already provided in the Financial Statements of 2012-13. For the financial year 2014-15, additional liability of ₹ 3.26 Crores has been provided. For the financial year 2015-16 additional liability of ₹ 0.26 Crores has also been provided.

The details of balance receivable amount from EIPL are as under:

₹ in crores

a) Differential Tariff for the period upto March'08-in respect of which liability has been provided in the Financial Statements of 2012-13.	94.33	94.33
b) Differential Tariff for the period April'08- to March'14 in respect of which liability has been provided in the year 2013-14.	23.25	23.25
c) Old keep back amount in respect of deemed energy charges	31.36	31.36
d) Differential tariff for the year 2014-15	3.26	3.26
e) Differential tariff for the year 2015-16 (A/C-Rajrappa Area)	0.26	0.26
	152.46	152.46
Less: Ad-hoc payment(as per Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court	183.03	183.03
Net Balance amount(shown in Note-9 under the head Other Receivables)	30.57	30.57

However, EIPL has submitted their demand for ₹ 302.63 Crores on 17.09.2012 including ₹ 134.20 Crores on account of interest on delayed payment which is beyond the purview of PPA and the matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As per clause 1.18.3 of the Power Purchase Agreement with M/s. EIPL, from the date of expiry of one year from commissioning of the respective power plant, increase/decrease of fuel components of tariff due to variation in fuel cost shall be determined. The initial price of rejects as per clause 1.14 of PPA was ₹ 90 per tonne.

Accordingly, calculation had been made as per clause 1.18.3 of PPA and additional revenue receivable on account of revision in price of rejects net off with additional tariff payable on account of revised tariff due to increase in fuel cost had been considered in the Financial Statements for the year 2013-14 and supplementary bill to EIPL had also been raised. "Subsequently, during the financial year 2014-15 the price of rejects was again revised based on the recommendations of the CCL standing committee of Sales and Marketing department and the same was communicated to Director(Operation) of DLF Ltd. vide letter Ref. No. GM(E&M)/DLF/14/ 3530-36 dated. 17.11.2014. As per letter, G grade slake coal which was the lowest grade under UHV system of pricing applicable prior to 01.01.2012 will be charged for the period from July,2000 to December, 2011 from EIPL. Consequent upon the issue of above letter, Sales bill and power tariff has been revised.

As on 31.03.2016, the amount receivable from EIPL on account of supply of rejects after adjusting enhanced tariff was ₹ 38.69 Crores. Due to non-payment of the same, the following action has been taken:

As per clause 2.6 of the Power Purchase Agreement dated. 8th February, 1993, in the event of any dispute arising out of or in relation to the agreement, the same shall be referred to the sole arbitration of an arbitrator mutually acceptable to CIL & EIPL as per provisions of Arbitration Act. The emerging situation is that as the parties to the agreement have failed to mutually agree to the appointment of an arbitrator, the petitioner (CCL) is left with no other alternative but to move to the Hon'ble High Court for appointment of an arbitrator in exercising powers under section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The Arbitration Application has been filed on 7th April, 2016. However, provision for ₹ 38.69 Crores has been made in the financial year 2015-16. Further a provision of ₹ 1.64 Cr. was made in the year 2016-17 making total provision to ₹ 40.33 Cr. The present status of this case is the Hon'ble Supreme Court has appointed Ld. Arbitrator as per Agreement claim during 2017-18 and the same is pending before Ld. Arbitrator.

- iii) Consequent upon the agreement made with Coal India Limited and President of India for allocation of coal block Kotre Basantpur and Panchmo Coal Blocks under Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, and subsequent allocation to CCL for operation and commercial use of mines, the CCL has deposited 50% of Upfront fees amounting to ₹ 20.65 Crores and fixed amount for ₹ 9.91 Crores and furnished Performance Bank Guarantee (Performance Security) amounting to ₹ 286.14 Crores, in designated bank account of Nominated Authority for allotment. ₹ 40.88 Crores (upfront fees ₹ 30.97 Crores and Security deposit ₹ 9.91 Crores) is appearing under Exploration Evaluation Assets in Note-5. As the conditions of prescribed guidelines for making payment of 3rd instalment is not yet fulfilled, the balance amount of ₹ 10.33 Crores is shown under Capital Commitment.
- (iv) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Transferred Case (CIVIL) No. 43 of 2016 vide order dated 13.10.2017 has held that DMF will be applicable in the State of Jharkhand on and from the date of establishment of DMF Trust i.e. 07.12.2015. Accordingly, the amount of ₹ 286.31 Crore deposited with the State Govt. relating to the period prior to 07.12.2015 shall be refunded/ adjusted from the DMF payable by the company. Out of the said amount a sum of ₹ 236.51 Crore has been adjusted and balance amount of ₹ 49.80 Crore is yet to be refunded/ adjusted from the State Government. As per directive of State Govt., Areas have submitted their claim to the respective DMO for getting Refund / adjustment
- (v) Against the demand of Income Tax Department regarding TCS from Road Sales Customers under section 206 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961, amounting to ₹ 106.56 Crores, the department has collected ₹ 71.79 Crores by attaching the bank account of the company and the balance amount of ₹ 34.77 Crores has been deposited by the company. The company in turn has recovered



₹ 77.53 Crores from the customers as on balance sheet date and the balance ₹ 29.03 Crores is under process of recovery.

Out of ₹ 29.03 Crores ₹ 26.85 Crores relates to the demand raised for the overlapping period i.e. In FY 2012-13 the alleged TCS liability of the period April, 2012 to August, 2013 i.e. for 17 months, Whereas, it should have been taken From July, 2012 to up to March, 2013 i.e. for 9 months only. In FY 2013-14 the alleged TCS liability of the period April, 2013 to August, 2014 i.e. for 17 months was taken, Whereas, it should have been taken up to March, 2014 for 12 months only. Similarly, for FY 2017-18 the order of alleged TCS liability of the period April, 2017 to July, 2017 i.e. for 4 months was passed. But figures were taken up to August, 2017. As TCS was implemented on coal w.e.f. 01.07.2012, a rectification petition U/S 154 of Income Tax Act, 1961 has already been filed to rectify the error but till date hearing has not yet started in spite of giving several reminders to the department. However, CCL has filed writ petition before Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand. Jharkhand High Court while deciding this Writ Petition had directed CIT (Appeals) to decide the issue within a period of two months starting 10.03.2021. The CIT (Appeals) has passed the final order on the impugned issue on 22/03/2021 wherein facts and submissions made by CCL were dismissed.

CCL is going to challenge the original demand Order amounting to Rs 106.56 Crore before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT).

- vi) CCL used to supply Washed Medium Coking Coal (WMCC) to M/S SAIL & RINL at the price mutually agreed in MOU entered between CCL & SAIL / RINL, duly signed by the representatives of CCL & SAIL/RINL with validity upto 31.03.2017. As per CIL's guidelines, CCL had notified the price of WMCC at ₹ 11,500 per tonne with effect from 14/01/2017 in compliance with doctrine of Import Parity as envisaged by New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of Government with bonus/penalty clause variable in line with ash content.

As the MOU was valid up to 31/03/2017, but the Price Notification was issued on 14/01/2017, a provision for the period from 14/01/2017 to 31/03/2017 for the difference of MOU price and Notified price on the quantity despatched, amounting to ₹ 155.80 Crores (₹ 126.16 Crore in respect of SAIL and ₹ 29.64 Crore in respect of RINL) has been made in the accounts during the year 2018-19.

After repetitive requests of M/S SAIL, CCL Board dated 28/07/2018 agreed to supply WMCC at an ad hoc price of Rs. 6,500 per tonne with a condition that the report of the external agency to be appointed/engaged for establishment of fair and transparent Price Determination Mechanism shall be applicable and accordingly SAIL/RINL has agreed with the decision of CCL Board.

Accordingly work order no. Washery(CCL)/WO/Price Mechanism(WMCC)/2019/745-50 dated 08.07.2019 has been issued to M/s PWC Pvt. Ltd to review the existing price mechanism for washed medium coking coal. Report has been submitted by M/s. PWC Pvt. Ltd. which is under consideration by CCL Board.

- vii) The Secretary to Government, Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms Department, Government of Jharkhand vide his Letter No. 5/Sa.Bhu (CCL) Ramgarh- 303/2012-519 (5)/Ra. Dated 07/02/2020 to The Chairman, Coal India limited has raised a demand of ₹ 26218.15 crores against 36179.30 acres of Government land under the command area of CCL. The demand comprises of Rent, Cess and Salami as lease bandobasti of land for lease period.
- viii) In JCRL, DFO Chatra vide letter no 2166 dated 06.07.2019 raised a demand to deposit ₹ 10.61 Cr. for CA & ₹ 24.65 Cr. for NPV i.e. total ₹ 35.26 Cr and the DFO, Hazaribagh, vide letter No. 3885 dated 01.07.2019 demanded ₹ 2.30 Cr. for CA + ₹ 4.96 Cr. for NPV i.e. total ₹ 7.26 Cr. towards payment of CA and NPV against diversion of 368.72 Ha forest land. However, the same was rejected by Nodal Officer Goj.

Further, DFO, Hazaribagh vide letter no 1320 dated 21.03.2020 again raised revised demand of ₹ 14.66 Cr. i.e. ₹ 2.68 Cr. for CA, ₹ 4.96 Cr. for NPV & ₹ 7.02 Cr. for Wild life plan and DFO, Chatra vide letter no 713 dated 7.03.2020 raised revised demand of ₹ 13.93 Cr. for CA, ₹ 24.65 Cr. for NPV & ₹ 17.11 Cr. for Wild life plan i.e. Total ₹ 55.69. However, the above demand was sent by state Govt to JCRL on 9/10th May'2020. The above demand was paid in full by JCRL. Meanwhile DFO, Hazaribagh vide letter no 1579 dated 1.4.2021 and DFO, Chatra vide letter no-949 dated 24.3.2021 demanded revised additional amount of Rs 0.67 Cr. and Rs 2.00 Cr. respectively towards increase in current labour wages. Total amount to be deposited is Rs 2.67 Cr. The same is under process of payment by JCRL.

- ix) JCRL Board in its 24th Board Meeting held on 24.10.2019 decided to increase its paid-up capital and to adjust advance of ₹ 136.59 Cr paid by CCL against amount of ₹ 282.88 Cr payable towards equity contribution. CCL Board in its 485th meeting held on 04.05.2020 has also accepted the same.

However, CCL Board in its 491st meeting held on 24.09.2020 directed the concerned department to analyse long term financial impact of mode of investment in JCRL i.e. in the form of Equity contribution or Interest free Advance.

Western Coalfields Limited

- i) Against the levy of 5% tax under "Madhya Pradesh Gramin Avsanrachana Tatha Sadak Vikas Adhiniyam, 2005" (MPGATSA 2005), some consumers as well as WCL has moved to the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur whereby vide interim order dated 15/02/2006 the Company is being directed not to deposit this tax to the State Government but to keep in a fixed deposit. The matter was later decided by the Jabalpur High Court in favour of MP Government against which the WCL has filed an SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the matter is still subjudice. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its interim order dated 02-08-2010 directed the Company to file its returns for all the years under protest as per MPGATSA (2005) and also directed the assessing officer to complete the assessments of returns filed by the Company. In compliance with the Supreme Court directions, up to 31/03/2021 the assessing officers raised total demand of ₹ 680.61 Crores against the Company (₹ 650.59 Crores) which is paid in full as per the legal advice. However, the Company has preferred Appeals against the assessment orders / demand notes with



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Competent Appellate Authority, Jabalpur and Bhopal.

Up to 31/03/2021, an amount of ₹714.70 Crores (₹683.50 Crores) has been received from customers on account of MPGATSVTA Tax (including VAT/CST thereon up to 31st March 2016). Against this ₹ 680.61 Crores is paid under protest (including ₹ 30.02 Crores on accounts of for VAT/CST) against the demand raised by Assessing Officer up to 31/03/2021.

Out of balance amount of ₹34.09 Crores, ₹30.53 Crores has been kept in deposit leaving balance of ₹3.56 Crores to be deposited. The cumulative interest accrued on fixed deposits made on this account is added to liability."

- ii) By virtue of enactment of Mineral Validation Act, 1992, the Company has raised supplementary bills on customers' up to 4.4.1991 on a/c of Cess and Other Taxes amounting to ₹3.21 Crores (₹3.21 Crores). Pending outcome of Special Leave Petition in Supreme Court, against the judgment of Ranchi Bench of Hon'ble Patna High Court in favour of the Company the same is shown as liability for Cess on Royalty under the head Other Current Liabilities.

- iii) The Rate Contracts (RC) for supply of explosives by different suppliers was expired on 28th February'2006 and pending renewal of the same the suppliers were asked to continue the supplies at the same prevalent rates, subject to the condition that supplies during such extended period would be governed by the rates as may be fixed in the new RC. This continued up to 28th July, 2006.

The new RC was finalised and came into effect from 29th July, 2006 with a reduced price of the explosives and recovery of excess amount paid was made from the suppliers against which some of the suppliers filed a Civil Suit before Hon'ble Calcutta High Court granted a stay against recovery in December 2006. Accordingly, CIL directed WCL to refund the amount deducted from the six suppliers.

The Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta asked these suppliers to deposit the disputed amount in question in an account with the Joint Receiver appointed by the Hon'ble High Court. But the suppliers failed to do so and the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court in July 2008 vacated the stay of recovery of excess payment made to such suppliers.

Hence, CIL directed WCL to restart the recovery of such amount from the running bills of the suppliers as per directives of Court. However, pending disposal of the case since 2008-09 the recovery of ₹2.58 Crores is kept under liability in the books of account.

- iv) As per tripartite Agreement between WCL and Power Utilities companies with CSIR-CIMR, third party sampling agency, coal sampling is carried out by CIMFR. Based on result of CIMFR duly accepted by WCL & power utilities, credit/debit note is issued to power utilities and accounted for. Further Provision for grade slippage amounting ₹136.79 Crore for current period is made, based on past trend on account of quality on coal sampling done by CIMFR for which the report is yet to be received as well report from the Referee in case of dispute.
- v) Prospecting Boring and Development expenses amounting to ₹4.71 crores (₹12.77 Crore) along with provision for depreciation have been taken out from accounts during the year after expiry of two years, following the year in which these are fully amortized.
- vi) As per directives of the Government of India through Coal India Ltd, WCL has taken the custody of Gatitoria OC and Makri Mangoli OC mines w.e.f. 01.04.2015. During the current period an amount of ₹1.24 Crores as incurred charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Mahanadi Coalfields LimLited

- i) Construction of MCL Institute of Natural Resources and Energy Management(MINREM): The Group is constructing an Institute 'MCL Institute of Natural Resources and Energy Management(MINREM), Bhubaneswar' with an estimated total value of Rs. 138.83 crores through the contractor M/S. NBCC. The Construction work was stopped because Bhubaneswar Development Authority did not consider the proposal for approval earlier. However on 02.11.2018 BDA have granted necessary permission in favour of MCL. The MOU has been revalidated for a period of two years from 09.01.2020 & the above work to be completed within 12 months and the revised project cost is ₹ 155.33 crores. The contractor is yet to resume the balance work of MINREM. The Group has incurred ₹ 121.45 crores towards construction of the institute till now. The construction work has been held up due to Covid-19.
- ii) MJSJ Coal Limited, subsidiary of MCL has submitted a Bank Guarantee bearing No.50/48 issued by State Bank of India, Talcher, for an amount of ₹ 22.25 crores in favour of The President of India, acting through Ministry of Coal, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi which has been renewed on 01.04.2021 for 6 months (from 01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021) vide no-50/48(11) and under protest, since MJSJ Coal Ltd is a Government Company. A letter received from F.No-47011/7(6)/93-CPAM/CA from Govt. of India, Ministry of Coal, dated 9th July, 2013 regarding deduction of 20% of BG (i.e. ₹ 22.25 Crores) against which Private shareholders of company proceeding for appeal at Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. This deduction is proposed to be made in view of the company not being able to meet the targeted production by the specified/extended time limit.
- iii) On 24th September 2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court cancelled allocation of 204 coal blocks made during 1993-2012 citing the allocation process as arbitrary and allocations as illegal. Accordingly, the Coal Block namely Utkal-A (MJSJ Coal Limited, subsidiary of MCL) and Talabira II & III (MNH Shakti Limited, subsidiary of MCL) allocated earlier in favour of the Company also got de-allocated.
- iv) As per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act 2015, the Government has allocated Talabira II & III coal block to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (one of the previous allottees) as communicated vide its letter dated 17th February 2016. MNH Shakti Ltd., a subsidiary of MCL is entitled to get compensation from the new allottee through the Nominated Authority, MoC towards the amount spent by it for acquisition of land, capital work in progress and intangible assets. The compensation is being determined by the Nominated Authority under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act and will be received by the company in phased manner. The company has received ₹18.55 Crore in FY 2016-17 towards Geological Report and Railway Siding etc.



m) Misappropriation, Fraud, Excess payment, theft etc. cases

- i) During the financial year 2013-14, a case of misappropriation of Company's fund for personal gain came to the notice of the management. The matter has been investigated by different agencies and appropriate action for recovery is underway. As per the estimate of the internal audit department of Coal India Limited, the amount involved is ₹ 1.17 Crore approximately.
- ii) Certain forged / extra payments of TA Bills were found in Hasdeo Area. On detailed checking by the Internal Audit Department/ Vigilance Department the extra/ irregular payment for the years 2005-06 to July 2012 of about ₹0.37 Crore on account of TA Bills has been detected. Departmental action has already been initiated against the erring staff and the involved persons i.e. one Cashier and one Cost Assistant have been suspended. Based on this investigation, case was forwarded to CBI, Bhilai. Punishment has been awarded from special court for trial of CBI Cases, Raipur
- iii) One fraud case has been cropped up at Sohagpur Area in respect of salary/ wages billing by a clerk amounting to ₹0.16 Crore, out of which ₹0.09 Crore has been deposited by him. Balance amount is not recovered till date and involved person has been terminated from the service. The case is being investigated by CBI, Jabalpur and is under trial, prosecution evidence stage at CBI Trial Court, Jabalpur
- iv) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Bishrampur Area amounting to ₹1.21 Crore. The cases are being dealt by CBI, Raipur and is under trial stage.
- v) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Korba Area amounting to ₹0.32 Crore. The cases is being dealt by CBI, Raipur and is in trial stage
- vi) Excess payment is reported to be made to security agency at Jamuna Kotma Area amounting to ₹1.40 Crore. The case is being dealt by CBI Jabalpur and is under trial, prosecution evidence stage
- vii) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Johilla Area amounting to ₹1.10 Crore. The case is being dealt by CBI, Jabalpur and is under trial pre charge Stage
- viii) Irregularities in deployment of OB Contractor at Amera OC of Bishrampur Area and payment involving ₹0.28 Crores. The case will be filed by CBI before the Hon'ble court, Spl. Judge for CBI cases, Raipur.
- ix) Theft of goods during the period is ₹0.71 Crores (Previous year ₹0.26 Crores), which has been duly accounted for.
- x) During the year 1993-94 a suspected fraud case was detected at Nandgaon incline of Chandrapur Area, quantified by the Internal Audit Department to the tune of ₹0.12 Crores. Thereafter, an amount of ₹0.02 Crores has been recovered from the party and for balance figure matching provision is done in books. The same is under CBI investigation vide case no. RC1(A)/96 DTD 03.01.996, Chandrapur.
- xi) During the year 1995-96, a theft case at CWS Stores was suspected and police complaint was lodged. During the course of Departmental enquiry many kardex were seized/taken out for investigation. Pending final outcome of the enquiry, the workshop continues to maintain a provision of ₹0.14 Crores.

n) Details of Capital Expenditure by Joint Venture Entities during the year:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Entity	International Coal Ventures Private Ltd.	CIL NTPC Urja Private Ltd.	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd.	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas private Limited
Addition in Property Plant and Equipment	-	-	0.24	2.34	-
Change in Capital Work in Progress	-	-	711.96	7,789.17	-
Addition in Exploration and Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Addition in Intangible Assets	10.50	-	-	0.35	-
Change in Capital Advance	-	-	252.57	-712.95	-
Total Capital Expenditure	10.50		964.77	7,078.91	-
CIL Share	0.02		321.59	2,359.62	-
CIL Percentage holding in the entities	0.19%	50.00%	33.33%	33.33%	50.00%



COAL INDIA LIMITED

A MAHARATNA COMPANY

o) Disaggregated revenue information:

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contract with customers information as per requirement of Ind AS 115, Revenue From Contract with Customer for revenue from sale of coal & others:

(₹ in crore)

Disaggregated revenue information:	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Types of goods or service		
- Coal	82,698.83	89,361.90
- Others	11.49	11.44
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	82,710.32	89,373.34
Types of customers		
- Power sector	55,481.30	65,251.40
- Non-Power Sector	27,343.16	23,198.26
- Others or Services	(114.14)	923.68
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	82,710.32	89,373.34
Types of contract		
- FSA	65820.73	71963.39
- E Auction	16,339.45	15,648.78
- Other	550.14	1,761.17
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	82,710.32	89,373.34
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	72,453.93	89,373.34
- Goods transferred over time	10,256.39	-
- Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from Sale of Coal & others	82,710.32	89,373.34

p) CIL AND IICM

CIL has leased out the assets viz. land, building, structures, furniture and fixtures and other assets to IICM. The existing lease agreement is valid from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020. Renewal of the lease is in process. The lease rent of IICM payable to CIL is ₹0.45 per quarter.

q) Significant accounting policy

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

r) "Change in accounting policy"

Pursuant to the notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 24th July, 2020 the definition of Materiality has been substituted in Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. Accordingly, The Policy on Materiality in significant Accounting policy has been modified. However, there is no financial impact of the aforesaid change."

s) "Recent pronouncements"

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendment revised Division I, II & III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. The group is evaluating the effect of the amendments on its financial statements. "

t) "Suspension of mines"

The functional director of Coal India Limited vide its 229th meeting dated 05th June, 2020 has ratified the decision to temporarily suspend the mining operation at NEC (in Tikak, Tipong and Tirap Colliery) from 03rd June, 2020 till forestry and other statutory clearances are obtained and mines are made operational. The management is reviewing the impact of the above temporary suspension. Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Head of Forest Force, Assam has directed not to carry out coal mining or other activity in Tikok OCP, pending final approval (Stage-II Clearance) from the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 w.e.f. 24.10.2019."

u) "Impact of COVID-19"

The group is taking continuous measures to combat the adverse impact of COVID-19 and has implemented manifold measures for ease of doing business. The group has considered the possible effects that may arise due to pandemic in the preparation of the financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets as on 31st March 2021. The group will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising out of future economic conditions and the resultant impact on its business."

v) **Others**

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

ii. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 23 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2021 and 24 to 37 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date. Note – 38 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.

Signature to Note 1 to 38.

On behalf of the Board

(Pramod Agrawal)

Chairman- Cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN-00279727

(Sanjiv Soni)

Director (Finance)

DIN-08173548

(Sunil Kumar Mehta)

General Manager (Finance)

(M.Viswanathan)

Company Secretary

Dated : 14.06.2021

Place : Kolkata

GREEN INITIATIVE APPEAL TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Shareholders holding shares in demat form are requested to register their e-mail id with their Depository. Shareholders holding shares in physical form are requested to send their consent to our Registrar and Transfer Agent, M/s Alankit Assignments Limited on the following format.

Date: _____

M/s. Alankit Assignments Limited.

Unit: COAL INDIA

M/s. Alankit Assignment Limited

205-208 Anarkali Complex Jhandewalan Extension,

New Delhi - 110 055

Phone No: 011-4254-1234/2354-1234

Fax No: 011-4154-3474

E-mail id: rta@alankit.com

Website: www.alankit.com

Toll free no-1860-121-2155

I/We _____ holding _____ shares of the Company in physical form intend to receive all communications including notices, annual reports, through my/our e-mail id given hereunder:

Folio No _____ E-mail id _____

Signature of the first holder

46th Annual General Meeting





Coal India Limited
A Maharatna Company

Coal Bhawan, Premise No - 04 MAR,
Plot No- AF III, Action Area - 1A
New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700156

www.coalindia.in



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Kolkata - 700 056



A
Maharatna
Company



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2020-21

Our Vision, Mission & Values



Vision



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

Mission



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

Values



Our core values include equality, justice, transparency and accountability. These are practiced in all spheres of our business activities



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List of Abbreviations

ACM	Asset Closure Management
AFDSS	Automatic Fire Detection and Suppression System
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
APS	Accountability Principles Standard
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
ASSOCHAM	The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India
AVA	Audio-Visual Alarm
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
BETI	Basic Excavation Training Institute
BSC	Balanced Score Card
BT	Billion tonne
CA	Compensatory Afforestation
CAAQMS	Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority
CCI	Competition Commission of India
CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
CCO	Coal Controller's Organization
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CETI	Central Excavation Training Institute
CHPs	Coal Handling Plants
CIAL	Coal India Africana Limitada
CIL	Coal India Limited
CIPP	Code of Integrity for Public Procurement
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CISPA	Coal India Sports Promotion Association
CM	Chief Minister
CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited
CMR	Coal Mines Regulation
COVID 19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPSE	Central Public Sector Enterprise
CR	Crore
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSR&SD	Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Development



CTL	Coal to Liquid
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission
CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
CWS	Central Workshop
DCC	Dankuni Coal Complex
DC/DRC	Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DETP	Domestic Effluent Treatment Plant
DGMS	Directorate General of Mines Safety
DG Sets	Diesel Generator Sets
DIN	Director Identification Number
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization
EC	Environmental Clearance
ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environment Management System
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETF	Exchange Traded Fund
ETMS	Environmental Tele Monitoring System
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FRI	Forest Research Institute
FSA	Fuel Supply Agreement
GHG	Green House Gas
GoI	Government of India
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
Ha	Hectare
HEMMs	Heavy Earth Moving Machines
HQ	Headquarter
HURL	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited
ICC	Internal Complaints Committee
ICERT	Indian Computer Emergency Centre Response Team
IICM	Indian Institute of Coal Management
INR	Indian Rupee

ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JBCCI	Joint Bipartite Committee for The Coal Industry
JV	Joint Venture
KVAR	Kilovolt Ampere Reactive
kWh	Kilowatt hour
kWh/te	Kilowatt Hour per Tonne
kWp	Kilowatt Peak
LCOE	Levelized Cost of Electricity
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LTA/LTC	Leave Travel Allowance/Leave Travel Concession
LTC	Low Temperature Carbonization
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
MCP	Mine Closure Plan
MDTP	Mine Discharge Treatment Plant
mm	Millimeter
MoC	Ministry of Coal
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoL&E	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRS	Mine Rescue Station
MT	Million tonne
MU	Million Units
MVTR	Mine Vocational Training Rules
MWp	Megawatt Peak
NCCC	National Coal Consumer Council
NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
NCWA	National Coal Wage Agreement
NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIT	Notice Inviting Tender
NPV	Net Present Value
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NT-ST	North Tisra-South Tisra
OB	Overburden
OCP	Open Cast Project
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Management System



OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OSS	Open-Source Software
PAPs/PAFs	Project Affected Persons/ Project Affected Families
PHMPs	Principal Hazards Management Plans
PM CARES	Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund
PMS	Performance Management System
PRIDE	Performance Report for Individual Development of Executives
PRP	Performance Related Pay
RCCC	Regional Coal Consumer Council
R&D	Research and Development
RFCTLARR Act, 2013	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RMR	Rock Mass Rating
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCG	Surface Coal Gasification
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Sustainable Development Policy
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SMPs	Safety Management Plans
SMS	Safety Management System
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
tCO₂	Tonne Carbon Dioxide
TFL	Talcher Fertilizers Limited
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UN SDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
WASH	Water Access Sanitation & Hygiene
WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
WIPS	Women in Public Sector
ZHM	Zero Harm Potential

About the Report: Mine to Market Sustainability

Report Context: Transparency for Sustainability

10th Annual Sustainability Report, 2020 - 21 of Coal India Limited (CIL) has ushered in a whole new context as far as our evolution in terms of sustainability goes. CIL has based its future role in this regard on coexisting in a more focused and active way with the environment around us. Accordingly, the corporate vision has been aligned with transparency. CIL has embarked on a path where disclosure of sustainability performance to all stakeholders will help in attaining a bond with the stakeholders.

Scope and Boundary: Covering all Exits

The scope of this year's sustainability report covers CIL and its fully owned subsidiaries in India, which includes 85 mining areas spread over eight (8) provincial states of India having 345 mines (151 are underground, 172 opencast and 22 mixed mines), 13 operational coal washeries and other establishments managed by CIL including workshops, hospitals, training institutes etc.

Content of the Report

The content of this report under is for the period of 1st April 2020 - 31st March 2021. As mandated by SEBI, Reg.-34(2)(f) of Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements (LODR), 2015, top 1,000 listed companies, in terms of market capitalization has to prepare Business Responsibility Report (BRR) describing the initiatives taken by the company in terms of Environmental, Social and Governance perspective. Those companies who are preparing Sustainability Report based on internationally accepted reporting frameworks need not prepare separate report but furnish their stakeholders mapping of the principles contained in BRR to the disclosures made in their Sustainability Report. The GRI index at the end of the report includes all the disclosures. The general and specific indicators of GRI standards and their location mapped with BRR has also been included in this report from Page-92.

The report entails three distinct sections to depict CIL's role in enhancing sustainability and impacting the triple bottom line of People, Planet and Profit. You will find insights on the material aspects identified at a company level and our varied attempts to manage these aspects in an effective manner. Also, this report contains factual data based on the progress of the long term goals and targets that were set in the last reporting period. For these material aspects, we have attempted to project our targets for the coming year as well. The reported data has been reviewed for completeness and accuracy at the operations level. There are no specific restatements of the previous reported information. The information in the report will be assured by 3rd Party external Agency after its approval of CIL Board.

CIL believes in the continual improvement of the Sustainability Reporting process and would value your suggestions and feedback on the report. You may send/email your feedback, comments or suggestions or for any further details to:

Shankar C S

General Manager (Environment)

Environment Division,

Coal Bhawan, Premises No. 4, MAR,

Plot No: AF III, [Action Area 1A](#),

[New Town](#), Rajarhat, Kolkata,

West Bengal, PIN- 700156

E-mail: cgmenv.cil@coalindia.in, Website: www.coalindia.in



Dear Stakeholders,

It gives me immense pleasure to present the 10th Annual Sustainability Report of CIL for the FY 2020-21.

In the backdrop of India's energy dependency on fossil fuel, our focus is to operate by laying emphasis on environment, economy and socio-cultural sustainability. We, being the single largest coal producer in the world, feel privileged to acknowledge our stakeholders about the goals we have achieved in sustainability agenda.

The pandemic is not over.. We also lost the precious lives of our friend in this pandemic. My heartfelt condolence to the family members of the departed souls.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and imposition of subsequent lockdown resulted in subdued demand of coal by power and non-power sector during FY2020-21. It adversely affected our coal production & offtake. CIL has produced 596.22 Mt of coal, achieved PBT of Rs. 18,009.24 Crore and PAT of Rs. 12,702.17 Crore during FY 2020-21.

Keeping an eye to be a net zero energy company, CIL has incorporated a new vertical named CIL Navi Karniya Urja Limited for development of non-conventional/clean & renewable energy. One step forward, a vertical, CIL Solar PV Limited, has also been added in CIL for development of solar photovoltaic module.

CIL also focuses on the areas that represent key challenges and opportunities, i.e. Community Development, Employee Welfare, Mine Water Utilization, Biodiversity Conservation, Energy Efficiency, and Land Reclamation. The subsidiaries of CIL have planted more than 19.89 lakh saplings during 2020-21 in an area covering over 862 hectares. CIL always strives to conserve the natural resources for future generations by restoring the mined-out areas through effective water and overburden management, biodiversity, eco parks, eco-restoration, afforestation and eco-friendly mine closure.

We believe in 'Mining with a humane touch'. Our social initiatives are focused on environmental sustainability, and activities designed to improve community health, women empowerment, drinking water facilities, sustainable livelihood, education, sanitation, skill development as well as promotion of sports and games. Our new CSR Policy has also been implemented from 8th April, 2021.

Our effortless initiative to combat the pandemic COVID-19 is still continuing. The subsidiaries of CIL have donated additional Rs. 91.25 Crore to the State Disaster Management Authorities and Chief Minister's Relief Funds. For treatment of the COVID affected people, infrastructures have been developed for 905 beds in the state of Odisha, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka and Jharkhand.

We ensure the safety and health of our employees in priority basis. We are effectively extending our focus to identify and address the root cause of serious mine accidents and are working towards improving the safety performance of our employees. CIL aspires to integrate sustainability further into the business processes of the organization to create greater value for all the stakeholders.

I appreciate the efforts of our coalminers and stakeholders for their consistent support towards achieving holistic and sustainable development that we envision for our esteemed company.

Sd/-
(Pramod Agrawal)



Coal Mining – Industry Outlook

Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India which accounts for 55% of country's energy needs. However, the significance of coal varies across the world with Asia leading the consumption, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of total primary energy consumption. In Asia, China and India are the two key coal producers and consumers.

Going forward, while various estimates predict fall in share of coal in the energy basket, none has predicted a complete substitution. In Indian context, this seems more unlikely unless there is paradigm shift in nuclear and/ or renewable energy generation sources and storage technologies (both in terms of capacity and prices).

Indian coal mining sector is dominated by Coal India Limited and the scenario is unlikely to change in the immediate future. Even after opening up of the coal sector to private commercial mining by GoI, the proportion of coal supply from CIL is likely to dominate the Indian market.

Some of the defining features of Indian coal mining sector are dominance of opencast method for production, relatively small sized mines, medium to low mechanization and high labour intensity underground mines. Government and CIL are focused on making coal mining in India safer and technically advanced. There is also a clear trend towards increased mechanization including introduction of larger equipment in CIL mines. These inputs are important to ensure long term sustainability of Indian coal mining and minimizing the environmental impact.

There are a number of other initiatives that the government has taken over last few years to minimize the environmental impact of coal mining like afforestation, mechanised dispatch of coal etc. and ensuring greater sharing of benefits across the society including creation of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) for generating financial resources to be invested in the mineral rich areas.

Sustainable Development Cells (SDC) have been created in MoC, CIL and its subsidiary companies for focusing on environment mitigation measures in a systematic manner and for providing better environment to people working and residing in the vicinity of the mine. This will also help in improving the overall image of coal sector in the country. The main role of this dedicated cell is for generating new ideas, preparing guidelines, monitoring and evaluating different environmental mitigation measures.

Coal India Limited - An overview

Coal India Limited (CIL), a Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprise and Government of India Undertaking, is the largest coal producer in the world with production of 596.22 MT in 2020-21. Maharatna status is conferred by the Government of India to selected state owned enterprises for more autonomy and to empower them to expand their operations and emerge as global giants. Since 1975, the Company has made significant contribution to energize entire India and in carrying out socio-economic development across the country. With headquarters at Kolkata, West Bengal, CIL has significant footprints all over India. CIL is producing about 83% of the entire coal output of the country and caters to bulk of the coal requirement of the Power, Cement and Steel sectors of the country and also fertilizer, brick kilns and other similar industries.

Coal India at a glance

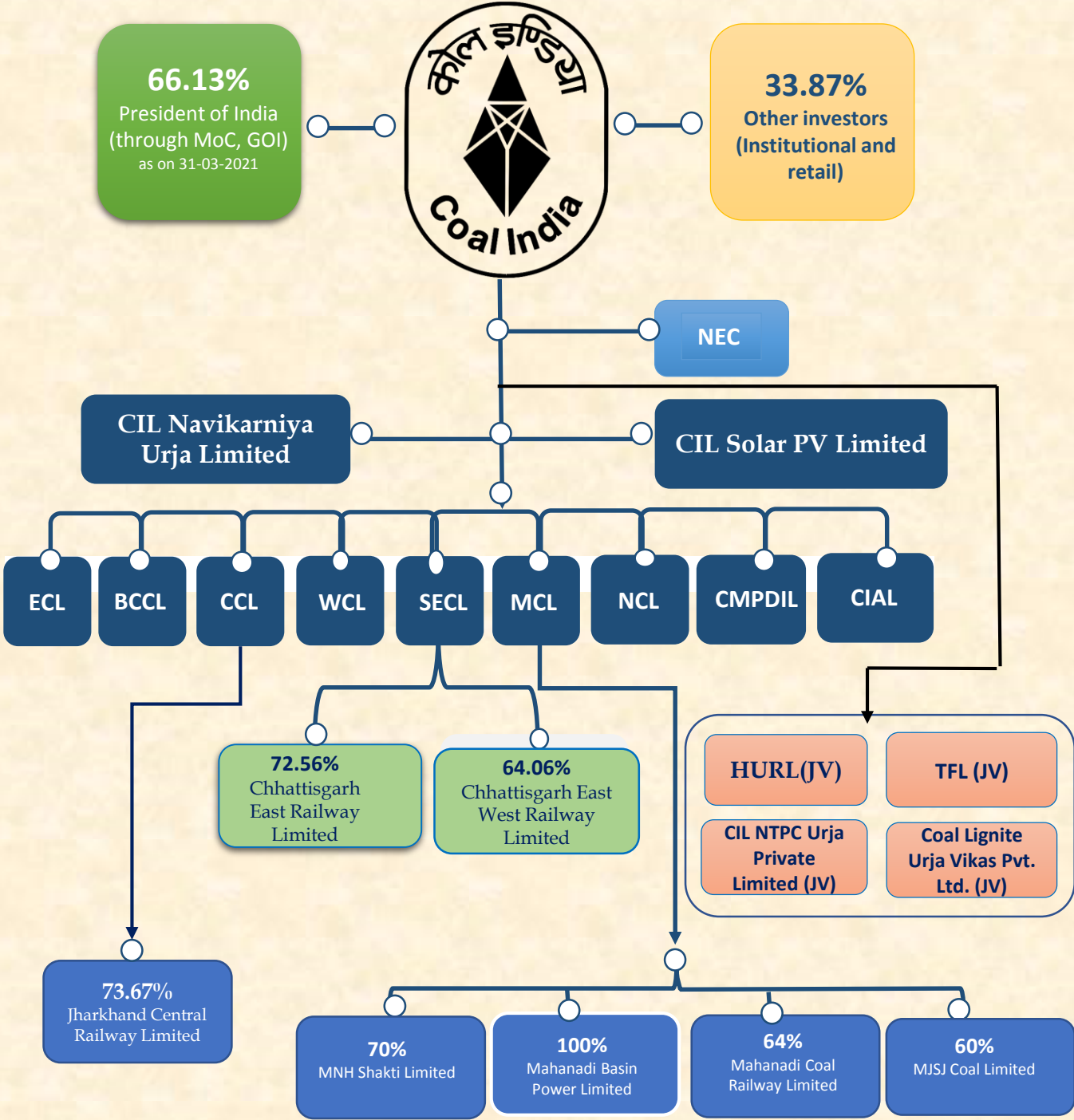


Fig.1 - Structure of Coal India

CIAL- Coal India Africana Limitada | NEC- North Eastern Coalfields | SECL- South Eastern Coalfields Limited | BCCL- Bharat Coking Coal Limited | CCL- Central Coalfields Limited | ECL- Eastern Coalfields Limited | WCL- Western Coalfields Limited | NCL- Northern Coalfields Limited | MCL- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited | CMPDI-Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited | HURL- Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited | TFL - Talcher Fertilizers Limited



Coking Coal

Description: When heated in the absence of air, forms coke

Uses: Steel Making and Metallurgical Industries



Semi Coking Coal

Description: Blended with coking coal in adequate proportion to make coke

Uses: As blend-able coal in Steel making, Merchant Coke Manufacturing and other Metallurgical Industries



NLW Coking Coal

Description: With high ash content

Uses: Power utilities and non-core sector consumers



Non Coking Coal

Description: Coal without coking properties

Uses: Thermal grade coal for Power utilities, Cement, Fertilizer, Glass, Ceramic, Paper, Chemical and Brick manufacturing, and other heating purposes



Washed & Beneficiated Coal

Description: Coal after washing and beneficiation

Uses: Manufacturing of hard coke for Steel Making and Power Generation



Middlings

Description: By-product of the three stage coal washing/beneficiation process

Uses: Power generation, Brick Manufacturing Units, and Cement Plants



Rejects

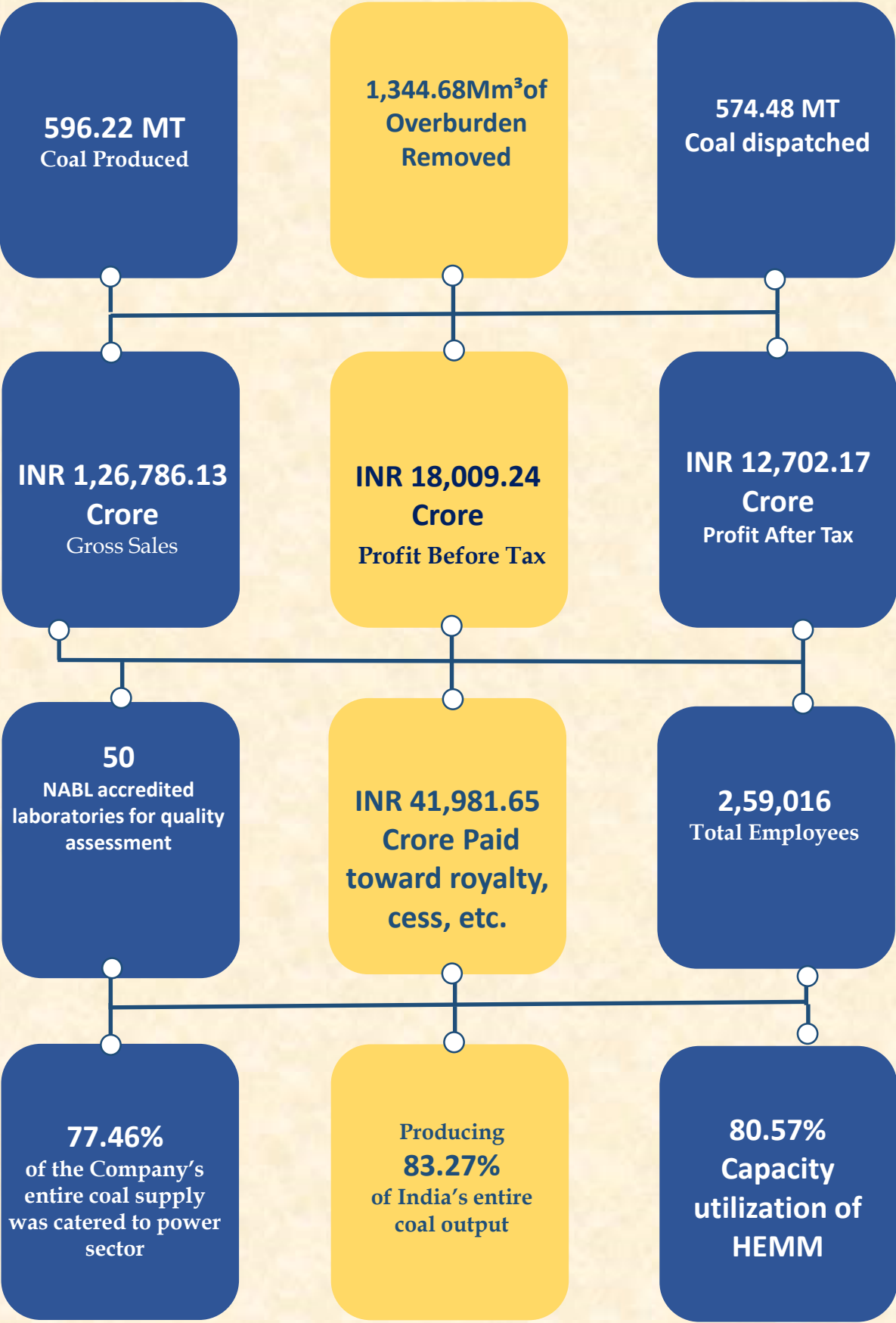
Description: Products of coal beneficiation process after separation of cleans and/or middlings

Uses: In Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) boilers for Power Generation, Road repairs, Briquette (domestic fuel) Making, Land filling, and more.



Fig. 2 - Coal extraction in Basundhara OCP of MCL

Performance Snapshot - Production & Profit: 2020-21



Performance Snapshot - Production & Profit



The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and imposition of subsequent lockdown resulted in subdued demand of coal by power and non-power sector during FY21 which adversely affected coal production & offtake of CIL. Coal production was regulated due to high pit head coal stock, sufficient coal stock at power houses end and less offtake.

Production and Profits		
Performance Indicators	2020-21	2019-20
Physical Performance		
Coal Production (Mt)	596.22	602.14
Overburden Removal(Mm ³)	1344.68	1154.33
Coal Off-take (Mt)	574.48	581.93
Dispatch of Coal & Coal Products (Mt)	573.60	582.48
Financial Performance		
Item	2020-21	2019-20
Sales (Gross) (Rs. Cr)	1,26,786.13	1,34,979.13
Profit Before Tax (Rs. Cr)	18,009.24	24,071.32
Profit After Tax (Rs. Cr)	12,702.17	16,700.34

Performance Snapshot- Environment: 2020-21

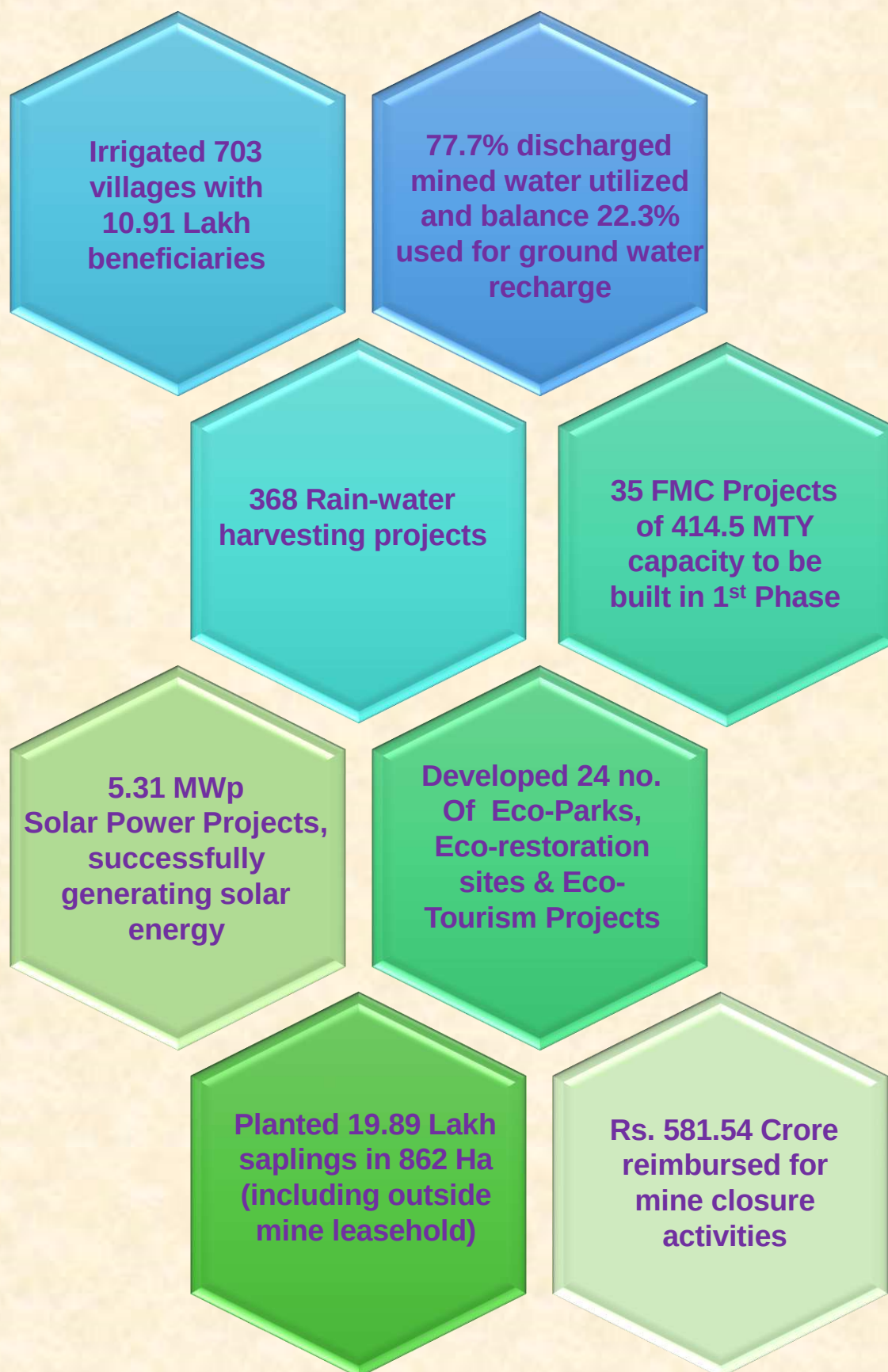




Fig. 3 - Plantation drive in Dudhichua Project of NCL



Fig. 4 - Plants coming out of Seed ball in OB dump in Lakhanpur OCP of MCL

Performance Snapshot - Environment

Performance indicators	Parameters	2020-21	2019-20
Increasing the number of ISO certified units	ISO: 14001	3 Subsidiaries & CIL HQ	3 Subsidiaries & CIL HQ
	ISO: 9001	3 Subsidiaries, CIL HQ, CMPDI HQ & its 7 RIs	3 Subsidiaries, CIL HQ, CMPDI HQ & its 7 RIs
	OHSAS: 18001	3 Subsidiaries	3 Subsidiaries
	ISO: 50001	CIL(HQ)	CIL(HQ)
	ISO 37001:2016	CMPDI HQ	--
Energy Consumption and Renewables	Specific power consumption in terms of total excavation(kwh/CuM)	2.78	2.91
	Specific power consumption in terms of coal production(kWh/te)	7.86	7.40
	Diesel consumption in OCPS in KL	4,31,853.7	4,06,591.36
	LED Lights fitted (new+ replacement)	98,522	1,43,000
	Capacity of Solar Power Plants (MW)	5.31	4.85
Mine Closure Plan	Amount disbursed from Escrow fund for mine closure activities Expenses (Rs. Cr)	581.54	606.59
Mine Water Utilisation	No. of villages irrigated	703	590
	No. of beneficiaries (in Lakh)	10.91	7.48
Continuous R&D	Investment in R&D Expenses (Rs. Cr)	27.52	39.27
Tree plantation & ecological restoration	Trees Planted(in Lakh)	19.89	19.76
	Area Covered (in Ha)	862	812
	No. of Eco Parks(Total)	24	23
	Environment & Tree Plantation Expenses (Rs. Cr)	159.62	156.98

Vriksharopan Abhiyan-2020

CIL (HQ) along with its Subsidiaries celebrated Vriksharopan Abhiyan(VA)-2020 on 23.07.2020. Hon'ble Home Minister GoI, Shri Amit Shah and Hon'ble Minister of Coal, Mines and Parliamentary affairs Shri. Pralhad Joshi arranged the function. About 10,000 persons witnessed the programme physically observing social distancing norms and about 40,000 persons participated through webinar, Youtube etc, which includes about 450 prominent persons along with 10 nos. of MP and 9 Nos. of MLAs in different subsidiaries of CIL.

During celebration of this occasion, more than 1.86 lakh saplings were planted over 75 Ha land area and around 2.38 lakh saplings were distributed at 93 locations across 31 Districts of 8 states.

In the virtual event through webinar, Hon'ble Minister of Home GoI, Shri Amit Shah inaugurated Parasnath Udhyan, an eco-tourism project of BCCL along with foundation stone laying ceremony of 3 eco- tourism project namely Kayakalp Vatika in Piparwar Area CCL, Lilari Eco-park in Lakhanpur Area MCL and Chander Shekhar Azad Eco-Park, in Bina project NCL.



Fig. 5 -Plantation in Gevra OCP of SECL during Vriksharopan Abhiyan-2020



Fig. 6 -Plantation site of Krishnashila Project of NCL for Vriksharopan Abhiyan



Fig. 7 - Vrikksharopan Abhiyan in Block - B Project, NCL

Performance Snapshot- Social: 2020-21



Total Workforce of
2,59,016



Female employees strength
19,535@7.54%



Employee Turnover
0.11%



88,568 no. of Persons
Trained



Rs. 553. 85 Crore
spent in CSR Activities



Rs 2,169.94 Crore
spent of Employee Welfare



Health



Safety

Rs. 69.66 Crore
spent for Safety & Rescue
Activities

Performance Snapshot - Social

Performance Indicators	2020-21	2019-20
Trainings provided to executives and non- executive employees	55,203	80,379
Training man-days	4,43,084	6,55,136
Focus on Gender Diversity	Female employees constitutes 7.54% of the total strength	Female employees constitutes 7.15% of the total strength
Hiring of fresh talent	256 Fresh recruitment done in different disciplines	214 Fresh recruitment done in different disciplines
CSR Expenditure in Rs Crore (in the field of water conservation, women empowerment & child education, rural development, health, sports, environment, sanitation and skill development)	553. 85	587. 84
No. of Fatalities	34	29
No. of Serious bodily injury	75	90

Support during Covid-19

Contribution to COVID-19 related funds

- Rs. 20 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, West Bengal by CIL
- Rs. 20 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, Maharashtra by CIL
- Rs. 10 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, Chhattisgarh by SECL
- Rs. 20 cr. to Disaster Management Authority, Jharkhand by CCL
- Rs. 20 cr. to Madhya Pradesh CM Relief Fund by NCL
- Rs. 1.25 cr. in total to 3 districts in Maharashtra and 2 in Madhya Pradesh by WCL

Distribution of COVID-19 related consumables

- More than 71,000 food packets on Shramik Special Trains
- Around 2 lakh cooked food/dry ration packets in peripheral areas
- More than 25,000 lt. of sanitizer in peripheral areas
- More than 8.2 lakh masks in peripheral areas
- More than 1.35 lakh hand gloves and 3000 PPEs in peripheral areas

Vaccination to Health workers and those above 45 years of age with co-morbidities :

- No of employees vaccinated (above 45 years of age)- 9069
- No of dependents of employees vaccinated (above 45 years of age)- 1539
- No of contractual employees vaccinated (above 45 years of age)- 222

Vaccination drives are being continued in all the Subsidiaries of CIL.



Fig. 8 - Food distribution during Covid by BCCL in Dhanbad area



Fig. 9 - SUM Covid Hospital set up at Bhubaneswar by MCL



Fig. 10- COVID hospital at Talcher, MCL



Fig. 11 - Donation of Cold Chain Equipment by CIL for COVID Vaccine Transport to Govt. of West Bengal



Infrastructure Creation to combat COVID-19

S. No.	Company	Details of infrastructure created	Location
1	MCL	525 bedded COVID hospital (500 general & 25 ICU beds). Bed addition is planned.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
2	MCL	150 bedded COVID hospital (144 general & 6 ICU beds) and 50 bedded COVID care centre	Lakhanpur, Odisha
3	MCL	6 quarantine centers at HQ and different areas of MCL	Odisha
3	BCCL	Hospitals earmarked as dedicated COVID hospitals: - Central Hospital, Dhanbad (L - 3 with 30 new ICU beds) - Regional Hospital, Bhuli (L - 2) - Regional Hospitals at Baghmara and Jealgora (L - 1)	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
4	SECL	Govt. hospitals converted into 100 bedded COVID treatments centre with RT-PCR lab	Ambikapur and Bilaspur, Chattisgarh
5	CIL	100 beds of Karnataka Inst. Of Medical Sciences (KIMS) converted into ICU beds	Dharwad, Karnataka

Equipment support for COVID-19 treatment

S. No.	Company	Details of equipment support provided	Location
1	CIL	COVID Cold Chain Equipment for Vaccine transport - West Bengal: 73 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Small), 70 Deep Freezers (Small) & 24 Deep Freezers (Large) - Meghalaya: 7 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Small), 3 Deep Freezers (Small) & 10 Deep Freezers (Large) 2 refrigerated trucks (1 each for West Bengal and GMSD, Kolkata) - Procurement is in progress	West Bengal, Meghalaya and GMSD, Kolkata
2	SECL	COVID Cold Chain Equipment for Vaccine transport 25 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Small) 6 Ice Lined Refrigerators (Large) 13 Deep Freezers (Small) 1 Deep Freezer (Large) 1 Walk In Freezer	Chattisgarh
3	SECL	60 TRUE-NAT RT-PCR Testing machines	Chattisgarh
4	NCL	50 Ambulances	Uttar Pradesh

SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015 stipulates that a list of core skills of expertise of the Board of Directors is required for effective functioning of the business. CIL is governed by a Board of Directors who assume responsibility for effective, ethical and prudent management that can deliver the long term success for the company. The responsibilities of the Board include zeroing in on the company's strategic aims, providing the relevant leadership to put them into effect, supervising the management of business and reporting to the shareholders on their stewardship. CIL Board reviews the company's social, environmental and economic performances the composition, annual calendar for meetings and performance of all the sub-committees of the Board. During 2020-21, nineteen (19) Board Meetings were held to deliberate various issues.

Appointment of the Board of Directors

CIL is a government company (as described in section 2, sub-section 45 of the Companies Act, 2013) and the President of India, appoints Functional Directors and nominates a Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD). The DPE guidelines are followed for the recruitment of all Functional Directors.

Composition of the Board

As of 31st March 2021, CIL Board of Directors comprised of CMD, three Functional Directors, One Functional Director holding as additional charge and two Non-Executive Directors (all nominated by the GoI)

Sub-committees of the Board of Directors

The CIL Board operates through various committees that are assigned with specific roles and responsibilities. The various committees include Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Share Transfer Committee, Risk Management Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Stakeholder Relationship Committee, etc.

Age limit & Tenure of Directors

The age limit of CMD and other full-time Functional Directors is 60 years. The CMD and other full-time Functional Directors are appointed for five years from the date of assumption of charge or till date of superannuation of incumbent or till further orders from GoI whichever is earlier. As on 31st March 2021, all the Directors of CIL are below the age of 60 years. None of the Directors on the Board hold Directorship in more than 10 public companies. In addition, none of them is a member of more than seven committees or Chairman of more than five committees of all public corporations where he or she is a Director.

As of 31st March 2021, the Directors have made necessary disclosures regarding their committee positions in other public companies.

Government nominee Directors representing Ministry of Coal retire from the Board on ceasing to be officials of the Ministry. GoI appoints Independent Directors. Non-executive Independent Directors fulfil the conditions of independence specified in Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 16 (b) of Listing Regulations, 2015.

Performance & Evaluation of Board of Directors

The Board has adopted the Board Evaluation Framework ('the Framework') as per various provisions of the SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements Regulations, 2015 ('the Listing Regulations') and Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). The administration of CIL is under the Ministry of Coal, as it is a government company. The Ministry reviews the performance of the Directors on completion of the first year of their appointment in order to decide on their continuance or otherwise for the balance period of the tenure. The performance evaluation is done in accordance with the Framework and is communicated by Board to the Ministry as well. The Framework is available on [CIL's Corporate website](#).

Board of Directors (As on 31st March, 2021)**Expertise:**

- Executive Leadership
- Governance
- Financial Acumen
- Marketing
- Human Resource Management
- Project Formulation & Management
- Strategy & Risk Management

SHRI PRAMOD AGRAWAL**Chairman**

DIN:00279727

**SHRI BINAY DAYAL****Director(Technical)**

DIN:07367625

Expertise: Executive Leadership, Governance, Financial Acumen, Sectoral/Domain knowledge, Project Formulation & Management, Strategy & Risk Management, Occupational Health, Safety & Environment

**SHRI SANJIV SONI****Director(Finance)**

DIN:08173548

Expertise: Executive Leadership, Governance, Financial Acumen, Strategy & Risk Management

**SHRI S N TIWARY****Director(Marketing) & Director(P&IR), (Addl Charge)**

DIN:O7911O4O

Expertise: Executive Leadership, Governance, Financial Acumen, Marketing, Strategy & Risk Management

**SHRI V K TIWARI****Govt. Nominee Director**

DIN:03575641

Additional Secretary, MoC
Expertise: Executive Leadership, Governance, Financial Acumen, Marketing, HRM, Strategy & Risk Management, Occupational Health, Safety & Environment

**Smt YATINDER PRASAD****Govt. Nominee Director**

DIN: 08564506

Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, MoC
Expertise: Executive Leadership, Governance, Financial Acumen, Strategy & Risk Management

Fig. 12- Board of Directors of CIL

Capacity Building of the Board of Directors

The Board is fully briefed on all business-related matters, associated risks, new initiatives of the Company. The Board is also briefed on the provisions of Companies Act 2013, SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and Prevention of Insider Trading Code of CIL etc. As and when training programmes are conducted by recognized institutes on corporate governance, the Company sponsors the Board members to attend the training programmes to make them familiarize with recent developments. Details of training programmes attended by Independent Directors are disclosed on our company's website.

CSR Committee

Sustainable Development Committee including CSR Committee was constituted by CIL Board of Directors in its 282nd meeting held on 16-04-2012. This Committee was renamed as CSR Committee in pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014. In addition to CSR activities, this committee will also look after Sustainable Development. This committee was reconstituted in 410th Board meeting held on 2nd Sep'20 comprising of 2 Independent, 1 Govt. Nominee and 2 Functional Directors. From 6th Sep'20, the committee could not be re-constituted as there was no Independent Directors in CIL Board

During the year 2020-21, five (5) CSR committee meetings were held. The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee consisted of following members and their attendance is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR committee attended during the year
1	Sh. B L Gajipara	Independent Director and Chairman of the committee (from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20)	5
2	Sh. V K Thakral	Independent Director (from 25.11.19 till 05.09.20)	5
3	Smt. Reena Sinha Puri	Govt. nominee Director (from 19.12.19 till 28.05.20)	1
4	Ms. Yatinder Prasad	Govt. nominee Director (from 02.09.2020)	1
5	Sh. Binay Dayal	Director (Technical) (from 28.10.17)	1
6	Sh. R P Srivastava	Director (P& IR) (from 31.01.18 till 31.01.21)	5

Code of Conduct

CIL has adopted a Code of Conduct to maintain high standards of business practice. CIL's philosophy is to always strive for sustainable business achieving economic growth, social equity and environmental balance through collaborative action, transparency and public reporting. The code of conduct is applicable to Board Members as well as to Senior Members. It mandates CIL to be fair and not to discriminate on the basis of race, gender, religion and upholds values of equality, tolerance and respect for others. The code touches all aspects of ethical risk even as it sets standards of ethical and legal behavior by providing guidance on ethical issues. It also provides reporting mechanisms for known or suspected unethical conduct and helps foster a culture of honesty and accountability.

All the Members of the Board and Senior Management have affirmed compliance of Code of Conduct for the FY ended on 31/03/2021.

Human Rights

As a responsible Corporate Entity, CIL recognizes the importance of children's rights and have a clear stance on the issue of child labour. As per The Mines Act, 1952, employment of persons below 18 years of age in a mine is prohibited. CIL follows proper checks and audits as per the Act. And ensures that no children get employed in our coal mines. CIL is fully committed to abide by the rules on Human Rights across our operations and this reflects in our dealing with all our stakeholders. All suppliers / contractors / vendors who undertake to provide services enter into a comprehensive formal agreement with CIL, which contains stipulations and conditions requiring them to ensure the compliance of various applicable labour statutes in respect of their employees / workers. These include the Payment of Wages Act - 1936, the Minimum Wages Act -1948, Equal Remuneration Act - 1976, the Industrial Disputes Act - 1947, the Employees State Insurance Act - 1948, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Misc. Provisions Act - 1948, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act - 1986 and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act-1970. CIL ensures that the contractor's workers are treated fairly as per the law. The contractors are advised to pay the wages to its workers through bank and settle the issues in accordance with the law.

Industry Association

CIL is member of The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, SCOPE, FICCI and ASSOCHAM. CIL has engagement with people and industrial associations on myriad forums that have also given us the platform for effective image building. In the sphere of mining activities, CIL has forged linkage with industry associations through these forums and engaged in discussions and to gain insights regarding corporate projection. This has greatly enhanced our business approach and added value to the shaping of our core vision. CIL has spent Rs. 22.63 Crores in advertisement and publicity during the reporting period.



Vigilance (Anti-Corruption)

The Vigilance Division within Coal India limited is an integral part of the management. The Vigilance Division of CIL is the nodal section for handling all vigilance matters of CIL and it believes that through best practices, adequate controls and transparency in place, decisions taken will be professional, effective and consistent, leading to corporate excellence. The Vigilance Division at Coal India is headed by a CVO, CIL. The role of CVO is effective vigilance administration and CVO functions as an extension of the CVC in the company. All the Vigilance Departments of subsidiary companies are headed by full time CVOs who report to the concerned CMDs of the subsidiary companies.

The Corruption Risk Mitigation Policy of CIL is available in CIL's corporate website at http://archive.coalindia.in/DesktopModules/DocumentList/documents/Corruption_Risk_Mitigation_Policy_23072016.pdf.

Incidents of Corruption and Actions taken

Punitive actions were initiated on 409 officials during the year 2020-21. The range of actions taken varies from simple warning to as severe as dismissal depending on the severity of the charges.

Public Grievance Disposal at CIL

Coal India Limited uses the integrated Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), a web based solution run by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India, to resolve Public Grievances. All the grievances from employees, customers & other stakeholders are resolved by using CPGRAMS, Grievances received online on CPGRAMS from the President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Ministries Office, Directorate of Public Grievances, Ministry of Coal and Department of Administrative Reforms etc. Public Grievances are evaluated by the Nodal Officer of CIL and sent to various Departments in CIL and subsidiary coal companies for redressal.

In CPGRAMS portal, a total of 168 pending grievances were carried forward from 2019-20 for redressal and 3,524 no. of fresh online grievances were received in 2020-21. In total, 3580 no. of cases were resolved in CIL during 2020-21 and remaining 112 have been carried forward to 2021-22 for redressal. The average time of disposal of the grievances was 15 days during the reporting period.

During 2020-'21, CIL Vigilance Division received 722 complaints including those forwarded by MoC, CBI and CVC out of which 718 have been disposed.

Awards & Recognition

Coal India Limited was awarded Second Prize in the Corporate Office category for the best execution of Official Language Implementation in 2020-21

Whistle Blower Policy

To safeguard for protection of employees from reprisal or victimization, CIL has established the "Whistle Blower Policy" as per Regulation 22 of LODR, 2015. CIL revised the policy and the same was approved in 390th Board meeting held on 13th August, 2019 with the objective to build and strengthen a culture of transparency and trust in the organization and to provide employees with a framework/procedure for responsible and secure reporting of improper activities. CIL had provided ample opportunities to encourage Directors and employees to become whistle blowers (Directors and employees who voluntarily and confidentially want to bring the unethical practices, actual or suspected fraudulent transactions in the organization to the notice of competent authority for the greater interest of the organization and the nation). It has also ensured a very robust mechanism within the same framework to protect them (whistle blowers) from any kind of harm. It is hereby affirmed that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit committee.

Electronic Surveillance



GPS/GPRS based vehicles for coal transport



Operator independent truck dispatch system



Installation of boom barriers



Geo fencing of mining areas



Wide area networking for connecting all establishments with HQ



Installation of CCTV at vulnerable points

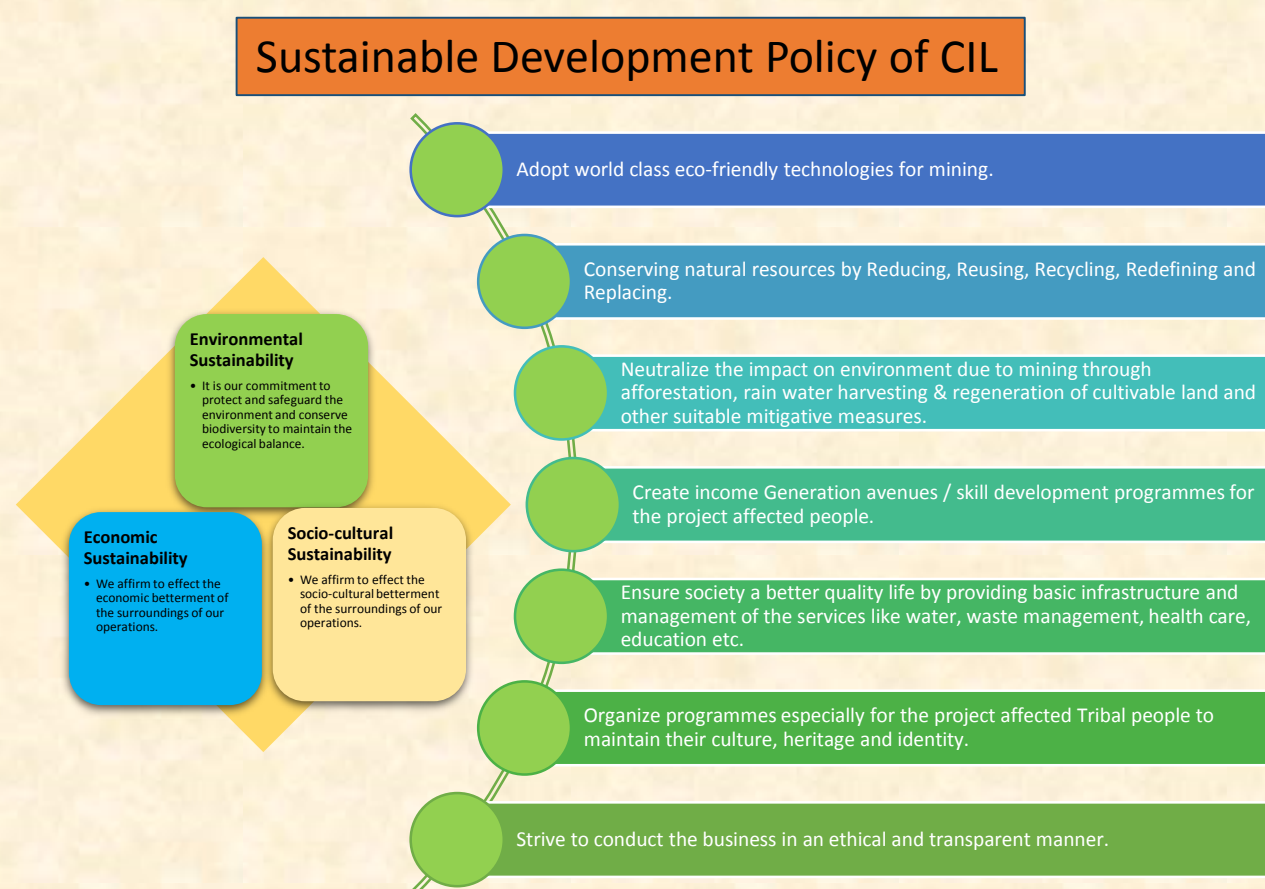
Sustainability Management in CIL

CIL believes in working in line with the principles of sustainability while striving to achieve long-term business success on a viable basis. A key aspect of our sustainable management approach involves deploying sustainable mining practices, ensuring safety and health of the employees and creating value for community. CIL places a special focus on the lasting and effective establishment of a culture of integrity, discipline and respect.

CIL leverages business opportunities to minimize risk and address social and business challenges. Increasingly, CIL is making efforts to improve the sustainability performance and further develop the strategy for its implementation.

Efforts are also undertaken to reduce the environmental impact of mining and minimize the footprint of the activities throughout the mining cycle, including working to reclaim post – mining eco-systems.

CIL's Sustainability Policy lays emphasis and responsibility on Environmental, Economic and Socio-Cultural Sustainability. Respective functions and responsibility at Corporate and Subsidiaries have been earmarked to improve the performance in their sustainability dimensions. These form the core areas for implementing CIL's practices towards SDGs to stimulate wide dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders to make mining a driver of sustainable development. Sustainability targets are set and reviewed annually in CIL. By doing so, CIL also resolves the changing requirements of its stakeholders



Additionally, CIL also has an exclusive policy for Corporate Social Responsibility that is aligned with the Companies Act, 2013 in order to measure our triple bottom line i.e. People, Planet & Profit. CSR policy acts as a strategic tool and guidance for integrating business processes with the social processes for the overall development of the society.

Materiality and Stakeholder Engagement

CIL's ESG strategy is shaped by material priorities that can impact long-term success as well as on its ability to create and preserve economic, environmental and social values.

We conduct a comprehensive materiality assessment exercise to evaluate and prioritize our material topics. The assessment is undertaken in accordance with GRI Standards. The process is centered at intersection of organizational relevance and stakeholder priority. Insights from ongoing stakeholder engagement at CIL are leveraged to gauge the views and perceptions of various stakeholders. A stakeholder survey is also undertaken to effectively capture our key internal and external stakeholders' expectations and identify issues that impact them. In addition, guidance from top management at CIL helps determine material aspects aligned with Company's overall business goals and objectives. This exercise is complemented by an annual review of key risks and opportunities for CIL, emerging global trends in the sector and leading industry practices.



The identified material issues are subsequently mapped on a matrix to prioritize the economic, environmental and social topics, based on their significance to both stakeholders and organization. The materiality map helps facilitate informed decision-making in our efforts to integrate sustainability within business strategy.

CIL understands that stakeholder engagement helps in continuous business improvement and strengthens relationship with them. CIL's mission is to create value for all its stakeholders by understanding and addressing their concerns, as well as fulfilling their needs to the extent possible. CIL has a structured stakeholder engagement framework for engaging with different stakeholders, which includes identifying key focus areas and developing strategies to address them.

Stakeholder Engagement

CIL maintains a transparent and constructive interaction with all stakeholders who play a vital role in the sustainable growth of the company. CIL considers that it is necessary to identify and believe in extensive engagements with all of its stakeholders throughout the year to understand their prioritized concerns & needs and address their issues in a consistent & transparent manner. The expectations and the concerns of stakeholders & the extent to which the relevant issues are addressed, play a vital role in influencing the sustainable growth of an organization.

CIL has stakeholder engagement policies in line. These policies are intended to strengthen the mechanisms of engagement with stakeholders. CIL has a structured framework which is based on the welfare and long-term relationships with key stakeholders. CIL believes that stakeholder engagement is an integral part of enriching and enduring partnerships. CIL has institutionalized these processes based on transparency and accountability.

Stakeholders of CIL



Mode of engagement and key interests of our stakeholders

Stakeholder	Mode of Engagement	Frequency	Key areas of interest
 Government agencies and regulators	Performance reports Board meetings Compliance reports Inspections	Annual and quarterly At least once a month Annual Continuous process	◆ Regulatory requirements ◆ Compliance with national and local regulations
 Employees	Corporate-level industrial relation meetings with union leaders (IBCCI) Trainings and seminars Safety Fortnight Vigilance Awareness Week	Continuous process Continuous process Annual Annual	◆ Job satisfaction ◆ Wages and welfare ◆ Learning and development ◆ Health and wellness
 Investors	Regular meetings and other interactions	Continuous process	◆ Reputation ◆ Financial performance ◆ Business strategy ◆ Operational performance ◆ ESG initiatives
 Landowners	Public hearing as a part of statutory compliance Project meetings	As and when basis Continuous process	Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R)/Environmental clearance, Forest land clearance
 Local communities	Sustainable development initiatives CSR activities	Continuous process Continuous process	◆ Livelihood options and job opportunities
 Knowledge partners and R&D associates	Trainings	Continuous process	◆ Research and development of new technology
 Customers	National Carbon Capture Centre (NCCC) meeting with industry representatives and ministries Regional Coal Consumers Council (RCCC) meetings with customers Meetings between customers and the marketing team Online filing and redressal of complaints	Annually Annually Continuous process Continuous process	◆ Customer satisfaction that includes quality of coal, delivery time etc. ◆ Grievances
 Suppliers	Interactive meetings and sessions during tenders Vendors meeting regularly	As and when basis At least once a quarter	◆ Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) conditions ◆ Purchasing policy ◆ Quality of items
 NGOs	Direct engagement, public forums like panel discussions etc.	As and when basis	◆ Impact of mining activities on local community ◆ CSR activities
 Media	Press conference, press releases, interviews	As and when basis	◆ Impacts of mining activities on community and country

Material Topic	Description	Business Impact
Environmental Stewardship		
Energy & Climate Change	Achieving energy efficiency and reducing our carbon footprint; identification and management of climate related risks	
Water Use and Management	Improving water use efficiency to address water scarcity; wastewater treatment and reuse	
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management	Managing solid waste including safe treatment and disposal; overburden waste management	
Biodiversity & Land Management	Protecting biodiversity ; reducing impact of operations on landscapes; restoration of ecosystems; land reclamation	
Community & Employee Stewardship		
Local Community Development	Corporate social responsibility; promoting education, good health, skill development and local employment opportunities	
Community Engagement & Human Rights	Minimizing impact of operations on communities; Rehabilitation and Resettlement; protecting human rights of employees, contractors and communities	
Health & Safety	Promoting health and safety of employees, contractors, transporters and communities	
Employee Diversity & Inclusion	Promoting gender diversity and equal opportunities	
Operational Excellence		
Business Ethics & Transparency	Ensuring anti-corruption and anti-bribery and highest degree of ethical business practices	
Mechanization of Mines	Keeping pace with latest technological advancements in the sector through innovation	
 Cost Efficiency  Revenue Generation  Risk Management		

The material issues are further assessed to identify high-priority aspects that have significant potential to impact our business and require greater intervention. We assess the impact of these material issues on our business performance in terms of revenue generation, cost efficiency and risk management. These issues form our strategic ESG objectives, which are monitored through long-term targets

During our interaction with stakeholders some of the key areas of interest identified were customers' satisfaction, quality of product, brand of the company, business performance, wages and welfare etc. Table n Page-33 provides a holistic view of our different categories of stakeholders along with the mode of interaction for each stakeholder group and the level of interaction to address their main areas of interest.

Risk Management

CIL has a robust risk management system in place consisting of (i) a mechanism for defining, prioritizing and formulating contingency strategies for risks and (ii) a framework for functions, duties of various authorities, committees and the Board for executing risk management procedures, monitoring periodicity (Risk Management Calendar) and associated models & lackeys.

As part of CIL's risk management system, risk owners & their mitigation plan owners have been established for each risk and associated mitigation strategy to ensure consistent risk monitoring and mitigation. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) a Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors was formed in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The Risk Management Committee was reconstituted in its 416th Board Meeting held on 18th Jan' 21 comprising of one (1) Government Nominee Director, two (2) Functional Directors and two Senior Officers of the CIL.

This committee evaluates the risk management process and assess progress of perceived threats, including new market issues at periodic intervals. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and his team periodically meets with both business and functional departments to oversee the implementation plan and conduct brainstorming sessions to identify new business opportunities.

Inputs from Steering Committee under the leadership of ERM Core Group are considered for the purpose. The execution of governance mechanism envisaged in risk management system, including facilitating development of risk reduction strategies for defined priority threats, is supervised by Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and his team under the leadership of CIL RMC. New risks are being identified and incorporated for evaluation as per direction of the CIL's RMC. The following figure shows pictorial representation of various roles and responsibilities involved in Risk Management Framework.



Risk Management Framework in CIL

CIL’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) serves the twin purpose of minimizing adverse impacts and leveraging market opportunities effectively and efficiently to sustain and enhance our competitive advantage.

As a first step, CIL has identified significant risks facing its business and categorized them as emerging risks and strategic risks. Potential impacts of each of these risks on the company’s operations are assessed and accordingly a mitigation plan is devised.

Emerging Risks

CIL has identified three major emerging risks that include (i) technological transformation (ii) changes in the traditional business models and current portfolio (iii) restrictions on access to capital for industries with intensive green house emissions. The impacts of these risks have been assessed and mitigation plan has been developed.

Strategic Risk

Two major strategic risks have been identified which are

- (i) effect on share price due to media impact
- (ii) (ii) lack of necessary key skills due to lack or inadequate management of good practices towards attracting, retaining and developing talent.

These may have significant impact on CIL’s business.

Some of the key identified risks are summarized below:

- 1. Evacuation challenges for coal off-take
- 2. Operational safety risks arising out of mining operations
- 3. Technology upgradation and equipment utilization
- 4. Risk of unviable underground mining operations
- 5. Competition risk from commercial mining renewables



Climate Risk Assessment

Mines of CIL operate in remote regions that are vulnerable to climate change and fragile environment. The extensive product transportation network and complex supply chain are located in these regions. This particularly exposes us to climate change risks and we have assessed its impact on our operations.

CIL carries specific measures for dealing with climate related risks and their potential impact. As part of climate risk management strategy ,the risks have been evaluated and mitigation strategy has been laid out for dealing with each of these risks.



Some other risks include

1. Resettlement & Rehabilitation:

Coal mining is based on geographical factors and are site specific. By virtue of this aspect, it involves acquisition of large tracts of lands. This eventually leads to involuntary displacement of inhabitants (Project Affected People – PAPs) who are native/residents of area. Rehabilitation and resettlement plays a major role in CIL's long term business goals and thus needs focus for creating a bond / cordial relation with the local society. After enactment of The RFCTLARR Act 2013, providing of R & R benefit as a statutory obligation. The compensation plan as per R&R Policy is accorded as per CIL's R&R Policy-2012 and 2nd Schedule of RFCTLAAR Act, 2013 in consonance with Removal of Difficulty Order vide S.O. no 2368(E) Dt. 28.08.2015.

2. Regulatory compliance

Compliances are a must for any mining organization. CIL understands the criticality of deviating from desired regulations in terms of long term continuity of operations. Hence, for good business conduct, CIL adheres to all regulatory norms and fulfills the necessary compliances. Prior to operationalizing of any new/expansion project, CIL ensures that necessary clearances (including environmental and forest clearances) have been obtained.

3. Supply of quality Coal and customer satisfaction

Retaining consumer's loyalty is an important aspect for successfully staying in business. Presently, CIL is presently operating 13 Coal Washeries with a total washing capacity of 35.38 MTY. The total washed coal production including middlings from these existing washeries during 2020- 21 was about 12.29MT.

CIL is setting up 4 new Washeries in BCCL having total throughput capacity of 12 MTY. Out of these, three (3) are under construction (9.5 MTY) and one (1) (2.5 MTY) under tendering. 2 coking coal washeries are also being set up in CCL with a total capacity of 7 MTY. These washeries are expected to be operational between 2021 and 2023. CIL also has plans for setting up non-coking coal washeries in MCL. One is under construction and if more demand is there for beneficiated coal at value added prices, 2 more washeries may be set up.

In order to ensure consumer satisfaction and resolve consumer complaints, special emphasis has been given to quality management and redressal of consumer complaint. On-line filing and redressal of complaints have been implemented in CIL. 2(two) pending grievances were carried forward from FY 2020-21 for redressal. During the reporting period, 53 fresh grievances were received. In total 55 grievances (103%) have been disposed. The average disposal time of grievance is 07 days.

Ethical Business Practices

Initiation of E- tendering Procurement Mechanism

CIL engages with world class suppliers and is trying to come up with strategies which will help in making the system hassle free and strengthen the supply chain. Accordingly, CIL has initiated e-tender procurement proceeding after confirmation of eligibility criteria from the Technical Department. This mechanism allows supply to be made directly to the subsidiary companies as per their requirement from time to time. Vendor selection is done when the party meets the eligibility criteria and accepts the commercial terms & conditions of the NIT. CIL is also undertaking various vendor engagement initiatives where vendors are invited for their active participation which includes the buyer seller meet from time to time for awareness of the Procurement System adopted towards procurement of goods. At CIL, Pre-bid meetings are also organized with vendors from time to time for awareness of the system for vendors of equipment in demand such as HEMM, Explosives and OTR Tyres.

Code of Business Conduct

CIL has established 'Code of Business Conduct' applicable to all employees of the company starting from Board level and downwards. Our code of business conduct sets the principles that enhance the ethical and transparent process in managing the company's affairs. We have institutionalized strong internal procedures to contain and curb corrupt practices in company's operations. Our code of business conduct can be accessed at: <http://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CODE-PIT-COAL-FINAL.pdf>

Suppliers Code of Conduct

According to CIL's Procurement Policy, open tendering process is implemented for all procurements. CIL integrates the ESG aspects such as labour conditions, health and safety in the procurement decisions. ESG practices are integrated and included in the supply chain, making the procurement process ethical, efficient, transparent and free of corrupt practices during supplier selection and retention processes. The purchase Manual of CIL is available in [http://archive.coalindia.in/DesktopModules/DocumentList/documents/Purchase\(1\).pdf](http://archive.coalindia.in/DesktopModules/DocumentList/documents/Purchase(1).pdf)

Code of Integrity for public procurement

Purchasing agencies, bidders, vendors, contractors and consultants are obligated under the Code of Integrity for Public Procurement (CIPP) to proactively report any preexisting or future conflicts of interest in any procurement or contract execution process. According to the code, a bidder must have to declare any prior infringement of the CIPP with any entity in any country during the last three years or if being debarred by any other procuring entity. Failure to do so by any party is considered a violation of this code. CIL promotes local suppliers which play an important role in developing local economy. CIL ensures that suppliers and contractors are screened as per statutory labour practices.

Data and Information Security

Information technology (IT) is one of the most critical enablers of our business and provides new advantages to business operations.

CIL provides IT resources to its employees to enhance their efficiency and productivity. These resources are meant to be tools to access and process information related to their areas of work. These resources help officials to remain well informed and carry out their functions efficiently and effectively.

CIL has a robust comprehensive policy to ensure cyber security which aims to protect information and information infrastructure from cyber incidents through a combination of processes, guidelines, technology and cooperation. All components of the policy meet the guidelines of Government of India. Additionally, we have business contingency plans and incident response procedures in place which are tested half yearly. The IT policy for CIL is available at

[https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/1595245392_Approved_IT_Policy_CIL_and Subsidiaries.pdf](https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/1595245392_Approved_IT_Policy_CIL_and_Subidiaries.pdf)

CIL has established DC/ DRC (Data Center and Disaster Recovery Centre) for ERP implementation at MeitY empaneled Data Center which adheres to the Guidelines of Government of India for Data Centers. Security system of data center is audited by STQC and it is equipped with state-of-the-art security devices including DDoS, WAF and Next Generation Firewall. ERP production landscapes are considered with dedicated for high availability. IT Security Standards Policy and Framework have been designed for addressing the unique requirements of Coal India.

Financial Performance

The share of CIL is around 83% out of India's total coal production in the Financial Year 2020-21. So, the impact of CIL on Indian economy can be easily equated with the impact of coal sector in Indian economy. India is the world's third largest electricity producer and second highest coal producer. Its energy use is projected to grow at a rapid pace supported by economic development, urbanization, improved electricity access and an expanding manufacturing base.

CIL has achieved an aggregate Pre-Tax Profit of Rs 18,009.24 Crore and post-tax profit of Rs. 12,702.17 Crore in the year 2020-21 as against pre-tax profit of Rs. 24,071.32 Crore and post-tax profit of Rs. 16,700.34 Crore in the year 2019-20. CIL received Rs 8.31 Crore financial assistance as subsidy for stand stowing and other protective work in the reporting financial year.

In the light of Paris Protocol and consequent changes in world energy sector scenario, CIL is looking forward to diversify its operations towards Renewable energy like Solar Power and Clean Energy sources like Coal Mine Methane(CMM), Coal Bed Methane(CBM), Coal to Liquid(CTL), etc. following the directives of GoI.

CIL discloses its reports on key business, financial and tax-related information for regions and subsidiaries on an annual basis. The information is provided in the annual report which is available in https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/Coal_India_English_final.pdf



Fig. 13 – Mine Operation in Lakhanpur OCP of MCL

Diversification of Business & Creation of New Verticals

Setting up of natural gas based ammonia-urea complex

Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL), a JV comprising of CIL, NTPC, IOCL, FCIL and HFCL has been constituted to set up natural-gas based 1.27 MTPA urea plant at the premises of closed fertilizer plants of FCIL at Gorakhpur (U.P.) & Sindri (Jharkhand) and that of HFCL at Barauni (Bihar) with 33.33% shareholding of CIL. The urea production is expected to commence in FY 2021-22.

Setting up of coal based ammonia-urea complex

Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL), a JV comprising of RCF, CIL, GAIL and FCIL has been constituted to set up a Surface Coal Gasification based integrated fertilizer complex at Talcher using coal from nearby Talcher coalfields. Coal blended with pet-coke upto 25% shall be gasified to produce syngas which shall be converted into neem coated urea equivalent to annual capacity 1.27 Million Metric Tonne of the end product. The project is being implemented on partial Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) basis. The plant is expected to come into operation in FY 2023-24.

Surface Coal Gasification: Setting up of Coal to Methanol plant

CIL is exploring the possibilities to venture into Coal-to-Chemicals sector on stand-alone basis by setting up a Coal-to-Methanol plant at Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC). Coal sourced from Raniganj coalfields shall be gasified to produce Syngas which shall be subsequently converted into methanol.

Solar Power Generation

An SPV namely 'CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited' has been approved by CIL Board to venture into new business area of New and Renewable Energy (Non-Conventional) segment including Solar, Wind, Small Hydro, Biomass, Geo-Thermal, Hydrogen, Tidal, etc., along with other prevalent technologies/emerging technologies.

Solar PV Manufacturing

CIL Board has approved the formation of an SPV namely 'CIL Solar PV Limited' which shall undertake this new business of entire Solar PV manufacturing value chain (i.e. Ingot-Wafer-Cell-Module).

Aluminum Smelting:

CIL Board has approved venturing into Aluminum business vertical through a Brownfield Project (as a JV between MCL and NALCO) and a Greenfield Project.

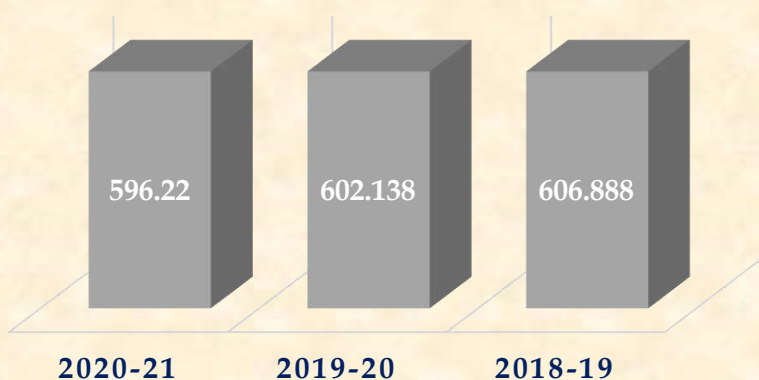


Coal Production, OB Removal & Coal Offtake

To optimize our resources and minimize our environmental footprint, we continuously strive to implement new technologies / machineries such as Surface Miners, Continuous Miners and Longwall Mining. This helps us in the following ways:

- Ensuring minimal environmental footprint due to our operations;
- Ensuring optimum production of coal;
- Minimizing the risks of contamination of soil and groundwater;
- Minimizing energy demand in mining operations;
- Minimizing emission of particulate matter (dust) and exhaust gases;
- Increasing environmental and health aspects.

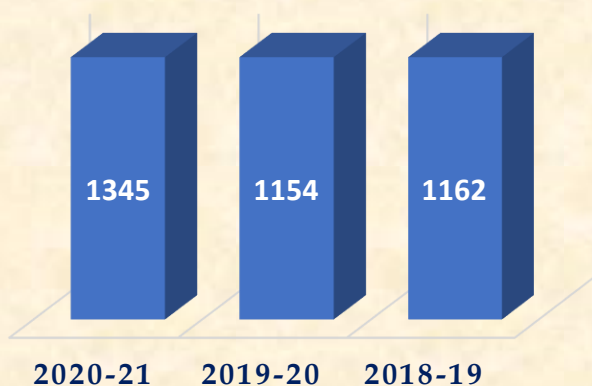
COAL PRODUCTION (IN MT)



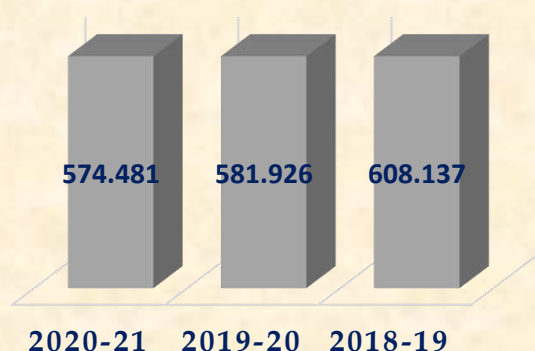
7.8 Mt coal has been produced from different subsidiaries of CIL through continuous miners. Action is being taken for deployment of more Continuous Miners and Surface Miners in other CIL mines where geo-mining condition permits their usage. CIL has also produced 1.23 Mt coal through mechanised Long wall mining and 0.66 Mt by High wall mining methods.

In the year 2020-21, total coal production from open cast mines was 570 MT of which 47% was through Surface Miners at 280MT.

OVERBURDEN REMOVAL IN MM³



COAL OFFTAKE IN MT



Commitment for Environmental Sustainability: Eco-friendly Technology

Coal Production by Surface Miner vis à vis Opencast Mining (in MT)

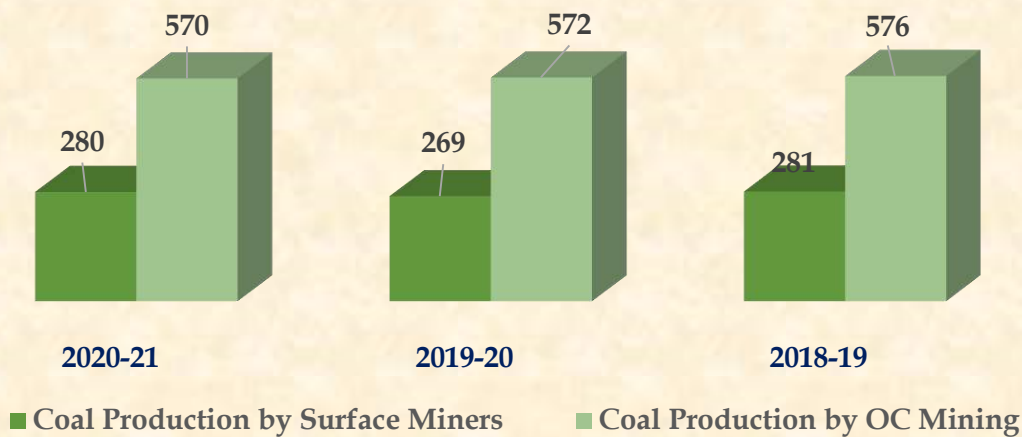


Fig. 14 – Continuous Miner in Operation at Gevra OCP, SECL



Fig. 15 – Silo under construction in Sonpur Bazari OC of ECL

Coal Evacuation

In order to achieve the planned growth in coal evacuation with minimum impact on environment, CIL has deployed a multi-pronged strategy, which is enumerated below:

A. First Mile Connectivity Projects

CIL has taken steps to upgrade the mechanized coal transportation and loading system under 'First Mile Connectivity' projects having capacity of 4 Mty and above. In Phase-I, out of 35 projects tendered out, three (3) projects to transport 30 MTPA have been commissioned. A total capacity 414.5 MTPA at an investment of INR 10,500 crore is envisaged for the projects of Phase-1. In Phase-II, 14 more projects with total capacity 100 MTPA with an investment of INR 3,500 crore has been proposed. This will help to increase mechanized evacuation from 150 MTPA currently to 665 MTPA by FY24.

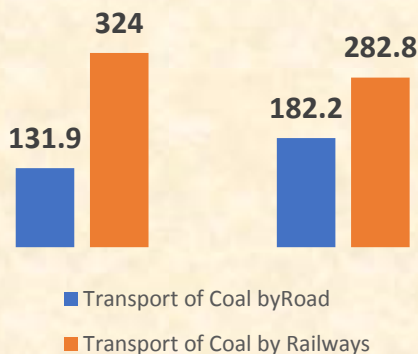
Target for completion of all the projects is by FY24 for Phase-I and FY-25 for phase II.



Fig. 17 - Silo in Lingaraj OCP of MCL

B. Increase of coal transport by rail

Transport of Coal by Road
Vis a Vis Rail (in MT)



Transport of Coal by Road
Vis a Vis Non-road mode in MT

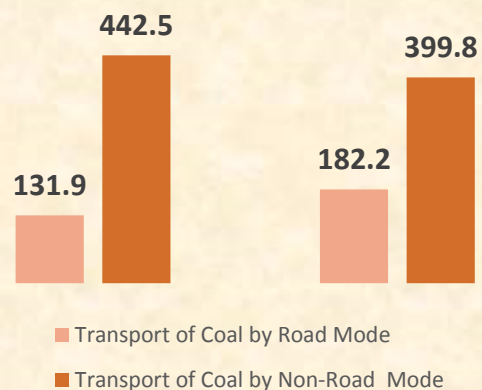




Fig.16 - Transportation of coal via railways

Over the last three years, CIL has substantially increased rail portfolio as a preferred mode of transport. Around 77.17% of our coal gets transported through non-road mode. During 2020-21, a total quantity of 325 MTs of coal was transported through rail modes while 131 MTs was despatched through exclusive road mode.

The multiple advantages have reduced traffic congestion, lesser road accidents and reduce impact on air quality.



Fig. 17 – Silo in Operation at Lingaraj OCP of MCL



Biodiversity Management

CIL's approach

Every mine, either for commissioning or expansion, requires a detailed environment impact assessment (EIA) to be carried out considering pre and post mining operations based on which Environment Management Plans (EMPs) which are prepared through NABL accredited agencies and thereafter discussed in detail by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) under MoEF&CC. On the basis of the discussions, EAC recommends the case and accordingly Environmental Clearance (EC) is granted by the MoEF&CC to projects.

While granting EC, MoEF & CC lays down terms and conditions for implementing the project which are followed by mines of subsidiaries of CIL. Project proponents monitor the status of compliance of the stipulated conditions as indicated in EC letter and submit the same regularly to MOEF&CC and SPCB once in six months.

CIL's objective is to achieve its coal production target in a sustainable manner, undertaking mine closure activities and making the land suitable for utilization by the future generation. CIL's mining activities and operational decisions constantly take account of environmental concerns. At present 261 no. of dedicated environmental engineers are looking after the environmental aspects of CIL's operations. CIL has spent Rs. 159.62 Crore towards "Environmental and Tree Plantation Expenses" in 2020-21 in comparison to Rs 163.51 Crore. CIL has a dedicated Environment Policy which can be accessed at https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CIL_Corporate_Environmental_Policy_2018.pdf

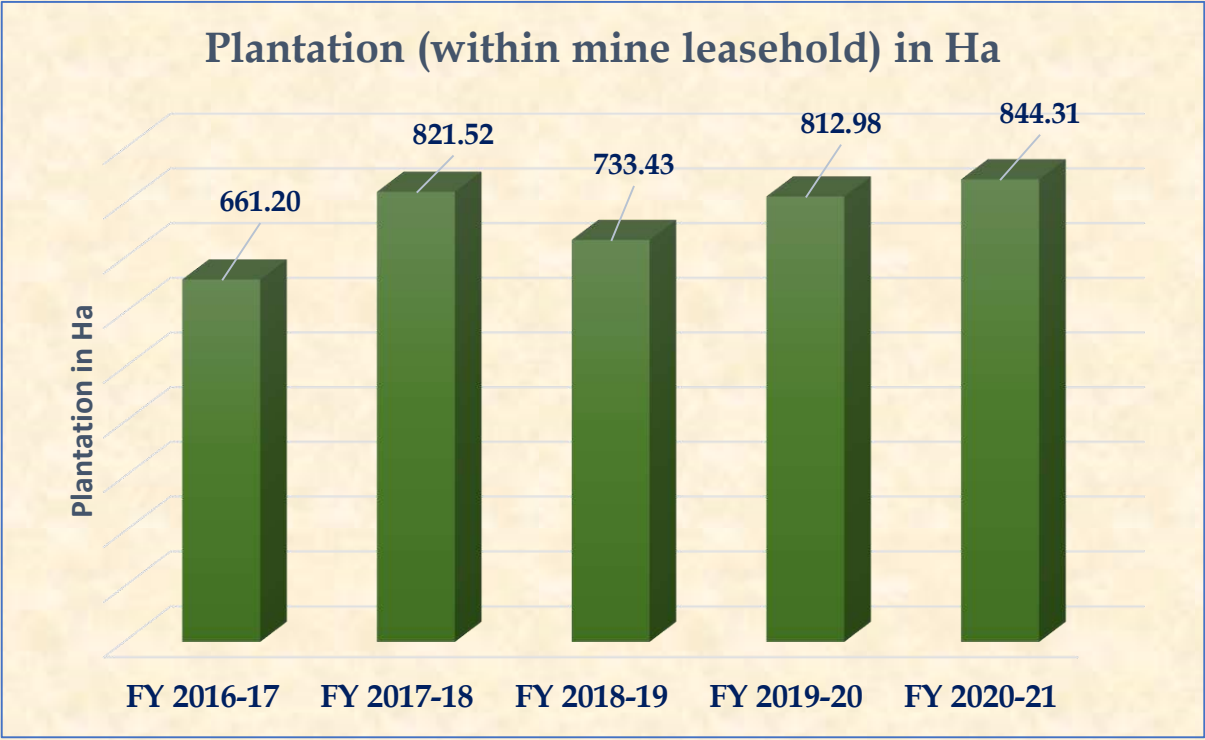
The status/figures of environmental safeguard measures of CIL is as follows;

STP	ETP	Rainwater Harvesting Project	CAAQMS	Mobile water sprinkler tanker	Mist sprinkler	Fog Cannon	Road Sweeping Machine	Vertical greenery/ Wind Barrier	Wheel washing system
40	119	368	36	928	3886	74	23	27	7

Bio-diversity Assessment

CIL's comprehensive environmental policy includes biodiversity management and ecological restoration as focus areas. As an extension of our commitment to maintain, enhance and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem, extensive tree plantation is undertaken on reclaimed back filled areas, settled overburden (OB) dumps, areas in and around mines, roadsides, townships, residential areas and available vacant spaces. Furthermore, a conservation plans are implemented to protect flora and fauna as per the environmental clearance (EC) / forest clearance (FC) stipulations.

The subsidiary companies of CIL have planted 19.61 Lakh saplings in 844.31 Ha within mine leasehold area which reflects CIL's commitment towards protection and restoration of ecosystems. Keeping native biodiversity in mind, indigenous species are planted to preserve the native ecosystem through expert agencies like State Forest Development Corporation.



During the last five years (2016-17 to 2020-21), CIL has planted 94.19 Lakh no. of saplings over an area more than 3,873 Ha. In addition to the above, during the same period, CIL planted 7.18 Lakh no. of saplings over an area more than 520 Ha.



Fig. 18 - Plantation drive during Vriksharopan Abhiyan-2020 in NCL



Fig. 20 - Avenue Plantation in NCL



Fig. 21 - Massive Plantation in Nigahi OCP, NCL

CIL appreciates that its major coal reserves are associated with forest land and is totally committed to ensure that minimal adverse effects are felt on the forest ecosystem due to its activities. The company does not undertake mining in ecologically sensitive areas like National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, ESZ, animal corridor etc. In every project involving forest land, for conservation of wildlife, an amount as notified by MoEF&CC/ State governments is deposited as Regional Wildlife Conservation Plan Fund in CAMPA for proper implementation of Wildlife Conservation Plan in State. Further, wherever statutorily mandated a Site Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan is got prepared through Expert Agency & approved by Chief Wildlife Warden of the concerned state. These plans are implemented through state agencies.

Subsidiaries of CIL have deposited the following amount during last three years towards CA & NPV payment in Ad-hoc CAMPA account:

Year	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Amount in INR Crore	102.56	171.69	539.61

The objective of both regional and site specific Wildlife Conservation Plans is to have an assessment of present status of flora/fauna and habitat of major wildlife species in project and its surrounding buffer area i.e. 10 KM buffer zone. Experts and consultants assess the area for probable degradation of forests and habitats due to project implementation and chalk out mitigative strategies through discussion with stakeholders of locality and forest staff. Conservation plans include habitat improvements, measures to ameliorate human-animal interface conflicts and implement measures to facilitate movement of fauna across planned infrastructures causing hindrance in their movement. A list of management interventions proposed and budget estimation are listed for both project site and impact zone which is then implemented by either project proponent and / or Divisional Forest Officer respectively.

Monitoring of Biological Reclamation

Our land reclamation performance is routinely monitored by satellite surveillance. In total, 52 major open cast projects (OCPs), producing more than 5 Mm³ Coal + OB annually, are monitored every year, while the remaining OCPs, which produce less than 5 Mm³ Coal + OB annually, are monitored once every three years. The study during 2020-21 shows that 51 major OCPs have reclaimed area of 63.73% and active mining area is only 36.27 % of the total excavated area. In addition, CIL is conducting vegetation cover mapping through satellite surveillance in every 3 years. Details of satellite imagery studies have also been uploaded on CIL's website.



Fig. 22 – Technical reclamation in Bhubaneswari OCP of MCL



Fig. 23 , 24, 25 - Jhanjra Eco Park in ECL

Eco restoration and Development of Eco Parks

Reclamation of the mined out areas and the external OB dumps is a major environmental mitigatory activity taken up by Coal India. In all new mines reclamation of mined out areas are being done as per the Environmental Management Plan and Mine Closure Plan which are approved by MoEF&CC. Concurrent reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas (subject to technical feasibility as per geo-mining conditions) are undertaken for gainful land use.

For effective Bio- reclamation of disturbed land, scientific studies are carried out to select suitable species of plants for each coalfield and sustainable sequence of restoration through three tier plantation. Many Eco-restoration sites including 24 no. of Eco Parks and Eco-Tourism Projects have been developed in subsidiary companies of CIL.



Fig. 26 – Jhanjra Eco Park in ECL



Fig. 27 – Chandrasekhar Azad Park in ECL



Fig. 29 & 30 -Chandrasekhar Azad Vatika in Piparwar CCL



Fig. 27 – Inauguration of Parasnath Udyan in BCCL

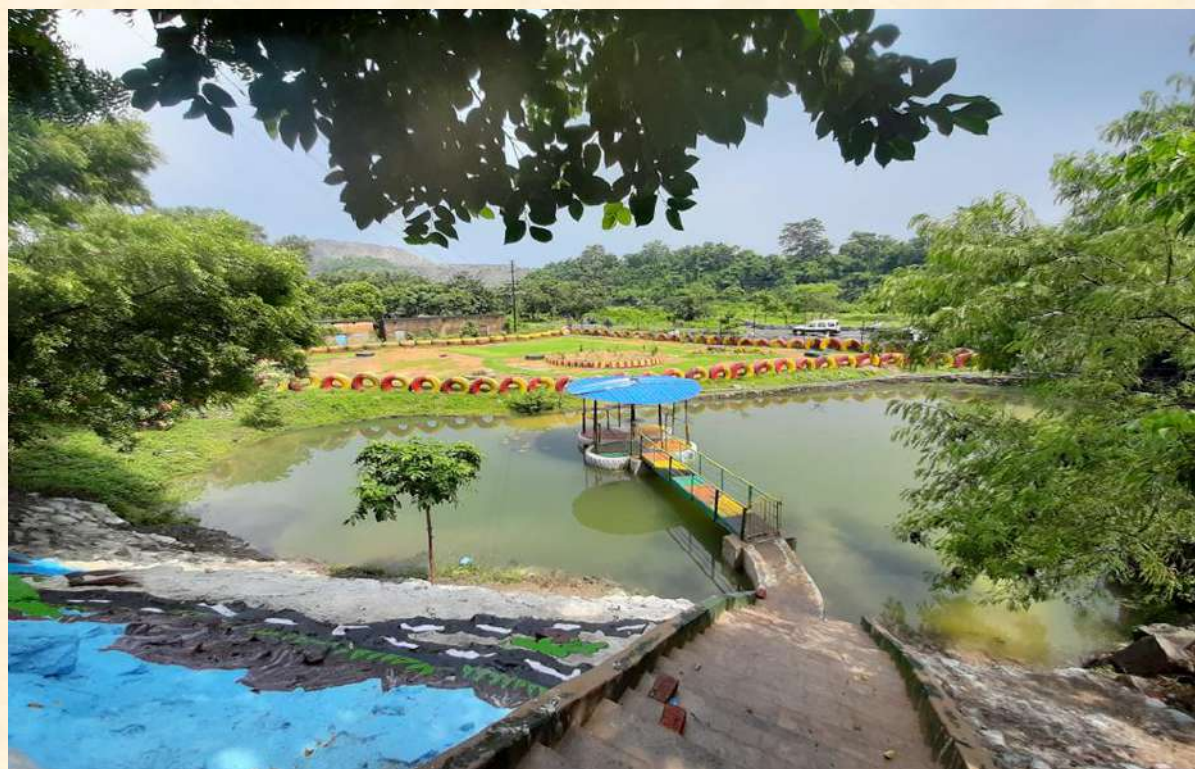


Fig. 28 – Parasnath Udyan in BCCL



Fig. 33 - Distribution of plants on Vriksharopan Abhiyan-2020



Fig. 34 - Inauguration of Eco Park on Vriksharopan Abhiyan-2020



Fig. 31 - Distribution of saplings to Miners in BCCL



Fig. 32 - Plantation drive in BCCL



Saplings Distribution at Gokul Eco-cultural Park,
Lodna Ara



Plantation At NT-ST-JG Plantation site, Lodna Area



Sapling distribution at Western Jharia Area



Plantation by Local leaders at Western Jharia Area



Plantation at NAKC, Govindpur Area



Sapling Distribution at Bastacolla Area

Fig. 35 - Plantation drive in BCCL

Vriksharopan Abhiyan, 2020-21



Fig. 36 – Plantation during Vriksharopan Abhiyan, 2020

Water Management

Ensuring water availability is one of the pressing challenges faced by mining sector across the globe. The communities near mining areas are concerned with water related impacts arising due to mining projects. Simultaneously, to address the concerns of stakeholders, earn community acceptance and ensure operational sustainability, it has become crucial for CIL to formulate and implement a water stewardship strategy.

The objective of CIL is to attempt for maximum utilization of treated Mine Water discharge for community use. In 2020-21, out of 6099.95 Lcum average mine water discharge, 2324 Lcum of mine water was utilised for own use (industrial & domestic) and 2377 Lcum which is 38.98% of total discharge was utilized for community supply (Domestic & Irrigation). The total utilized mine water was 4,703.17 Lcum which accounts for 77.7% of total annual discharge and the remaining 22.3% of the water is used for ground water recharge and balance left for future use.

Being a responsible corporate citizen, CIL has also adopted strategies in order to monitor the quality and quantity of our water consumption and discharge. In 2020-21, the discharged mined water has been utilised in 703 villages with 10.91 Lakh beneficiaries..

Promoting Pisciculture and Agriculture

Pisciculture plays a vital role as income generation and livelihood for the local communities. Through advanced pisciculture techniques CIL converts local ponds into pisciculture centers which act as income generators to local populace.



Fig. 37 - Pisciculture in Bishrampur OCP of SECL



Fig. 38 - Pisciculture in CCL



Fig. 39 - Discharged Mine water utilized for cultivation in CCL

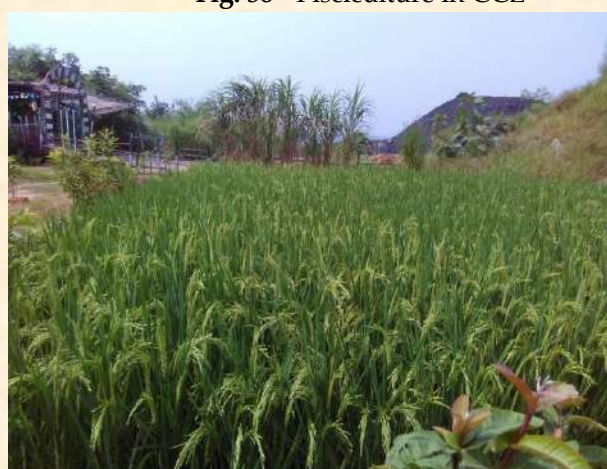


Fig. 40 - Farming in OB Dump of BCCL Mine



Fig. 41 - Banana Plantation in OB dump of Kulda OCP of MCL



Fig. 42 - Mango orchard in subsided area of Jhanjra UG Mine, ECL



Fig. 43 - Jagannath Nursery in Jagannath OCP, MCL

Water related risks

Through a preliminary assessment, water related risks that can potentially impact well-being of our stakeholders including employees, contractors, local communities and our operations are identified. The risks could emerge from fluctuations in the water levels, water flows and water quality. The risks could also occur within the immediate area of the operation or in the surrounding catchment area. The EIA / EMPs prepared for CIL's projects include identification of water related risks. No water related incidents were reported during 2020-21.



Fig. 44 - Water from Tapin North Mine of CCL supplied for drinking water



Fig. 45 - Abandoned quarry in Rajnagar OCP, SECL

Water pollution Control measures

All mines have dedicated sumps which have water harvesting structures and also the initial settling tanks for suspended solids. All opencast mines as per their EC conditions have commissioned effluent treatment plants for treating waste water, garland drains to collect runoff water and siltation ponds for settlement of sediments in mine water. Only in a few mines the problem of acid mine drainage has been reported. Where such report comes, CIL takes measures for neutralizing the acidic component (as per CPCB Guidelines) before utilizing /discharging the effluent. All mines have dedicated sumps which have water harvesting structures and also the initial settling tanks for suspended solids.

Mine Water Drainage

Treatment in Settling Ponds

Partly used for internal activities & balance supplied to local community after treatment

CIL WATER QUALITY MONITORING DATA						
Annual average of 24 Hourly sampling value in work zone						
Sl No.	Subs	Name of (Large Capacity) Mines	Water Quality Monitoring in mines			
			TSS in mg/l	pH	Oil & Grease in mg/l	COD
Environmental standard vide MOEF, Govt. of India, Gazette Notification No. GSR 742 (E) dated 25.09.2000 for Annual Average of 24 hourly sampling in working zone: Permissible Limit			100	5.5-9.0	10	250
1	ECL	Rajmahal OC	21.63	7.7	BDL	25.27
		Sonepur Bazari OC	21.12	7.58	BDL	23.45
2	BCCL	AKWMC OC	41	8.03	<2.0	33
		NTST Jeena Gora Colliery	44	7.70	<2.0	36
3	CCL	Ashok OC	30.4	7.7	< 2	26.7
		Amrapali OC	31	7.76	< 2	26
4	WCL	Penganga OC	33	7.3	1.3	44.8
		Umrer OC	23.13	7.42	BDL	33.04
5	SECL	Kusmunda OC	41.18	7.46	1.25	5.25
		Gevra OC	23.83	7.54	0.38	9.45
6	NCL	Dudhichua OC	99	7.56	6	51
		Jayant OC	86	7.36	6.8	63
7	MCL	Bhubaneswari OC	8	7	<6	39.5
		Lakhanpur OC	32.17	6.61	4.00	41.57



Energy and Emissions

Coal is a dominant commercial fuel to meet the power demand of the country. A small amount of energy comes from Green Energy or Nuclear Energy, leading to high level of dependency on Coal as a fuel to produce energy for industrial and social requirements. CIL is striving to meet the energy requirement of the country with minimum adverse impact. The focus has been given to improvement of the energy efficiency. Coal Mining operations are very energy-intensive processes and involve the use of high amount of fuel and electricity. While the fuel consumption is due to the usage of HEMMs, an insignificant quantity of the same is also used for the DG sets. CIL has a great responsibility to provide affordable energy with minimum carbon footprint by implementing modern technology. Reducing energy consumption in CIL mines helps in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Coal Production has decreased by 0.98% in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20 however there is overall increase in excavation of combined coal & OB. Electricity consumption in CIL as a whole in 2020-21 was 4,689.67 million units. Total amount paid for energy Bill in 2020-21 was Rs. 3,518.77 crores against Rs. 3,409.63 Crores in 2019-20, an increase of 3.2%.

Coal Production

Coal production has decreased by 0.98% in FY2020-21 compared to FY 2019-20

Coal Production Energy consumption

In terms of total coal production, specific energy consumption during FY2020-21 was 7.86 kWh/T

Electricity Consumption

Electricity consumption was 4689.67 million units in FY2020-21

Composite Production Energy Consumption

In terms of composite production, specific energy consumption during FY2020-21 was 2.72 kWh/m³ vis-à-vis 2.91 kWh/m³ in FY2019-20, with an overall decrease of 6.53%

Air Pollution control measures

CIL is taking effective dust suppression measures in all of its mines through mobile & fixed sprinklers on haul roads and other dust generation areas. The other emphasis areas are black topping of roads, compulsory covering of coal transport trucks, avenue plantations, and afforestation on all vacant areas. Conveyors are being developed in subsidiaries of CIL for transporting coal from mine to dispatch points to prevent dust generation.

During the year, the emissions from different monitoring stations have been recorded and are elucidated in the table.

CIL AIR QUALITY MONITORING DATA						
Annual average of 24 Hourly sampling value in work zone						
Sl No.	Subs	Name of (Large Capacity) Mines	Air Quality Monitoring in mines			
Environmental standard vide MOEF, Govt. of India, Gazette Notification No. GSR 742 (E) dated 25.09.2000 for Annual Average of 24 hourly sampling in working zone: Permissible Limit			SO2 in µg/m3	NOx in µg/m3	SPM µg/m3	PM10 in µg/m3
			80	80	600/ 500*	300
1	ECL	Rajmahal OC	BDL	17.9	#PM2.5 =46.41	193.3
		Sonepur Bazari OC	BDL	17.6	#PM2.5 =47.46	229.4
2	BCCL	AKWMC OC	11	24	#PM2.5 = 52	96
		NTST Jeena Gora Colliery	12	24	#PM2.5 = 52	100
3	CCL	Ashok OC	<25	<6	150	119.15
		Amrapali OC	<25	<6	270	140
4	WCL	Penganga OC	12	20	203	130
		Umrer OC	BDL	25	188.9	120.7
5	SECL	Kusmunda OC	35.8	37.7	529.3	271.6
		Gevra OC	33.9	35.8	547.9	267.7
6	NCL	Dudhichua OC	35	26	358	188
		Jayant OC	35	26	359	207
7	MCL	Bhubaneswari OC	5.8	5.5	147.1	81
		Lakhanpur OC	14.1	25.7	206.3	129.8
* SPM= 500 µg/m3, for Mines commissioned after 25.09.2000.						
# As per EC condition of the mines of ECL & BCCL , PM 2.5 is monitored and permissible limit is 60 µg/m3						

It has been observed based on decadal routine monitoring data. Local mining has its impacts on particulate emissions and gaseous emissions which seldom reach 25% of the set environmental standards.

Emissions

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions

Our GHG emissions arise mainly from the fuel combustion in our processes and owned vehicles. During 2020-21, our total Scope 1 emission was 11,62,727 tCO₂.

Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions Our Scope 2 emissions primarily come from energy purchased for our operations. For the year 2020-21, our Scope 2 emissions were 38,45,529 tCO₂.



Fig. 46 - Fixed Sprinkler in Belpahad OC, MCL



Fig. 47 - Fog Canon in operation for suppression of dust at the source



Fig. 48 - Mobile Sprinklers in operation for suppression of dust

Step towards Green Energy- Solar

As an alternative environment friendly green energy source, solar power generation lists high on CIL's diversification where CIL is venturing to set up solar power generation projects of 3,000 MW capacity by FY'24. As of 2020-21, total installed capacity of Solar Power Projects in CIL is 5.31 MW. 37.37 Lakh units of solar had been generated from all the Solar Projects.

In 2020-21, tender has been floated for installation of 200.1 MW Solar Projects. In addition, CIL won installation of 100 MW Solar power plant at Gujarat in March, 2021 through tariff based reverse bidding by participating in the tender floated by Gujarat Urja Vikash Nigam Limited(GUVNL)



Fig. 49 – Ground mounted solar power plant in MCL

Waste and Effluents Management

As a responsible organization, we manage our waste with a philosophy of 'Reduce, Reuse, Recycle'. Advanced methods to treat different type of waste appropriately are practiced in CIL. Some of the major type of waste generated include overburden, mine water, process waste, used oil and sludge. This waste is generated during our mining operations. Hazardous waste are periodically disposed in line with the stipulated law of the land and desired documents are submitted to the regulator State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).

The hazardous waste produced in CIL in the process of coal extraction and ancillary operations are disposed through third party agencies that are authorized by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Boards. We had no incidence of coal or oil spillage during the year 2020-21. Strict safeguards are pursued to ensure that all operations have minimal waste generated. CIL has a dedicated e-Waste Policy framed in 2019, in order to dispose e-Waste in an efficient and eco-friendly manner. The policy can be accessed at: <https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CIL Corporate E- Waste Policy tFQLJHH.pdf>

CIL has developed a policy for managing fly ash that gets generated in captive thermal power plants. The policy acts as our commitment to dispose fly ash in an environment-friendly manner and can be accessed at : <https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CIL Fly ash guidelines 2019.pdf>.

OB to Sand: A step forward

Most of Indian coal deposits occur in major river basins of Central India, like Damodar, Wardha, Hasdeo etc. Sand is essential ingredient for construction of housing colonies and commands huge demand. Currently it is met through sand mining and dredging from water courses of rivers. This affects the eco-system of rivers and is preventable. We have taken proactive steps in this direction and started segregating sand from our overburden formations.

WCL has commissioned three OB to sand processing plants. The sand segregated from OB formations is being provided to agencies which are implementing housing under government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and the likes. About 72,811 m³ of sand was generated from 1,93,164 Cu m OB in FY 2020-21. CIL is committed to implement the same in its other subsidiaries in a phased manner.

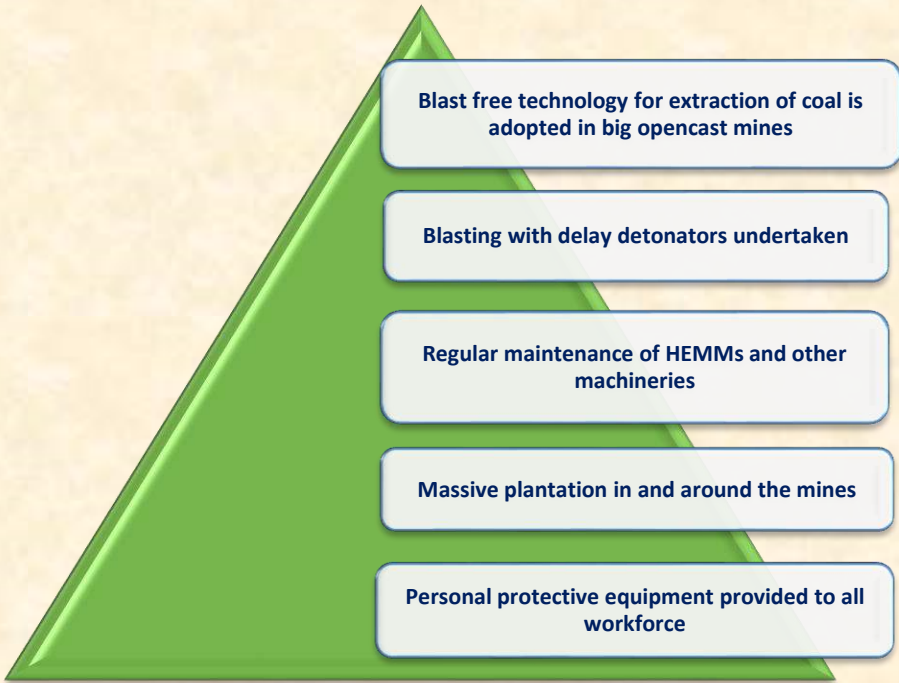
The commissioning of sand segregation plants will improve the riverine ecosystem, improve the flow, accelerate ground water recharge potential and quality of water flowing in their courses. Sand segregation plants will go a long way in preventing mining / dredging of river courses which will be CIL's contribution to Mother Nature.



Fig. 50 - OB to sand plant in WCL

Noise control measures

Noise pollution is created due to operation of HEMM deployed in mines, activities of Workshops, CHPs and due to blasting operations. Noise created due to the said activities are reduced at CIL mining sites by the following:



CIL NOISE MONITORING DATA				
Annual average of 24 Hourly sampling value in work zone				
Sl No.	Subs	Name of Mines	Time duration	
			6:00 AM to 10:00 PM	10:00 PM to 6:00 AM
Occupational exposure limit of noise specified by DGMS			Leq 75 dB(A)	Leq 70 dB(A)
1	ECL	Rajmahal OC	69.9	65
		Sonepur Bazari OC	69.19	62.1
2	BCCL	AKWMC OC	59	51.1
		NTST Jeena Gora Colliery	58.9	48.3
3	CCL	Ashok OC	53.8	53.2
		Amrapali OC	49	54
4	WCL	Penganga OC	56.20	53.10
		Umrer OC	66.09	54.53
5	SECL	Kusmunda OC	49.51	42.83
		Gevra OC	59.15	53.68
6	NCL	Dudhichua OC	63.6	56.62
		Jayant OC	58.6	47.9
7	MCL	Bhubaneswari OC	61.53	57.18
		Lakhanpur OC	64.80	60.94



SOCIAL PERFORMANCE



Social Performance

CIL believes that the performance of an organization must be measured in terms of the value it creates for the society. Organizations that embed sustainability into their strategies can create substantial stakeholder value through innovative development models that simultaneously generate sustainable livelihood opportunities as well as create a positive environmental footprint. CIL is totally committed to foster health, safety and well-being of employees by building a unique culture of their empowerment and enrichment and also to collaborate with communities towards social interventions in the identified thrust areas.

CIL’s Human Resource agenda is primarily focused on strengthening four key areas:

- Building a robust and diverse talent pipeline
- Enhancing individual and organizational capabilities for future readiness
- Driving greater employee engagement
- Strengthening employee relations further through progressive people practices

The Human Resource Department supports the business operations and helps in enhancing performance parameters for each employee. Efforts for skill mapping, skill assessment, performance assessment, gap analysis that enables training plan identification, customized for each workman and priority areas, are undertaken on a regular basis. CIL is also committed to support the Skill India Mission and Atma Nirbhar Bharat Mission of Govt. of India.

Workforce

CIL measures growth not just in terms of the value it delivers to its customers, but also in terms of the growth of its employees. The company believes that the welfare of its employees is integral to its vision to become a vibrant organisation. CIL recognizes that its employees are the key to its continued expansion and growth. Therefore, the Company puts a great deal of emphasis on talent acquisition, development, retention and motivation.

The total manpower of the Company including its subsidiaries as on 01.04.2021 is 2,59,016 against 2,72,445 as on 31.03.2020. Additionally, 85,604 no. of contractual employees are deployed in various activities in CIL.

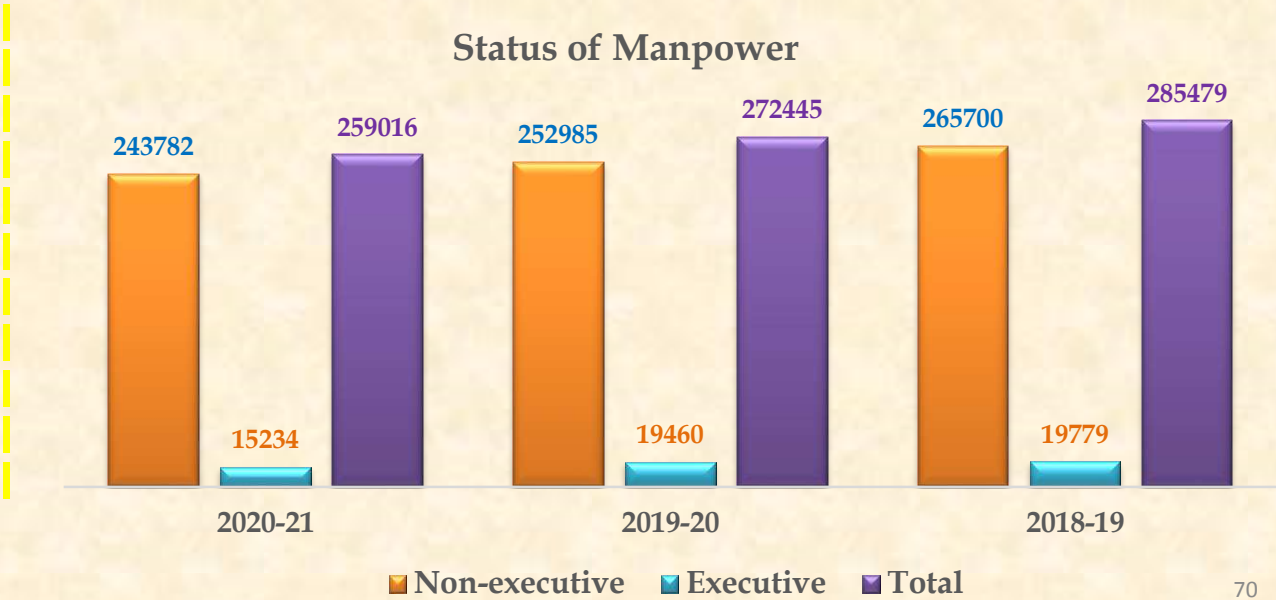
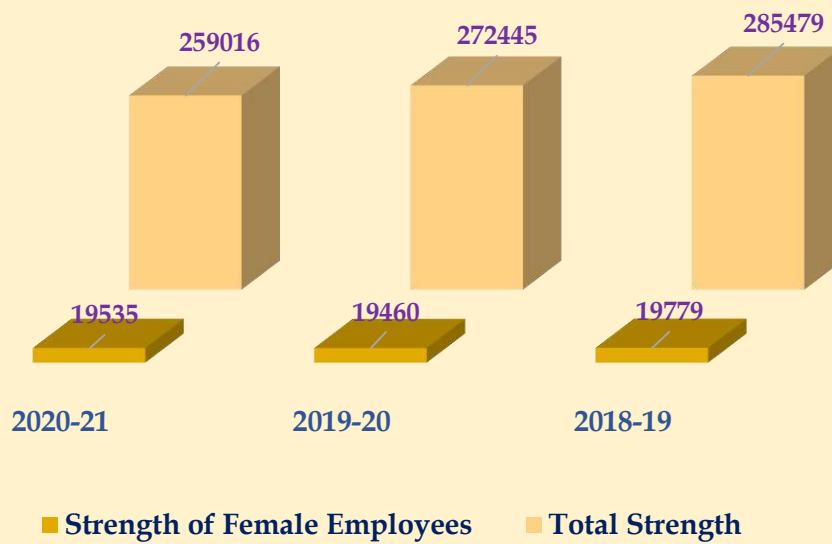




Fig.51 & 52 - Female Employees in different surface activities

Total Strength vis a vis Strength of Female Employees



CATEGORYWISE / COMPANYWISE STRENGTH OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Category	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	NEC	CMPDI	DCC	CIL(HQ)	Total
Non-Exe.	3591	3303	3317	2438	2806	2205	486	81	156	29	66	18478
Executive	108	126	178	165	132	94	73	10	96	3	85	1070
TOTAL	3699	3429	3495	2603	2938	2299	559	91	252	32	151	19548

Non-discrimination & gender equality

CIL ensures that there is no discrimination between male and female employees. The recruitment and employee selection processes enable representation from multiple regions, religions and social backgrounds.

We believe that inequalities can be eliminated through proper wage distribution. To remove any scope of bias and promote equality, the ratio of the basic salary and remuneration of women to men is same in CIL.

For payment of salary and wages, CIL follows the NCWA for non-executives and specified pay scales for executive cadre employees. Furthermore, we ensure that there is no discrimination in compensation, training and employee benefits, based on caste, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, race, colour, ancestry, marital status or affiliation with a political, religious or union organization or majority / minority group.

Additionally, 94.11% of our employments are covered under National Coal Wage Agreement which is finalized once every five years.



Fig. 53 - Mrs Sonmati, Drill Operator in NCL

The executives of CIL are covered under CDA Rules for Anti Sexual Harassment and the staff adherers to the standing order of Government of India for Anti Sexual Harassment. Any instances of such actions are reported to the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), set up at every subsidiary and office of CIL to redress complaints regarding sexual harassment. All women employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy. During the reporting year FY2020-21, no sexual harassment complaint was reported.

Additionally, 0.27% of our total workforce of 703 people were those with disabilities. Three new employees with disability joined in CIL in FY2020-21. We endeavor to make continuous efforts to provide a conducive environment to our employees for their growth and development.

Freedom of Association

CIL provides the right to freedom and collective bargaining to all employees and no child labour or forced / compulsory labour is tolerated. All the employees are free to be part of any registered trade union or employees' association. The representation of staff is allowed in the bipartite bodies through trade unions / associations of representative nature. Furthermore, CIL has a Welfare Board comprising Central Trade Union representatives and management representatives who frequently meet, discuss and review various welfare schemes and their implementation.. The four major trade unions to which CIL non-executive employees are associated with are BMS, HMS, AITUC and CITU..

No strikes/lock outs were reported during 2020-21.

Human Resource Development

CIL has a robust human resource plan, which entails developing diverse workforce capabilities by investing in their skill development. CIL fosters employee development by supporting a broad range of both in-house and external training and development opportunities. Our approach to human capital development is in tandem with the Government of India initiatives such as Skill India Mission and Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission. CIL always aims at creating a work environment that respects individuality and diversity and promotes individual growth.

CIL is committed to transform the mining sector through developing new skills among the existing employees and attracting fresh and diversified talent. CIL believes in investing in new skills so that our people are ready for future jobs. Training of employees is a critical element in CIL's long-term strategy for two reasons. Firstly, it enables the team to offer quality service. Secondly, learning is an integral part of employee retention policy. Relevant training programmes are provided to all the employees that to enhance their skills and lead to professional development.

CIL has a systematic mechanism of needs assessment in terms of employee skill mapping to determine the training requirements. Such skill gap assessment ensures that investment in employee development is well targeted in priority areas and allows for customization. Necessary training is imparted to the employees before change of job.



Fig. .54 - Universal Equipment Simulator Training in NCL

In 2020-21, 55,203 no. of employees were trained in side and outside the company. More than 4,43,084 training man-days were achieved for executives and non-executives (excluding contract workers). Employees were trained in the areas of mine safety, knowledge acquisition, ERP management development, environment and skill development. No foreign trainings were conducted in FY 20-21 due to Government restrictions. Additionally, 33,365 no. of contract workers were trained in the financial year on different need based training programmes. During the year 2020-21, 10,249 Apprentices were also engaged in CIL through NATS and NAPS

Attraction & Retention of Talent

Successful talent attraction and retention ensure that we sustain our competitive advantage in executing business strategies. We have an ongoing process of evaluating our human capital, business requirements in terms of skill set and the working environment to ensure we adequately value talents, skills, backgrounds and experiences of our diverse and inclusive workforce. All policies and procedures, especially those related to talent management processes are regularly examined and strengthened.

CIL has implemented an appropriate and well balanced compensation structure for all employee categories, including both fixed and variable components. The variable part is balanced concerning time horizon with the organization for all employee levels. The incentive structure of CIL is particularly one which keeps employees motivated and ensures better retention. We strongly believe that talent management and succession planning are critical activities for a sustainable business. Performance of all the executives below Board level up to E7 grade is assessed through a balanced Score Card based Performance Management System (PMS) called 'Performance Report for Individual Development of Executives' (PRIDE). Performance of E8 and above grade executives is assessed through PAR-based system governed by DPE guidelines. Further details are available in the PMS Manual. Performance of all executives is assessed based on PMS in which all the short-term and long-term targets are assigned through mutual discussions. Based on the account, a variable component pay called performance related pay (PRP) is being given every year to all the executives at the Board level and below.

New Employee Hires								
2020-21			2019-20			2018-19		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
256	0	256	149	65	214	479	89	568

New Employee Hires (By Age Group)											
2020-21				2019-20				2018-19			
< 30 yrs	30-50 yrs	above 50 yrs	Total	< 30 yrs	30-50 yrs	above 50 yrs	Total	< 30 yrs	30-50 yrs	above 50 yrs	Total
0	213	43	256	77	137	0	214	239	291	38	568

Increase/Decrease statement as on 01.04.2021			
Factors of increase	TOTAL	Factors of decrease	TOTAL
Compassionate employment	1818	Retirement	14163
Fresh Rectt.	426	Resignation	305
Appoint of land losers	1992	Death	2615
Re-instatement	25	Dismissal/Termination/Removal	449



Employee benefits

An organization's output is only the sum total of its employees' endeavour. Employee well-being is a continuous process at CIL, enabling employees to feel good, live healthy and work safely. The Company has continued to invest in progressive employee relations characterized by the core principles of trusteeship, fairness and equity, industrial democracy and partnership with trade unions. In CIL, it is important to keep the employees constantly motivated and provide them with an opportune working environment. CIL has dedicated residential and commercial areas, sports facilities, clubs, schools and medical facilities for its employees in remote areas. CIL also organize events during festivals and special occasions for employees and their families. Innovations being a significant aspect of CIL's culture, employees are continuously encouraged to be a part of it. The facilities that are extended to all sections of the Society like- Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribe, backward classes, minorities as well as other marginalised segments of the society, without any discrimination.

All employees of CIL are covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund scheme which is a contributory fund with equal shares both by employee and company which is operated and maintained by the Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) Authorities.

Other employee benefit includes

- Benefits on account of LTA/LTC
- Life Cover Scheme
- Group, personal Accident Insurance Scheme
- Settlement Allowance
- Retired Executive Medical Benefit Scheme
- Compensation to Dependants of the deceased in mine accidents.
- Paternity leave
- Maternity Leave
- Child care leave

Contribution to Benefit Plans (INR Crores)	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Salary & Wages(Including bonus & allowances etc)	28,605.10	28,812.51	28,542.12
Contributions to Provident and Other Funds	7,922.68	8,271.56	8,080.78
Staff Welfare Expenses	2,169.94	2,320.11	2,149.95
Total	38,697.72	39,404.18	38,772.85

Employee Welfare

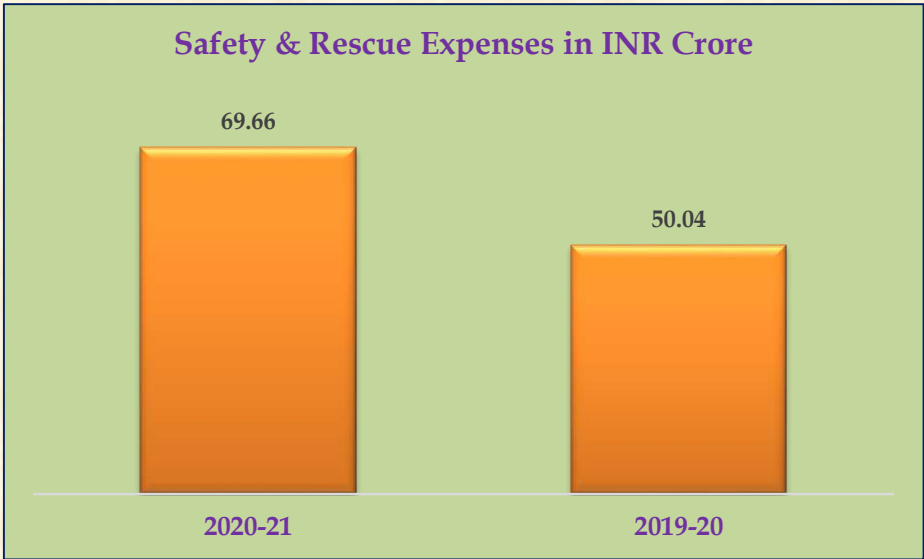
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Imparting primary education, we support a total of 459 Schools. Of these, 113 are fully financed project schools and 281 are privately managed schools where recurring grant-in aid is provided. While 45 educational institutions within the proximity of coalfields receive occasional grant, the rest 20 company schools (run on their own non-financial support) are extended infrastructure facility.

Since coal mining is beset with numerous inherent, operational and occupational hazards & associated risks, the probability of accident in mines cannot be totally ruled out. However, Safety is always the highest priority in CIL. Safety is indoctrinated in the mission statement of CIL and is one of the most important constituents in overall business strategy. CIL has framed a well-defined safety policy to ensure safety in all mines and establishments. CIL has already set up a multi-disciplinary internal safety organization (ISO) in all subsidiaries for implementation of Safety Policy which can be accessed at

<https://www.coalindia.in/departments/safety-rescue/safety-policy-cil>.

All operations, systems and processes of CIL are meticulously planned and designed with due regard to safety, conservation, sustainable development and clean environment. CIL always encourages employees’ participations at all levels so as to promote a proactive safety culture and improve safety awareness upto grass root level employees. Various initiatives are taken on continual basis at all levels to translate the vision of “Zero Harm Potential (ZHP)” into a reality. In the reporting period, 3 cases of pneumoconiosis have been identified in CIL.



Measures for improvement of Mine Safety

Apart from compliance of statutory requirements, CIL has vigorously pursued the following measures for enhancing safety standard in mines

- Safety Audit of mines conducted through multi-disciplinary Safety Audit teams.
- Display of Video Clips or Animation films on various Mine Safety Procedures,
- Scientific studies on OB dumps & benches as well as for SCAMP in underground mines.
- Control measures of Safety Management Plans (SMPs) are being complied.
- Control measures of Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPs) are being complied.
- All mining operations are being performed as per Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Special Safety drives conducted to improve safety and enhance safety awareness.
- Regular co-ordination meeting with ISOs for assessing the safety status of mines.

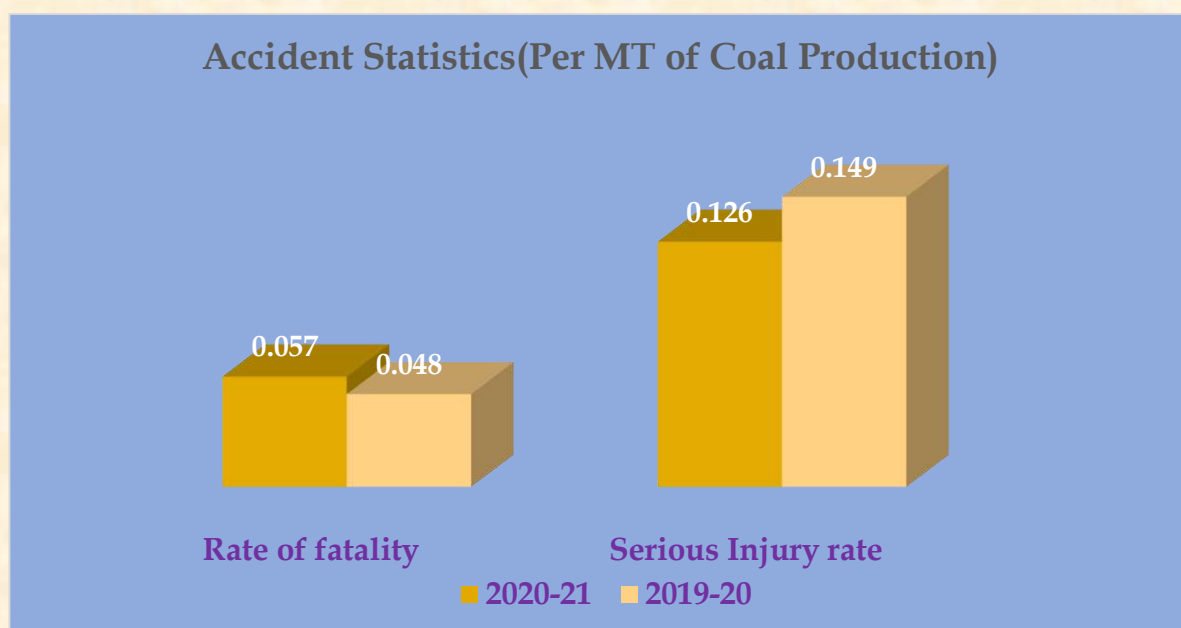


The main causes of these fatalities were due to the followings:

- 1) Tipper & Dumpers related accidents,
- 2) Roof / Side fall,
- 3) Non-Transport machines
- 4) Fall of person / object

Steps for prevention of accidents in OCPs:

- a. Formulation and Implementation of Mine-specific Traffic Rules.
- b. Code of Practice for HEMM Operators, Maintenance staff & others.
- c. Sensitization training of Contractor's Workmen involved in contractual jobs.
- d. Installed a 'Universal Equipment Simulator' at Central Excavation Training Institute (CETI) in NCL, Singrauli to impart simulation training to Dragline, Shovel and Dozer Operators. Simulator allows operator to hone their skills.
- e. Lighting arrangement by using high mast towers are provided for enhancement of standard of illumination.
- f. Eco-friendly Surface Miners for blast free mining and avoidance of associated risks.
- g. Dumpers fitted with Proximity Warning Devices, Rear view mirrors and camera, Audio-Visual Alarm (AVA), Automatic Fire Detection & Suppression System (AFDSS) etc.
- h. Ergonomically designed seats & AC Cabins for operators' comfort.
- i. Installation of indigenous built solar power based real time dump monitoring device for giving early warning in case of movement in OB dump.
- j. Automatic pressure water spraying system for cleaning vehicle
- k. Apart from system of wet drilling and water Sprinklers for dust suppression, mist type fixed as well as trucks mounted water cannons have been introduced in OC mines.
- l. GPS based Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) in large OCPs for tracking movement of HEMMs inside OC mine. E-surveillance unit has been installed in mines for monitoring operations 24X7 in real time by using GPS/GPRS-based vehicle tracking, and geo-fencing system.



Safety Monitoring System in CIL	
Level	Monitored By
Mine	Workman inspectors: as per the Mines Rule 1955
	Safety Committee: constituted as per the Mines Rule – 1955
	Competent Officials as per statute
Area	Tri-partite Safety Committee
	Area Safety Officer
Subsidiary HQ	Tri-partite Safety Committee
	Internal Safety Organization (ISO)
CIL HQ: Corporate Level	CIL Board of Directors
	CIL Safety Board
	CMDs Meet.
	Corporate level ISO.
At National Level	Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines
	National Conference on Safety in Mines.
	Various Parliamentary Standing Committees



Fig. 55 - Safety awareness programme in BCCL

Resettlement and Rehabilitation

CIL's Land and Resources Policy ensures fair determination of compensation and compares with the best practices in vogue. The disclosure of the displacement eligibility and entitlements are done as early as possible in project planning through regular camps by the officials from Land and Resources Department. Fair determination of compensation for land acquisition and other assets is also ensured by company's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, which is framed as per the Government Approved Guidelines. This is achieved through employment against land, cash compensation against land value, shifting allowances for rehab sites or lumpsum compensation. The physical and economic displacement grievance mechanisms through Public Porta are also established by subsidiaries where the PAPs can redress their grievances.

The Relocation Plan also covers several community engagement aspects, such as:

- Identifying affected communities and the range of stakeholders
- Implementing a Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Providing Affected Communities with access to relevant information
- Enabling Affected Communities to express their views on operational and project risks, impacts and mitigation measures
- Incorporating the views of Affected Communities into operational and project decision-making
- Grievance mechanisms for Affected Communities
- Reporting to Affected Communities and other stakeholders.

The operational units of CIL are mostly in remote locations where communities are mostly tribal having their own respective sets of culture and tradition. Hence, the rapport with communities is pre-established considering them as part of the composite operational ecosystem of the company



Fig. 56 - Bhoga Mandap and Pidha of Baulpur R & R Site of Bharatpur OCP

Community Engagement

Corporate Social Responsibility as an instrument of societal service assumes greater importance in Coal India more than it does for any other Corporate. This is due to its distinctive operational features. Unlike other industries mining establishments are constantly on the move. Land acquisition, displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement are an integral and unending process in coal mines. For this, CIL humanely keeps on interacting with the surrounding community who offer their land for the cause of the nation's energy needs. The company understands and internalizes the sensitivity of Community vs Company interface in coal mining. The communities living around mines have heightened expectations from coal companies. To fulfill their needs, company looks at CSR as a national duty. Company's CSR programmes are outcome oriented and aligned with inclusive growth agenda.

The Company has a people friendly CSR Policy containing inter alia the guiding principles for selection, implementation and monitoring of activities. The revised CSR Policy of CIL which is effective from 8th April 2021 is available in :

https://www.coalindia.in/media/documents/CSR_Policy_w.e.f._08.04.2021.pdf

The focus of CSR activities in CIL is on the areas which fall in a radius of 25 km. in and around the mines/project sites. Here, the CSR interventions are decided based on detailed discussions with the local community and their their local leaders/representatives/district authorities and the need assessment of the requirements of the community. For CIL (standalone), since the CSR activities are conducted in whole of India, the implementing agencies for the projects are involved in community engagement. Moreover, requests from public representatives like MPs and MLAs are also considered for areas which need some sort of development intervention.



Fig. 57 – The smile tells the story..in MCL



Fig. 58 - Kantha Project for Women Empowerment in ECL



Fig. 59 - A beneficiary of Aaharmandal Project of MCL



CSR activities of CIL and its subsidiaries are focused at providing the basic infrastructure services such as Healthcare, Education, Sanitation, Water Supply etc. in peripheral areas. This helps in improving the development indicators of these areas/districts and provides conducive environment to the local people to become productive members of the economy. Some of the major CSR initiatives undertaken by CIL as per the scope of CIL's CSR Policy under various heads during the financial year 2020-21 are as follows:

Expenditure on Community Infrastructure/Services	
CSR Projects Type	Amount in Rs. Crore
Nutrition, Health & Sanitation	314.89
Education & Livelihood	83.30
Empowerment, Welfare & Social Inclusion	1.05
Environmental Sustainability	16.94
Promotion of Art & Culture and Conservation of National Heritage	1.62
Welfare of Armed Forces	1.23
Promotion of Sports	11.24
Contribution to National Relief Funds	21.25
Contribution to Technology Incubators, Research Institutions	1.71
Rural Development	77.20
Slum Area Development	0.20
Disaster Management & Relief	23.22
Total	553.85



Fig. 60 - Silver medal winner of Sports Academy run by CCL in National Cycling Track Championship ,Hyderabad



Fig. 61 - Development of NCL - IIT BHU Incubation Centre at Birkuniya Gram Panchayhat, Singrauli

Type of CSR Activity	Current/ Expected Impact on Community	Type of Investment (Commercial/ in-kind or pro bono engagements)
Drinking Water	Better availability of safe drinking water and less incidence of water borne diseases	Pro bono engagement
Education	Better education facilities and hence a better chance to grow as productive citizens of the country and have a good standard of living in future	Pro bono engagement
Environmental Sustainability and Conservation of Natural Resources	Mitigation of threat to existing ecosystem and sustainability of income generating activities	Pro bono engagement
Healthcare	Better healthcare facilities and less incidence of disease induced mortality	Pro bono engagement
Eradicating hunger and malnutrition	Ensuring that those who can't afford food get the basic minimum level of nutrition	Pro bono engagement
Rural Development Projects	Holistic development of rural areas encompassing various facets of people's lives	Pro bono engagement
Sanitation	Improved sanitation facilities and more coverage of toilets hence making the villages Open Defecation Free (ODF)	Pro bono engagement
Skill Development	Skill training in various disciplines related to plastic engineering will help the youth in getting jobs and hence a better standard of living in future	Pro bono engagement
Welfare of the differently abled	Better treatment and educational/training facilities to differently abled people will make them better equipped to be in the mainstream	Pro bono engagement
Women Empowerment	Various underprivileged women will be able to self sustain with the training and rehabilitation provided to them	Pro bono engagement
Welfare of senior citizens	Providing senior citizens facilities for living a dignified life	Pro bono engagement
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	Protection of heritage to safeguard the rich and vibrant cultural ethos of the country	Pro bono engagement
Welfare of armed forces veterans and war widows	Contribution to armed forces flag day fund and other similar corpuses to ensure better life for armed forces veterans and war widows	Pro bono engagement
Promotion of sports	To identify and promote sports talents in remotest areas of the nation	Pro bono engagement
Slum area development	To provide basic facilities in slum areas and improve the living standards of the residents	Pro bono engagement
Disaster Management	To support relief and rehabilitation activities during and post disasters	Pro bono engagement
Others	Other activities beneficial to the community at large	Pro bono engagement



Fig. 62 - Medical College Hospital in Talcher, MCL



Fig. 63 - Supply of drinking water to the local community under CSR



Fig. 64 - Supply of Drinking Water to Villages by ECL



Fig. 65 -Anganwadi Kendra at Khutar by NCL



Fig. 66 - Swachhta Kit Distribution to auto drivers during Swachhta Maah 2020 in CCL



Fig. 66 - Electric Crematorium at Dishergarh Burning Ghat set up by ECL



Fig. 67 - Beneficiaries of household toilets constructed by MCL



Fig. 68 - Water Purification Plant by Umrer Area, WCL



Fig. 69 - Operation of Mobile Medical Vans in ECL



Fig. 70 - Upgradation of Govt. Schools by SECL



Fig. 71 - Distribution of appliances to differently-abled children by CMPDI



Fig. 72 - Health camp organized by CIL for the community

Impact Assessment

With amended Companies (CSR) Rules, 2014 coming into effect from 22.01.2021, all CSR projects which have outlays more than Rs. 1 cr. and have been completed at least one year back will be assessed for their impact through external agencies. This will cover almost all high investment, high impact projects.

Subsidiaries of CIL have engaged reputed institutes for impact assessment of their major CSR projects. Due to COVID-19 pandemic induced restrictions, impact assessment studies could not be taken up in FY 20-21. Subsidiaries will also be conducting impact assessment studies during FY 21-22 for their projects with outlay more than Rs. 1 cr. and completed at least 1 year back.

A total of six completed CSR projects having a project outlays more than Rs. 1 cr. have been identified for Impact Assessment during FY 2021-22 for which reputed independent agencies will be identified.

Skill development

CIL and its subsidiaries undertake several skill development initiatives through which job oriented skill development training is imparted to trainees (mostly from peripheral areas). These trainings have good market potential and help the trainees get meaningful formal sector employment or establish their own small businesses. For Ex. Skill Development training in Plastic Engineering trades conducted for 2000 persons (1520 of them for operational states of CIL) during FY 18-19 to FY 20-21 had more than 80% placement with a starting salary of Rs. 8,000 – Rs. 12,000 per month.

On completion of the Project for imparting skill development training to 2000 youth in plastic engineering trades through Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), a fresh MoU was signed with CIPET for imparting training to around 3000 youth from command areas of CIL's subsidiaries.

CSR EXPENDITURE IN RS CRORE

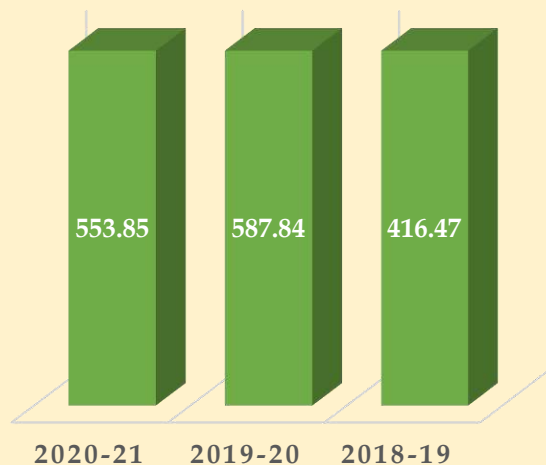


Fig. 73 - Training to the students of Plastic Engineering in ECL



Conclusion

As a responsible business organization over the years, CIL is improving its business performance not only towards quality coal production in a sustainable manner, but also disclosing its business activities through Sustainability Reports (SR) as a part of Annual Report of the company. CIL has been disclosing its business activity parameters through Sustainability Report since 2011-12. Over the years it has improved its disclosures of business activities including Economic, Environmental and Social aspects to comply with the SEBI mandate and the prevailing Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines.

The report covered the materiality issues, sustainability management, targets and achievements of CIL and steps taken to address the concerns raised by the stakeholders.

For continual improvement in environmental performance by setting targets, measuring progress and taking corrective actions, CIL has engaged ICFRE, Dehradun for Environmental Audit of OC Mines of CIL. The job of Developing approach and methodology for index rating of environmental conditions and performance evaluation as per the EC conditions in 35 CIL (> 5Mm³ Coal + OB) Mines, was assigned to ICFRE and the Final Report has already been approved by CIL Board in December, 2020. ICFRE has started initial work for audit of 35 mines of CIL.

NEERI, Kolkata has performed the job of “Assessment of Change in Carbon Footprint on Construction and Operationalization of Tori-Shivpur Railway Line in CCL Command Area in Jharkhand”. NEERI is also now carrying a carbon foot print study in two mega projects of CIL after the installation of First Mile Projects.

On the economic front, there is a set back due to the reduction of coal demand nation-wide. But our efforts towards the society was never a constraint due to this pandemic. CIL will continue to improve its business performance for strengthening the backbone of India's economy with continued support from its stakeholders.

X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X

Mapping of GRI Framework with BRR Frame Work

Business Responsibility Report (BRR) has been mandated by SEBI vide Reg.-34(2)(f) regarding Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements (LODR), 2015 as CIL being a top 1,000 Listed Company. As the Sustainability Report has been prepared as per GRI standard, it has been mapped for Environmental, Social and Governance perspective with the principles and framework of Business Responsibility Report (BRR). The same would be considered sufficient compliance with GRI Report. The BRR indicators mapped with GRI Framework is as follow

Description of Indicator	GRI Framework	Disclosure number	BRR Framework	Page No.
Name of the organization	GRI 102	102-1	Section A:#1;#2	Cover page, 8,11,12
Activities, brands, products, and Services	GRI 102	102-2	Section A:#7;#8	8,11
Location of headquarters	GRI 102	102-3	Section A:#3;#4	11
Location of operations	GRI 102	102-4	Section A:#9	8,12
Ownership and legal form	GRI 102	102-5	Section A:#9; Section C:#1	12
Markets served	GRI 102	102-6	Section A:#7;#10	11,13
Scale of the organization	GRI 102	102-7	NA	12
Information on employees and other workers	GRI 102	102-8	Section E: P-3 #1, #2,#3 NVG P-3	21
Supply chain	GRI 102	102-9	NA	11,13
Significant changes to the organization and its supply chain	GRI 102	102-10	NA	12,42
Precautionary Principle or approach	GRI 102	102-11	NA	36,37
External initiatives	GRI 102	102-12	NA	42
Membership of associations	GRI 102	102-13	Section E: P7- #1,#2	29
Statement from senior Decision-Maker	GRI 102	102-14	NA	9
Key impacts, risks, and opportunities	GRI 102	102-15	Section E: P-6, #3,Section E: P-2, #1	36, 37,42
Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior	GRI-102	102-16	NA	2
Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics	GRI-102	102-17	NA	39,40
Governance structure	GRI-102	102-18	Section D: #1, #3;NVG P1	26,27, Annual Report
Delegating authority	GRI-102	102-19	NA	27, Annual Report
Executive-level responsibility for economic, environmental, and social topics	GRI-102	102-20	NA	27, Annual Report

Description of Indicator	GRI Framework	Disclosure number	BRR Framework	Page No.
Consulting stakeholders on economic, environmental, and social topics	GRI-102	102-21	NA	35
Composition of the highest governance body and its committees	GRI-102	102-22	Section D: #1,	26,27, Annual Report
Chair of the highest governance body	GRI-102	102-23	NA	27, Annual Report
Nominating and selecting the highest governance body	GRI-102	102-24	NA	26, Annual Report
Conflicts of interest	GRI-102	102-25	NA	Annual Report
Role of highest governance body in setting purpose, values, and strategy	GRI-102	102-26	NA	Annual Report
Collective knowledge of highest governance body	GRI-102	102-27	NA	27
Evaluating the highest governance body's performance	GRI-102	102-28	NA	26
Identifying and managing economic, environmental, and social impacts	GRI-102	102-29	NA	26
Effectiveness of risk management Processes	GRI-102	102-30	NA	37
Review of economic, environmental, and social topics	GRI-102	102-31	NA	26,33
Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting	GRI-102	102-32	Section D: #2.4, #2.5, #3 NVG P1	8
Communicating critical concerns	GRI-102	102-33	NA	36-39
Nature and total number of critical concerns	GRI-102	102-34	NA	38,39
Remuneration policies	GRI-102	102-35	NA	Annual Report, CIL Website
Process for determining Remuneration	GRI-102	102-36	NA	Annual Report, CIL Website,72

Description of Indicator	GRI Framework	Disclosure number	BRR Framework	Page No.
Stakeholders' involvement in Remuneration	GRI-102	102-37	NA	Annual Report, CIL Website,72
Annual total compensation ratio	GRI-102	102-38	NA	Not Reported
Percentage increase in annual total compensation ratio	GRI-102	102-39	NA	Not Reported
Collective bargaining agreements	GRI 102	102-41	Section E: P-3 #5, #6	72
Identifying and selecting stakeholders	GRI 102	102-42	Section E: P-4 #1, #2 NVG-P4	34
Approach to stakeholder engagement	GRI 102	102-43	Section D: #2, #2.2 #2.7; Section E: P4 #2 NVG P4	35
Key topics and concerns raised	GRI 102	102-44	Section D: #2.9; Section E: P 4 #2, P-5#2	36
Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	GRI 102	102-45	NA	12,42
Defining report content and topic Boundaries	GRI 102	102-46	Section C: #2, #3	8
List of material topics	GRI 102	102-47	NA	36
Restatements of information	GRI 102	102-48	NA	8
Changes in reporting	GRI 102	102-49	NA	12,36
Reporting period	GRI 102	102-50	Section A: #6	8
Date of most recent report	GRI 102	102-51	Section D: #3	8
Reporting cycle	GRI 102	102-52	Section D: #3	8
Contact point for questions regarding the report	GRI 102	102-53	Section A: #4, #5	8
Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards, GRI content index, External assurance	GRI 102	GRI 102-54, 102-55, 102-56	NA	8
External Assurance	GRI 102		Section D: #2.10	To be incorporated after 3 rd Party validation

Description of Indicator	GRI Framework	Disclosure number	BRR Framework	Page no.
Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	GRI 103	103-1	Section E: P-5, #1 Section E: P-3 #7, #8 NVG P-3	33,36
The management approach and its components	GRI 103	103-2	Section E: P-5, #1 Section E: P-3 #7, #8 NVG P-3	35
Evaluation of the management approach	GRI 103	103-3	Section E: P-5, #1 Section E: P-3 #7, #8 NVG P-3	33
Direct economic value generated and distributed	GRI-201	201-1	Section B: #1 ,#2, #3	15
Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	GRI-201	201-2	NA	15
Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	GRI-201	201-3	NA	21,75
Financial assistance received from government	GRI-201	201-4	NA	41
Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	GRI 202	202-1CIL Website	NA	CIL Website
Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	GRI 202	202-2	NA	71
Infrastructure investments and services supported	GRI 203	203-1	Section B: #4	22,80-90
Significant indirect economic impacts	GRI 203	203-2	Section B: #4, #5	80-90
Proportion of spending on local suppliers	GRI 204	204-1	Section E: P-2 #3, #4	82
Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	GRI 205	205-2	Section E: P-1 #2	30
Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	GRI 205	205-3	Section E: P-1 #2	30
Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	GRI 206	206-1	NA	30

Description of Indicator	GRI Framework	Disclosure number	BRR Framework	Page No.
Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	GRI 301	301-3	Section E: P-2 #5	48,52,67
Energy consumption within the organization	GRI 302	302-1	NVG P6	63
Energy intensity	GRI 302	302-3	NA	63
Reduction of energy consumption	GRI 302	302-4	Section E P-6 #2, #5; Section E-P- 2 #2; P-6 #2; P-6#5	63
Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	GRI 302	302-5	NVG P-2, P-6	63
Interactions with water as a shared resource	GRI 303	303-1	Section E-P-2 #2 NVG P-6	16
Management of water discharge-related impacts	GRI 303	303-2	Section E-P-2 #2 NVG P-6	16,59,61,62
Water withdrawal	GRI 303	303-3		59
Water discharge	GRI 303	303-4		59
Water consumption	GRI 303	303-5		59
Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	GRI 304	304-1	NVG P-6	47
Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	GRI 304	304-2	NA	48,52,67
Habitats protected or restored	GRI 304	304-3	NA	79
Reduction of GHG emissions	GRI 305	305-5	Section E-P-6 #2, #4 NVG P-6	64
Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	GRI 305	305-6	NA	NA
Nitrogen oxides (NoX), sulfur oxides (SoX), and other significant air Emissions	GRI 305	305-7	NA	64
Water discharge by quality and Destination	GRI 306	306-1	NVG P-6	59
Transport of hazardous waste	GRI 306	306-4	Section E: P-2 #5	66
Water bodies affected by water discharges and/or runoff	GRI 306	306-5	NA	60
New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	GRI 308	308-1	NA	Not reported



Description of Indicator	GRI Framework	Disclosure number	BRR Framework	Page No.
New employee hires and employee turnover	GRI 401	401-1	NA	74
Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	GRI 401	401-2	NA	75
Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	GRI 402	402-1	NA	
Workers representation in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees	GRI 403	403-1	Section E: P-3 #5, #6	73
Types of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work- related fatalities	GRI 403	403-2	NA	73
Workers with high incidence or high risk of diseases related to their occupation	GRI 403	403-3	NA	76
Worker participation, consultation, and communication on Occupational health and safety	GRI 403	403-4	NA	78
Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	GRI 403	403-8	NA	78
Work-related injuries	GRI 403	403-9	NA	77
Work related ill health	GRI 403	403-10	NA	77
Average hours of training per year per employee	GRI 404	404-1	Section E: P-3 #8 NVG	74
Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	GRI 404	404-2	Section E: P-3 #9 NVG P-3	74
Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	GRI 404	404-3	NA	74
Diversity of governance bodies and employees	GRI 405	405-1	Section E: P-3 #3, #4	27
Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	GRI 405	405-2	NA	72
Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	GRI 406	406-1	NVG P-5	72

Description of Indicator	GRI Framework	Disclosure number	BRR Framework	Page No.
Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	GRI 408	408-1	NVG P-2	29,73
Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	GRI 409	409-1	Section E: P-3 #7 NVG P-2	Not Reported
Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	GRI 411	411-1	NVG P-5	79
Significant investment agreements and contracts that include human rights clauses or that underwent human rights screening	GRI 412	412-3	NVG P-2	29
Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	GRI 413	413-1	Section E: P-8 #4 #5 NVG P-8	80
Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	GRI 413	413-2	Section E: P-8 #4 #5 NVG P-8	80
Political contributions	GRI 415	415-1	NA	NA
Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	GRI 416	416-1	Section E: P-2 #1 NVG P-9	
Requirements for product and service information and labelling	GRI 417	417-1	Section E: P-9 #2 NVG	13
Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	GRI 417	417-2	Section E: P-9 #1, #3; P-2 #1 NVG P-9	39

Notes



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